

A SHORT GRAMMAR
OF
CLASSICAL GREEK

DR. A. KAEGI

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A SHORT GRAMMAR<sup>1L
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OF
CLASSICAL GREEK
WITH
TABLES FOR REPETITION

BY
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AUTHORIZED ENGLISH EDITION
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND COLLEGES

BY
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†

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PREFACE.

This *Short Grammar of Classical Greek* is an adaptation of the *Kurzgefasste Griechische Schulgrammatik* of Dr. Adolf Kaegi, Professor in Zurich University, Switzerland. It will be accompanied by an English edition of the Exercise Books of the same author.

The reasons that seem to justify an attempt at making Prof. Kaegi's books accessible to English-speaking students of Greek are of a threefold nature: (1) The peculiar character of Kaegi's Grammar and Exercise Books, (2) the fact that both are based upon the same method of strict criticism, and (3) their favorable reception throughout Europe.

1. It was in the year 1884 that Prof. Kaegi published his *Griech. Schulgrammatik*. Some forty Greek grammars were then in use at the *Gymnasia* of German speaking countries, and the author could scarcely venture to add a new one, unless he was convinced that the characteristic features of his own book would justify its appearance and win for it a prominent place among the books that served a similar purpose.

What then are the merits of Kaegi's **School Grammar**?

Of late years, but especially since the issue of the *Lehrpläne für die höheren Schulen Preussens*, it was deemed necessary by men of authority on school matters to reduce the amount of grammar that had to be mastered during the college course by the students of Greek. Accordingly, there soon appeared in Germany a number of grammars which, especially in their etymological parts, discarded much of what was formerly required. The authors of these new text-books were guided by the correct principle that "it is useless and a loss of time to burden the mind of the young student with material he never or seldom meets with in the authors read at college."

Thus a considerable advance was made in the line of *short* school grammars. In many cases, however, the intended reduction was *not methodical*. It was not always based on an accurate knowledge of what frequently occurred in school authors and thus became necessary, or what but rarely occurred and was in consequence dispensable, in a school grammar. On the contrary, a thorough examination convinced Prof. Kaegi that much had been dropped in a merely *eclectic* manner, because it *seemed* superfluous to the authors of these books.

Against such eclecticism Prof. Kaegi made a resolute stand.

In order to find a *reliable basis* for his own *School Grammar*, in which he intended to omit all the useless ballast of rare forms, exceptions, finesses, etc., the author went over the whole range of classical literature as far as it came within the reading-scope of German *Gymnasia*, with the avowed purpose of preparing upon the above principle a school grammar and sifting the matter to be incorporated into it.

This long protracted labor put a vast amount of grammatical matter at the disposal of the author, and as he correctly thought that *the teaching of grammar must be subservient to, and determined by, the reading-matter*, he either omitted all the peculiarities and irregularities which are *seldom* met with in classical authors, or marked them by small print, or put them in special notes or chapters for reference.

Thus it is that Kaegi's *Schulgrammatik* shared on the one hand from its very first appearance *the advantage of brevity* with other grammars, and on the other far surpassed them, because his system of reducing the grammar was not at all eclectic, but *strictly methodical*.

Such is a brief sketch of the history of the *Schulgrammatik*.

In the first edition of this book the author said: "I wish to lay particular stress on this point, that the **reduction of the matter** might be carried much further, if the circle of classical school authors were drawn still closer than I have purposely done. It would be most useful, especially for a concentration of the teaching of Greek in our schools, if a list of the **Standard School Authors** (*ein Canon der Schulautoren*) were fixed upon by competent men."

The wished-for list appeared in the *Lehrpläne* for the Secondary Schools of Prussia in January, 1892.

These new regulations prescribe as obligatory the reading of:—

Xenophon's Anabasis, Hellenica, Memorabilia.

Plato and Thucydides.

Demosthenes' Olynthiacs and Philippics.

Herodotus, Homer, and Sophocles.

To these is usually added *Lysias*.

The time had therefore come for Prof. Kaegi to take a step further, and as the result of his studies he offered in October, 1892, the first edition of the *Kurzgefasste Griech. Schulgrammatik*.

In this *Short Grammar of Classical Greek* the author remained faithful to his principle that *the study of grammar is but to aid the reading of Greek*. Accordingly, all the peculiarities and irregularities that are only occasionally met with in the prescribed authors were either dropped or placed for *reference* in special chapters (60 and 113).

2. Those who appreciate Prof. Kaegi's grammatical methods will readily admit that an English edition of his Exercise Books was equally advisable.

Authors of grammars sometimes fail to publish corresponding readers. Teachers must consequently use grammars and exercise books of different authors. The disadvantages of such an expedient stand to reason: grammars and readers, not written to aid each other, will in many particulars pursue different ends. For instance, the exercise book will contain words, forms, and rules which are not learned in the grammar, or the latter will insist upon rules for the practice of which the former fails to furnish suitable reading-matter.

We are spared all these inconveniences in the present case; for besides his Grammar, we are indebted to Prof. Kaegi for two Exercise Books, which have been carefully worked out *upon the same method of criticism* that characterizes his Grammar. Indeed, they are so perfectly based upon the latter, that they furnish abundant material, both in unconnected sentences and in narratives, for the practice of such words only as are *current* in the same *School Authors* from which the material was taken for his Grammar, as well as of such rules only as must be perfectly

familiar to the student who wishes to read with ease the classical authors specified in the list of the Standard School Authors.

In view of these characteristic features of Kaegi's Grammar and Readers, it is hoped that they will prove a help for many a beginner in the study of Greek at the High Schools, Academies, and the High School (or Academical) Departments of Colleges in this country.

3. A word remains to be said on the extraordinary success of the books of Prof. Kaegi. The *Griechische Schulgrammatik* made its first appearance in 1884. It has since passed through the second, third, fourth, and fifth editions in the years 1889, 1892, 1896, and 1900 respectively. Soon after the publication there appeared a Bohemian, a Russian, a French, and a Polish edition.

The *Short Grammar* was received still more favorably. It first appeared in October, 1892, then in March, 1894, next in April of the same year, again in January and April, 1895, the sixth edition came out in January, 1896, the seventh in January, 1897, the eighth in January, 1898, the ninth in January, 1899, the tenth in January, 1900, the eleventh in January, 1901, the twelfth in January, 1902; in a word, within only ten years it has gone through twelve editions, the last of which comprised eight thousand copies. Nor should it be overlooked that Kaegi's Grammar appeared at a time when, to a superficial observer, there seemed little call for a new Greek grammar in Germany.

The Exercise Books have met with a similar success: within ten years Exercise Book I has been published six times, Exercise Book II has, within seven years, passed through five editions.

4. The present *Short Grammar* is not a mere translation, but to some extent an adaptation of Kaegi's Grammar, inasmuch as the translator has been forced in more than one chapter to depart from the German original, in order to answer the requirements of idiomatic English. Besides several minor changes, some paragraphs were dropped, as they seemed superfluous in an English edition, others were inserted where idiomatic considerations seemed to call for an addition to the German text. These changes are nearly all confined to the Syntactical Part of the work.

In order to conform to the present usage of this country, all Latin expressions, such as *genetivus qualitatis*, *accusativus cum infinitivo*, etc., have been superseded by their English equivalents.

In accordance with the latest researches, the translator has followed the author in adopting the spellings ἀνύτω, ἀποθνήσκω, μμνήσκω, οἰκτίρω, μέγνυμι, μείζω, τείσω (of τίνω), etc., although they have not as yet found their way into all text-editions. The same applies to ἔει, πεί, φεί, χεί, ψεί.

In the present work, the name of *first perfect* is extended only to those active perfects that end in the formative syllable -κα; all others, including aspirated forms, are designated as *second perfects*.

The *Tables for Repetition*, containing a list of verbs and a summary of the chief rules of Syntax, have been added as an appendix to the Grammar. In the *List of Verbs* those which are of comparatively rare occurrence are marked by smaller print. They may be omitted when the verbs are learned for the first time, but should not be passed over in the repetition. On the other hand, the *regular* forms of certain verbs that do not occur in the Standard School Authors have been added from purely practical considerations.

The Tables contain, moreover, a column of *Syntactical Remarks*. They are

arranged alphabetically alongside of, and for the most part in connection with, the list of verbs. They may be used exclusively for reference, or for repetition after the study of Syntax, or they may be studied with the respective verbs. In the latter case, the study of Syntax would be prepared and facilitated.

The *Chief Rules of Syntax* are intended to furnish a *brief and concise* sketch of the main features of Greek Syntax. They contain those syntactical peculiarities with which a student should be familiar after a few years' study of Greek. Teachers who have little time at their disposal, and indeed all who want to gain time for reading after the study of etymology, will do well to proceed at once to the Chief Rules and leave the Syntax of the Grammar (114-207) to those who wish to pursue it at greater length.

The translator has availed himself of such works as he found of assistance in his task, notably the Greek-English Lexicon of *Liddell and Scott*, the Dictionary to Xenophon's *Anabasis* by Professors *John W. White* and *Morris H. Morgan*, as well as the grammars of Professors *Basil L. Gildersleeve* and *William W. Goodwin*. The treatise on the Ethical Dative was enlarged according to *K. W. Krueger's Sprachlehre*.

All who have kindly assisted the translator in preparing the Grammar are asked to accept this public expression of his gratitude. A fair criticism and the suggestions of those who are engaged in teaching will enable him to make this *Short Grammar of Classical Greek* as perfect as a text-book for students should be, for whom only the best is good enough, and to make it worthy of its author, Dr. Adolf Kaegi, who has done so much for the advancement of the study of Greek.

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ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6, 1902.

PART I.: ON THE SOUNDS.

LETTERS: THEIR FORM AND PRONUNCIATION.

1. 1. The Greek alphabet consists of these twenty-four letters:

FORM		SOUND	NAME	
Capitals or Uncials	Small Cursives			
A	<i>a</i>	ǣ (father),	Alpha	Ἄλφα
B	<i>β</i>	b	Bēta	Βῆτα
Γ	<i>γ</i>	g (gold)	Gamma	Γάμμα
Δ	<i>δ</i>	d	Delta	Δέλτα
E	<i>ε</i>	ě (bed)	Epsilon	Ἔ ψιλόν
Z	<i>ζ</i>	ds (beds)	Zēta	Ζῆτα
H	<i>η</i>	ē (air)	Ēta	Ἡτα
Θ	<i>θ</i>	t'h (hothouse)	Thēta	Θῆτα
I	<i>ι</i>	ĩ (rim), i (eve)	Iōta	Ἰῶτα
K	<i>κ</i>	k	Kappa	Κάππα
Λ	<i>λ</i>	l	Lambda	Λάμβδα
M	<i>μ</i>	m	Mū	Μῦ
N	<i>ν</i>	n	Nū	Νῦ
Ξ	<i>ξ</i>	ks, x (axe)	Xi	Ξεῖ
O	<i>ο</i>	ō (hot)	Omīkron	Ὅ μικρόν
Π	<i>π</i>	p	Pi	Πεῖ
P	<i>ρ</i>	r	Rho	Ῥῶ
Σ	<i>σ, ς</i>	s (sing), z (zero)	Sigma	Σίγμα
T	<i>τ</i>	t	Tau	Ταῦ
Υ	<i>υ</i>	ũ (dune in French)	Upsilon	Ὶ ψιλόν
Φ	<i>φ</i>	p'h (uphold)	P'hi	Φεῖ
X	<i>χ</i>	k'h (inkhorn)	K'hi	Χεῖ
Ψ	<i>ψ</i>	ps	Psi	Ψεῖ
Ω	<i>ω</i>	ō	Omēga	Ὠ μέγα

2. The form σ is used at the beginning of, and within, a word; the form ς at the end; thus,

$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, $\sigma\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$. Also $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ - $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ besides $\epsilon\iota\sigma$ - $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, etc.

Note 1.—The letter φ (*digamma*, *double gamma*) was in primitive Greek used for the sound v (as in have); e.g. $\varphi\acute{\omicron}\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ = *vicus*, $\delta\varphi\iota\varsigma$ = *δovis*.

Note 2.—The only trace of another letter which originally belonged to the Greek alphabet, the semivowel j , *Iōd*, is to be found in certain grammatical facts, which could not otherwise be accounted for. See 77, 3.

3. Note the following points for **pronunciation** :

γ before γ , κ , χ , ξ is sounded as η before c , g , ch , x ;

as $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ *angelus*, *angel*, Ἀγχιόης *Anchises*,
 $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\upsilon\tau\alpha$ *anecora*, *anchor*, $\Sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\xi$ *Sphinx*.

ζ is equivalent in sound to *ds* in *beds*.

θ is neither like *t* in *tell*, nor like *th* in *thing*, but like *t'h*, i.e. *t* followed by *h* ; thus $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ *strike* differs from $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ *stretch*.

ϕ is like *p* followed by *h*, as in *uphold*, χ like *k* followed by *h*, as in *inkhorn*.

ι is sounded as the vowel *i* in *ink*, not as the consonant *y* in *yonder*; hence Ἰωνία *I-onia*.

$\tau\iota$ is always like *ti* in *tin*.

σ and ς have the hissing sound, as *s* in *sing*, but are pronounced like *z* before the liquids λ , μ , ν , ρ , or the middle mutes (2, 4) γ , β , δ ; e.g. $\Sigma\mu\acute{\upsilon}\rho\nu\alpha$ *Zmyrna*.

$\omicron\upsilon$ has the sound of *u* in *rule*, $\alpha\upsilon$ that of *ow* in *brown*.

Each vowel is distinctly heard in $\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, and $\omicron\iota$.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOUNDS.

2. 1. As to quantity, the simple **vowels** are either short (ϵ , $\omicron$) or long (η , ω) or doubtful ($\tilde{\alpha}$, $\tilde{\iota}$, $\tilde{\upsilon}$).

2. Proper **diphthongs** are

$\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\omicron\iota$, $\upsilon\iota$, as in Μαῖα , $\Delta\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\varsigma$, Κροῖσος , Ἀρπυιαί ,
 $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$, as in $\Gamma\lambda\alpha\upsilon\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, Ζεὺς , Μοῦσα , $\eta\upsilon\acute{\xi}\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$.

3. Improper diphthongs arise from a combination of one of the long vowels, $\tilde{\alpha}$, η , ω , with a following, (now) silent, ι ; hence,

$\alpha\iota$, $\eta\iota$, $\omega\iota$ with *iota subscript*; e.g. $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$, $\eta\delta\omicron\nu$, $\omega\delta\acute{\eta}$,
 Αι , Ηι , Ωι , with *iota adscript*; e.g. Ἀιδης , ᾠιδεῖον .

4. The simple **consonants** are classified according to the part of the organ of speech which produces them and according to their characteristic sound, as follows:

Characteristic Sound	Orders of Sounds	Gutturals Throat Sounds (κ-Sounds)	Labials Lip Sounds (π-Sounds)	Dentals Tooth Sounds (τ-Sounds)
Mutes Momentary Sounds	Smooth Mutes	κ	π	τ
	Middle Mutes	γ	β	δ
	Rough Mutes	χ	φ	θ
Semivowels Continuous Sounds	Liquids	λ ρ		
	Nasals	γ = ng	μ	ν
	Spirants	j	f	σ

Note.—The term Liquids is often applied to both the liquids proper and the nasals μ and ν , hence to λ , μ , ν , ρ .

5. Double consonants are $\xi = \kappa\sigma$, $\psi = \pi\sigma$, $\zeta = ds$.

BREATHINGS AND ACCENTS.

3. 1. Every initial vowel or diphthong is marked by a breathing or *spiritus*, which is either

a) **rough**, *spiritus asper* (´), as the English *h*:

ἥρως *hero*, Αἴμων *Haemon*; or

b) **smooth**, *spiritus lenis* (˘), which is not pronounced:

Ἔρως *Eros*, Αἶγινα *Aegina*.

2. Every initial ρ is aspirated, i.e. marked by the *spiritus asper*;
e.g. ῥήτωρ *rheto*r, Ῥόδος *Rhodo*s.

Double ρ in the middle of a word takes either both or neither of the breathings;

e.g. Πύρρος or Πύρρρος *Pyr*rrhus.

3. There are three accents to mark the tone or pitch of voice:

a) the **circumflex** (ˆ) indicates a lengthened, drawn out tone:

ἄγυς, Ἀθῆναι, ὀρθῶς.

b) the **acute** (´) indicates a high pitch of voice:

ἄγω, ἀγέλη, ὀρθός.

c) the **grave** (`) indicates a low pitch of voice:

ὀρθὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. See 6, 3.

Note.—The Greek accents originally conveyed a *musical* meaning; we now treat them simply as *stress* accents.

4. **Position of Breathings and Accents.** — They are placed in case of small letters over the vowel: ὁ ἀνὴρ, in case of capitals before the vowel at the top: ἡ Ἑλλάς, in proper diphthongs over the second vowel: Αἰγά, εἰ, εὐπολίητος.

When breathing and accent fall on the same vowel, the breathing is placed before the acute or grave, but under the circumflex,

e.g. Αἴας ὤμοσεν, δὲ ἄριστος ἦν.

When improper diphthongs (2, 3) are used as capitals, they take breathing and accent before the first vowel: Ἄιδης, Ὀιδεῖον — ἄδω, ὦδή.

OTHER READING AND PUNCTUATION SIGNS.

4. 1. The sign of diaeresis (¨) shows that two vowels do not form a diphthong, but are to be pronounced separately,

e.g. Ἀτρεΐδης, πραιῦνω.

The double dot need not be written, whenever accent and breathing sufficiently mark the diaeresis, as in ἀντή, οἷς.

2. **Punctuation Signs.** — The Greek uses the period (.) and the comma (,) as the English; its colon and semicolon is a dot above the line (·); its interrogation point is like our semicolon (;).

DIVISION AND QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

5. 1. Every single consonant and every combination of consonants, which can begin a Greek word, is joined to the following vowel. *E.g.* ἔ-χο-μεν, ἐ-σθής, ὄ-πλον, δε-σμός, νυ-κτός, ἔ-στροφα, — but δελ-φίς, ἄρ-μα, ἀν-δρός — Πύρ-ρος, ἀγ-γέλ-λω — Βάκ-χος.

2. Compound words are divided according to their component parts: συν-έχω, προσ-άπτω, ἀπ-έρχομαι, ὥσ-περ.

3. A syllable is **short by nature**, when it has a short vowel followed by only one simple consonant: ἄ-γο-μεν, ἔ-χο-μεν, γέ-νε-σις.

4. A syllable is **long by nature**, when it has a long vowel or a diphthong: ῆ-ρος, Εὐ-ρώ-πη, ὦ-δή.

5. A syllable is **long by position**, when it has a short vowel followed by two or more consonants or a double consonant: ἄχθος, ὀρθός, ἐχθρός, ἄξων, ἔξομαι, ὄψομαι.

6. The pronunciation of syllables which are long by nature must be carefully distinguished from that of syllables which are only long by position. Thus there is a difference between

πράσσω and τάσσω,	πράξις and τάξις,
πράγμα and τάγμα,	μᾶλλον and κάλλος,
βέβηκε and ἔνεκα,	ἄνθρωπος and ῥήτορες.

ACCENTUATION.

6. Nearly every Greek word (see 8) has one or other of the accents mentioned in 3, 3.

General Principles :

1. The acute can stand on short and long syllables. The circumflex is confined to syllables which are long by nature.

2. The acute can stand on any one of the last three syllables, but on the antepenult only when the ultima is short; *e.g.* πόλεμος, πολέμιος, σώματα.

3. An acute on the final syllable of a word which is not separated from the following word by some sign of punctuation is changed to the grave; hence Οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἦσαν ἀγαθοί, οἱ δὲ κακοί.

Note.— Exceptions are τίς, τί (67, 1).

4. The circumflex can stand on either of the last two syllables, but on the penult only when the ultima is short; *e.g.* δῶρον, δῶρ᾽, φεύγε.

5. Every accented penult must have the circumflex, provided it is long by nature and followed by a short ultima; hence,

θήρ,	but θῆρες,	πολίτης, but πολίτᾱ,
σῶφρων, but σῶφρον,	φεύγω, but φεύγε.	

Note.— Exceptions are given in 9, note 3.

6. In compound words the accent generally recedes toward the beginning of the word as far as the above rules will allow (*recessive* accent);

<i>e.g.</i>	ὁ φίλος <i>the friend</i> , but ἄφίλος <i>friendless</i> ,
	ἡ τιμή <i>the honor</i> , “ ἄτιμος <i>dishonored</i> ,
	ὁ νοῦς <i>the mind</i> , “ εὐνοῦς <i>well-minded</i> ,
	ἑκὼν <i>willing</i> , “ ἄκων (ἀέκων) <i>unwilling</i> .

CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCENT.

7. A word

with the acute on the ultima is called Oxytone: τιμή, ὁδός.

with the acute on the penult is called Paroxytone: λόγος.

with the acute on the antepenult is called Proparoxytone: ἄνθρωπος.

with the circumflex on the ultima is called Perispōmenon: τιμῶν.

with the circumflex on the penult is called *Properispōmenon*: δῶρον.

without any accent on the ultima is called *Barytone*: λόγος, δῶρον.

PROCLITICS OR WORDS THAT HAVE NO ACCENT.

8. 1. Ten monosyllables are called *Atonics* (*toneless*) or *Proclitics* (*leaning forward*) because they attach themselves so closely to the following word as to have no accent of their own. The proclitics are:

- a) the four forms of the article: ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.
- b) the three prepositions: ἐς, ἐν, and ἐκ (ἐξ).
- c) the two conjunctions: εἰ (if) and ὥς (how, that, as).
- d) the negative: οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ).

2. Still these proclitics sometimes take an accent:

- a) All are accented, when followed by an enclitic (9 *seqq.*):
ὄδε, εἴτε, οὔτε.
- b) Besides, the negative οὐ is accented before a punctuation mark, *i.e.* at the end of a sentence where it has no following word to lean upon: φῆς ἢ οὐ; — ΧειρISOφος τὸν ἡγεμόνα ἔπαισε μέν, ἔδησε δ' οὐ.

ENCLITICS.

9. 1. Some few words of one or two syllables are called *Enclitics* (*leaning upon*) because they attach themselves so closely to the preceding word as generally either to lose their own accent or to throw it as an acute upon the preceding word. The enclitics are:

- a) nine forms of the personal pronoun: μου, μοί, μέ—
σοῦ, σοί, σέ—οὔ, οἷ, ἔ, 61; 62.
 - b) the indefinite pronoun τις, τι in all its cases, 67, 2.
 - c) the indefinite adverbs πού, ποί, ποθέν, πώς, πῇ, ποτέ, 69.
 - d) the present indicatives of φημί and εἰμί, except φῆς and εἶ, 104, 1. 3.
 - e) the particles γέ, τέ, τοί, νύν, πέρ, πώ.
 - f) the inseparable suffix -δε in ὄδε, τοσόσδε, οἰκόνδε, etc.
2. The following rules illustrate the different cases of *enclisis*:
- a) The accent of the enclitic is lost

1. after a perispomenon:

{ σοφῶν τις,
{ σοφῶν ἐστιν.

2. after an oxytone or an atonic word ; σοφός τις,
σοφοί εἰσιν,
οὔτε — οὔποτε.
these, however, receive the acute
(not the grave):
3. after a proparoxytone or a properi-
spomenon, which, in addition to
their own accent, receive an acute
on their ultima : ἄνθρωπός τις,
ἄνθρωποί εἰσιν,
δῶρά ἐστιν.
- b) After a paroxytone, enclitics of one
syllable lose their accents, enclitics of
two syllables keep them : λόγος τις,
λόγοι τινές,
λόγων τινῶν.

Note 1.—In the use of enclitics it never happens that more than two syllables remain without an accent;

hence σοφοί τινες and σοφῶν τινων,
but λόγοι τινές and λόγων τινῶν.

Note 2.—When several enclitics follow in succession, each throws its accent as acute upon the preceding: εἰ πῶς τίς τινά ποι πέμποι.

Note 3.—By joining certain of the enclitics to the preceding words, compounds arise whose accents deviate from the rule given in 6, 5; e.g. οὔτε, μήτε, ὥστε, οὔτις.

10. Enclitics are accented or orthotoned:

- a) according to 9, 2 b: after paroxytones, when the enclitic is dissyllabic.
- b) according to 9, note 2: before other enclitics.
- c) when special stress is required: σὺν σοί, πρὸς σέ (61, 1).
- d) when the syllable upon which the accent was to fall is elided (17); e.g. καλὸς δ' ἐστίν.
- e) at the beginning of a sentence; e.g. εἰσὶν ἐκάστοις λόγοι — φαμέν τολύν.

For οἶ, σφίσιν see 62; for ἔστιν see 104, 3, 1. 2.

THE PRINCIPAL PHONETIC LAWS.

11. **Changes of Vowels.** — A certain regularity in the change of vowels often appears in words which belong to the same stem, both in regard to the quantity and the quality of the vowel.

1. **Change of Quantity** ("Weakening or Shortening of Vowels"). — The following examples show a substitution of weaker (short) for stronger (long) sounds, or the reverse:

ā and ǣ: ἔᾱσω, ἔᾱω.	εἰ and ī: λείπω, λῖπεῖν.
η and ǣ: τιμήσω, τιμᾶω.	ī and ī: τρίβω, τριβή.
η and ε: ποιήσω, ποιέω.	ευ and ū: φεύγω, φύγῃ.
ω and ο: δουλώσω, δουλόω.	ū and ū: λύσω, λυτός.

2. **Change of Quality (Ablaut).** — In like manner there is a change of quality between ε and ο, εἰ and οἰ, ευ and ου, η and ω.

e.g. ε and ο: λέγω, λόγος, νέμω, νομή, τεκείν, τέτοκα.
 ει and οι: λείπω, λοιπός, κείμαι, κοίτη, πείθω, πέποιθα.
 ευ and ου: σπεύδω, σπουδή, κέλευθος, ἀκόλουθος.
 η and ω: ἀρήγω, ἀρωγός, πτήσσω, πτωχός, ῥήγνυμι, ἔρρωγα.

3. The following table results from a combination of either change:

QUANTITY.		QUALITY.	
Strong.	Weak.	Ablaut.	
η	ᾶ	ω:	φήμη, φᾶτός, φωνή — βῆναι, βάσις, βωμός.
η	ε	ω:	θημών, θετός, θωμός — ἦσω, ἐτός, ἀνέωμαι.
ει	ῖ	οι:	λείπειν, λιπείν, λοιπός — πείθειν, πεπιθεῖν, πέποιθα.
ευ	ῦ	ου:	σεύω, ἔσσυμαι, ἔσσω — ἐλεύσομαι, ἤλυθον, εἰλήλουθα.

Moreover, the proximity and influence of the liquids cause the interchange of

ε	ᾶ	ο:	τρέπω, τράπειν, τρόπος — στέλλω, στᾶλῆναι, στόλος. τέμνω, ταμίας, τομή — μένος, μᾶνῆναι, μέμονα.
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12. The **Lengthening of Vowels** in the **Nominative**. — The long vowels η and ω in the nominative singular are often due only to a lengthening of ε and ο; which reappear in the other cases;

e.g. ποιμήν, but ποιμέν-ος, etc., δαίμων, but δαίμον-ος, etc.,
 χιών, but χιόν-ος, etc., ῥήτωρ, but ῥήτορ-ος, etc.

13. **Compensative Lengthening** is the lengthening of a vowel to make up for the loss of consonants. A short vowel with two or three consonants is replaced by a long vowel with one consonant, and consequently a vowel long by position is replaced by one long by nature. This compensative lengthening changes

ᾶ mostly to ᾱ:	thus	παντ-ς	λυσαντ-σι	ἐμιαν-σα	μελαν-ς
	becomes	πᾶς,	λύσασι,	ἐμίᾱνα,	μέλας.
more rarely to η:	thus	ἐφαν-σα			
	becomes	ἔφῆνα.			
ε always to ει:	thus	χαριεντ-ς	λυθεντ-σι	ἔστελ-σα	έν-ς
	becomes	χαρίεις,	λυθείσι,	ἔστειλα,	εἷς.
ο always to ου:	thus	διδοντ-ς	γεροντ-σι	παιδευοντ-σι	
	becomes	διδούς,	γέρουσι,	παιδεύουσι.	
ῖ always to ῑ:	thus	ἐκριν-σα			
	becomes	ἔκρινα.			
ῦ always to ῡ:	thus	φυντ-ς	δεικνυντ-σι	ἡμυν-σα.	
	becomes	φύς,	δεικνῦσι,	ἡμῦνα.	

14. **Syncope** (a cutting up or short) consists in dropping within a word a short vowel between consonants; e.g. γίγνομαι, stem γεν, for γυγένομαι. Compare *gigno*, *genui*.

15. Metathesis (*transposition*) consists in placing a short vowel after a simple liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ) instead of before the same. The vowel is generally lengthened;

e.g. θάσσος, κάλ-έω, τέμ-νω, θᾶν-ατος, πορ-εῖν,
θράσος, κλη-τός, τμή-σις, θνη-τός, πέ-πρω-ται.

16. 1. Contraction unites in one long vowel or diphthong two vowels that follow each other within a word. Thus τιμά-ων becomes τιμών, πλό-ου becomes πλοῦ, γένε-ος becomes γένους.

For the different modes of contraction, see the treatise on Inflection.

2. The contracted syllable receives an accent, if either of the two contracted vowels was accented: the circumflex, if the accent was on the first, the acute, if it was on the second vowel. Thus

τίμαε	becomes	τίμᾱ,	ἐτίμαον	becomes	ἐτίμων,
τιμάων	becomes	τιμών,	βεβαώς	becomes	βεβῶς,
τιμάετε	becomes	τιμάτε,	τιμαέτω	becomes	τιμάτω.

17. 1. Elision consists in dropping a short final vowel before a word beginning with a vowel. The sign of elision is the apostrophe ('); e.g. ἐπ' αὐτῷ for ἐπὶ αὐτῷ, ἀλλ' ἐγώ for ἀλλὰ ἐγώ, ἀπέχω from ἀπό and ἔχω.

Note. — The vowel *v*, — *a* and *o* in monosyllables, — *i* in περί, ἄχρι, μέχρι, τί, τὶ and ὅτι are never elided.

2. Elision influences the accent as follows:

a) in oxytone prepositions and conjunctions it is lost:

thus ἐπ' ἐμοί for ἐπὶ ἐμοί, ἀλλ' ἐγώ for ἀλλὰ ἐγώ.

b) in all other oxytones it recedes as acute upon the preceding syllable: Εἰ δειν' ἔδρασας, δεινὰ καὶ παθεῖν σε χρή, — τὰ ἀγάθ' ἦν for τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἦν, φήμ' ἐγώ for φημὶ ἐγώ.

c) in all barytones it remains unchanged:

οὔτε σοὶ οὔτ' ἐμοὶ ταῦτ' ἔλεγον.

18. 1. Crasis (*mixture*) is the contraction of the final vowel or diphthong with the initial vowel of the following word.¹ Its sign is the coronis (').

The contracted vowel receives an iota subscript, if the last of the vowels to be contracted was an *i*; thus ἐγῶμαι for ἐγὼ οἶμαι, but καῶν for καὶ ἄν.

¹ Elision, therefore, serves to avoid an hiatus which occurs when the final and the initial vowel of two successive words collide. Crasis serves the same purpose, 18. See also 24.

2. Crasis is most frequent with the article, the relative and with *καί* and *πρό*.

ὁ ἀνὴρ, τὰ ἄλλα, ἃ ἐγώ, καὶ ἐν, καὶ ἄν, προέλεγον,
becomes ἀνὴρ, τὰλλα, ἀγώ, κὰν, κἄν, προῦλεγον.

3. The accent of the first word is generally lost, that of the second determines which syllable is to have the accent after the contraction.

19. Concurrence of Consonants. — Two or more adjoining consonants never remain unchanged, but are subject to certain modifications which are made according to definite principles. The second consonant is generally left unaltered and a change is produced only in the first of the two sounds. This euphonic change is especially brought about by assimilation (*change to a like sound*), dissimilation (*change to a different sound*), and elision (*suppression of a sound*).

Special attention is due to the euphonic changes :

- a) in the nom. sg. and dat. pl. of the 3d decl., 38 *seqq.*
- b) in the third class of verbs (with *-jō* in the present), 77, 3.
- c) in the formation of tenses of mute verbs, 82 ; 83.
- d) in the final consonants of prepositions in compounds, as in 20.

20. Before the **rough breathing** a smooth mute is changed to the corresponding rough :

thus οὐκ οὐτος, ἀπ' οὐ, ἀντ' ὧν, ἐπ' and ὁδός,
becomes οὐχ οὐτος, ἀφ' οὐ, ἀνθ' ὧν, ἔφοδος.

21. Changes in the Rough Mutes. —

1. If two successive syllables begin each with a rough mute, generally one of the two is changed to the corresponding smooth ; in particular

the first is changed in the reduplication : πεφύτευκα — τίθημι,
74, 1.

and in the aor. pass. of θύω and τίθημι : ἐτύθην, ἐτέθην.

the second is changed in the aor. imper. pass. : παιδεύθητι
for παιδεύθηθι, 78, 8.

In other cases, however, both rough mutes remain unchanged. Thus in ὠρθώθην, ἠύθύνθην, ἐθέλχθην, ἐφάνθην, πεφάνθαι, ἐκαθάρθην, κεκαθάρθαι, φάθι, ἐχύθην, etc.

2. Whenever in several monosyllabic stems the final rough mute is dropped, the initial consonant is changed to the corresponding rough ; thus in the stems ταφ-, ταχ-, τρεφ-, τρεχ-, τρυφ- and τριχ-.

Compare *τάφος*, *ταχύς*, *τρέφω*, *τρέχω*, *τρυφή*, *τρίχες*,
with *θάπτω*, *θάπτων*, *θρέψω*, *ἔθρεξα*, *θρύπτω*, *θριξίν*.

There are initial and final rough mutes in *τεθράφθαι* (from *τρέφω*, but *τετράφθαι* from *τρέπω*), *τεθάφθαι* and *ἐθάφθην* (from *θάπτω*).

22. Initial *ρ* is doubled when a short vowel precedes it whether as augment or as reduplication:

ῥριπτον, *ῥριψα*, — *ῥριφα*, *ῥρωμαι*.

Thus also in composition: *ἐπιρρίπτω*, *διαρρήγγυμι*, *ἄρρωστος*, *ἀπόρρητος*.

23. Rule for Consonantal Termination.—No Greek word can end in any other consonant than *ν*, *ρ*, or *σ* (*ξ*, *ψ*). Consequently, other consonants which by rights should stand at the end of a word must be dropped. Thus *παῖ* is for *παιδ*, *σῶμα* for *σώματ*.

Note.—The two particles *ἐκ* and *οὐκ* are only apparent exceptions; for these proclitics (8) attach themselves so closely to the following word as to coalesce into one; consequently, *κ* must be considered as being in the middle of the word thus formed. Compare *οὐκέτι*, and 24, 2. 3.

MOVABLE FINAL CONSONANTS.

24. 1. N movable (*ν ἐφέλκυστικόν drawn after*) is added ¹

a) to third persons in *-ε(ν)* and *-σι(ν)*: *ἐπαίδευε(ν)*, *ἐπαίδευσε(ν)*, *παιδεύουσι(ν)*, *δίδωσι(ν)*, *διδόασι(ν)*, *εἰσὶ(ν)*.

b) to datives and locatives in *-σι(ν)*: *πᾶσι(ν)*, *Ἀθήνησι(ν)*.

c) to some other words with similar endings: *ἔκοσι(ν)*, — *ἑστί(ν)*.

This *ν* may or may not stand before a following consonant,
it must stand before a following vowel, as well as
before punctuation marks.

2. Σ movable is taken by *οὕτω thus*, and *ἐκ out*; the spelling is *οὕτως* and *ἐξ* before vowels.

E.g. *οὕτω γράφω*, but *οὕτως ἔγραφον* — *ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου*, but *ἐξ οἴκου*.

3. A movable guttural is sometimes added to the negative *οὐ*.

Use *οὐκ* before vowels with the smooth breathing: *οὐκ ἀγαθόν*,

οὐχ before vowels with the rough breathing: *οὐχ ἀπλῶς*,

οὐ before all consonants: *οὐ καλῶς*, *οὐ ῥαδίως*.

Note.—Before a punctuation mark, *οὐ* is accented, *οὐ* (8, 2), even when followed by a vowel:

Ἐξικνούντο γὰρ οὐ, οὐδ' ἔβλαπτον οὐδέν.

Εἵτε μηνύουσιν εἴτε καὶ οὐ· ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ εἰκάζεται.

¹ See foot-note on page 9.

PART II. : INFLECTION.

I. INFLECTION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

25. 1. Unlike the Latin, the Greek language has a special form for the **dual** number (71 ; 96), but none for the ablative case.

2. Note the following rules of **gender** :

- a) The names of males are masculine. So are those of rivers, winds and months.
- b) The names of females are feminine. So are those of trees, countries, islands and towns.
- c) Most diminutives are neuter, even when they denote persons: τὸ παιδίον *the little boy, little girl*.

3. **Neuters** have in each number but one form for the nominative, accusative and vocative. These cases always end in the plural in -ᾶ.

4. The **vocative** and **nominative** plural are always, the vocative and nominative singular are often, alike in form.

5. The **accent** remains, as long as the general rules of accentuation (6) allow, on that syllable which has it in the nom. sing. Final -αι and -οι are accounted short.

Note. — A few exceptions are mentioned in 36, 6. 7 and 67, 2.

6. In the genitive and dative cases, such final syllables as are long and accented generally have the circumflex. In other cases they take the acute.

The circumflex on the ultima in the nom., acc. and voc. is met with only in some monosyllables and in contracted words.

THE ARTICLE.

26. Like the English, the Greek has a definite article, but, unlike our idiom, it has a separate form for each gender: ὁ ἡ τό *the*.

Sing. Nom.	ὁ ἡ τό	<i>the</i>	Plur. Nom.	οἱ αἱ τά
Gen.	τοῦ τῆς τοῦ	<i>of the</i>	Gen.	τῶν τῶν τῶν
Dat.	τῷ τῇ τῷ	<i>to (for) the</i>	Dat.	τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς
Acc.	τόν τήν τό	<i>the</i>	Acc.	τούς τάς τά

Note. — The article has no form for the vocative; in its place the interjection *ὦ* is used in all numbers.

A-DECLENSION.

27. It includes all words with stems in *-a*, which in certain cases of the singular is changed to *η*. The A-declension corresponds in general to the first declension in Latin; it contains masculines and feminines.

28. FEMININES IN *-ā*, *-η*, AND *ᾱ*.

Stems :	οἰκῖᾱ- <i>house</i>	χωρᾱ- <i>country</i>	στρατιᾱ- <i>army</i>	δοξᾱ- <i>opinion</i>	Μουσᾱ- <i>Muse</i>
Sing. N. V.	ἡ, ὦ, οἰκίᾱ	χώρᾱ	στρατιᾱ	δόξᾱ	Μοῦσᾱ
G.	τῆς οἰκίας	χώρας	στρατιᾱς	δόξης	Μούσης
D.	τῇ οἰκίᾳ	χώρᾳ	στρατιᾱ	δόξῃ	Μούσῃ
A.	τήν οἰκίαν	χώραν	στρατιάν	δόξαν	Μοῦσάν
Plur. N. V.	αἱ, ὦ, οἰκίαι	χωραι	στρατιαί	δόξαι	Μοῦσαι
G.	τῶν οἰκιῶν	χωρῶν	στρατιῶν	δοξῶν	Μουσῶν
D.	ταῖς οἰκίαις	χώραις	στρατιαῖς	δόξαις	Μούσαις
A.	τάς οἰκίας	χώρας	στρατιάς	δόξας	Μούσας
Stems :	μάχᾱ- <i>battle</i>	νικᾱ- <i>victory</i>	τιμᾱ- <i>honor</i>	θαλαττᾱ- <i>sea</i>	γεφύρᾱ- <i>bridge</i>
Sing. N. V.	ἡ, ὦ, μάχη	νίκη	τιμή	θάλαττᾱ	γέφυρᾱ
G.	τῆς μάχης	νίκης	τιμῆς	θαλάττης	γεφύρας
D.	τῇ μάχῃ	νίκῃ	τιμῇ	θαλάττῃ	γεφύρᾳ
A.	τήν μάχην	νίκην	τιμήν	θάλαττάν	γέφυράν
Plur. N. V.	αἱ, ὦ, μάχαι	νικαι	τιμαί	θαλατται	γέφυραι
G.	τῶν μαχῶν	νικῶν	τιμῶν	θαλαττῶν	γεφυρῶν
D.	ταῖς μάχαις	νίκαις	τιμαῖς	θαλάτταις	γεφύραις
A.	τάς μάχας	νίκας	τιμάς	θαλάττας	γεφύρας

1. Change of *a* to *η* in the singular.

- a) An *a* in the nominative after *ε*, *ι*, *ρ* remains throughout the singular (*a*, *as*, *a*, *av*, *a*).

- b) An η in the nominative is likewise retained throughout the singular (η , $\eta\varsigma$, η , $\eta\nu$, η).
- c) An a in the nominative after other consonants than ρ is changed in the genitive and dative to η (a , $\eta\varsigma$, η , av , a).

2. **Quantity.** — The ending $-as$ is always long.

3. **Rule of Accent.** — In the genitive plural the a of the stem is contracted with the case ending $-\omega\nu$. Consequently, all nouns of the A-declension are in the genitive plural perispomena in $-\hat{\omega}\nu$.

29. MASCULINES IN $-\bar{a}\varsigma$ AND $-\eta\varsigma$.

Stems :	<i>νεᾱνῖᾱ-</i> <i>youth</i>	<i>πολίτᾱ-</i> <i>citizen</i>	<i>δικαστᾱ-</i> <i>judge</i>	<i>Ἄτρειδᾱ-</i> <i>Atreus' son</i>
Sing. Nom.	ὁ <i>νεανίας</i>	πολίτης	δικαστής	Ἄτρείδης
Gen.	τοῦ <i>νεανίου</i>	πολίτου	δικαστοῦ	Ἄτρειδου
Dat.	τῷ <i>νεανίᾳ</i>	πολίτῃ	δικαστῇ	Ἄτρείδῃ
Acc.	τὸν <i>νεανίαν</i>	πολίτην	δικαστήν	Ἄτρείδην
Voc.	ὦ <i>νεανιᾶ</i>	πολίτᾱ	δικαστᾱ	Ἄτρείδῃ
Plur. N. Voc.	οἱ, ὦ, <i>νεανίαι</i>	πολίται	δικασταί	Ἄτρείδαι
Gen.	τῶν <i>νεανιῶν</i>	πολιτῶν	δικαστῶν	Ἄτρειδῶν
Dat.	τοῖς <i>νεανίαις</i>	πολίταις	δικασταῖς	Ἄτρείδαις
Acc.	τοὺς <i>νεανίας</i>	πολίτας	δικαστάς	Ἄτρείδας

1. Masculines differ from feminines only in the nom. and gen. sing. The final $\bar{a}$ of the stem remains after ϵ , ι , ρ ; otherwise it is changed to η (28; 1).

2. The voc. sing. ends in the same vowel, $-\bar{a}$ or $-\eta$, which occurs in the last syllable of the nom. :

hence ὦ *νεανιᾶ*, ὦ Ἄτρείδῃ.

All words in $-\eta\varsigma$, however, have a short $-\alpha$:

ὦ πολίτα, ὦ Σπαρτιᾶτα, ὦ Ὀρέστᾱ.

So have national names in $-\eta\varsigma$:

ὦ Πέρσᾱ, Σκύθα, Σπαρτιᾶτα.

3. Some Doric and very many foreign proper names in $-\bar{a}\varsigma$ have $-\bar{a}$ in the gen. sing. (Doric Genitive) :

Φοιβίδᾱ, Εὐρώτᾱ — Ἀβροκόμᾱ, Μάσκᾱ, Ὀρόντᾱ.

30. CONTRACTS OF THE A-DECLENSION.

Stems:	Ἀθηνᾶα, Ἀθηνᾶ- <i>Athena</i>	γῆα, γῆ- <i>earth</i>	Ἑρμῆα, Ἑρμῆ- <i>Hermes, plur. Hermes Pillars.</i>	
Sing. N.	ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ	ἡ γῆ	ὁ Ἑρμῆς	οἱ Ἑρμαῖ
G.	Ἀθηνᾶς	γῆς	Ἑρμοῦ	Ἑρμῶν
D.	Ἀθηνῇ	γῇ	Ἑρμῇ	Ἑρμαῖς
A.	Ἀθηνᾶν	γῆν	Ἑρμῆν	Ἑρμᾶς
V.	Ἀθηνᾶ	γῆ	Ἑρμῆ	Ἑρμαῖ

-ᾱᾱ is contracted to -ᾶ, -έᾱ after *ρ* to -ᾷ, otherwise to -ῆ; before vowels or diphthongs *α* and *ε* are absorbed: Ἑρμαῖ, Ἑρμῶν.

Rule of Accent. — All the cases are perispomena.

O-DECLENSION.

31. 1. It comprises words with stems in -ο, besides some in -ω. Thus it corresponds in general to the second declension in Latin. It contains masculines and neuters, and a number of feminines.

Stems:	λογο- <i>word, speech</i>	δημο- <i>people</i>	ἄνθρωπο- <i>human being, man</i>	ὁδο- <i>way, road</i>	δωρο- <i>gift</i>
Sing. N.	ὁ λόγος	ὁ δῆμος	ὁ ἄνθρωπος	ἡ ὁδός	τὸ δῶρον
G.	τοῦ λόγου	δήμου	ἀνθρώπου	τῆς ὁδοῦ	τοῦ δώρου
D.	τῷ λόγῳ	δήμῳ	ἀνθρώπῳ	τῇ ὁδῷ	τῷ δώρῳ
A.	τὸν λόγον	δῆμον	ἄνθρωπον	τὴν ὁδόν	τὸ δῶρον
V.	ὦ λάγε	δῆμε	ἄνθρωπε	ὦ ὁδέ	ὦ δῶρον
Plur. N. V.	οἱ λόγοι	δῆμοι	ἄνθρωποι	αἱ ὁδοί	τὰ δῶρα
G.	τῶν λόγων	δήμων	ἀνθρώπων	τῶν ὁδῶν	τῶν δώρων
D.	τοῖς λόγοις	δήμοις	ἀνθρώποις	ταῖς ὁδοῖς	τοῖς δώροις
A.	τοὺς λόγους	δῆμους	ἀνθρώπους	τὰς ὁδοὺς	τὰ δῶρα

2. The following are feminine nouns in -ος. See 25, 2 b.

ἡ παρθένος *maiden*, ἡ νῆσος *island*, ἡ Αἴγυπτος *Egypt*,
 ἡ ἄμπελος *vine*, ἡ Δῆλος *Delos*, ἡ Κόρινθος *Corinth*,
 ἡ ἡπειρος *mainland*, ἡ Ἡπειρος *Epirus*, ἡ Πελοπόννησος *Peloponnesus*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE A- AND O-DECLENSIONS.

32. 1. The feminine form has in the singular *-ā* after *ε, ι, ρ*, otherwise *η*. *E.g.* :

<i>νέος, νέα, νέον new, young,</i>	<i>φίλος, φίλη, φίλον dear,</i>
<i>δίκαιος, δικαία, δίκαιον just,</i>	<i>ὀλίγος, ὀλίγη, ὀλίγον little,</i>
<i>πατρῶος, πατρῶα, πατρῶον paternal,</i>	<i>λίθινος, λιθίνη, λίθινον of stone,</i>
<i>αἰσχρὸς, αἰσχρά, αἰσχρόν shameful,</i>	<i>ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν good.</i>

Stems :	ἀγαθο-,	ἀγαθᾱ-, good	ἀγαθo-,	δίκαιο-,	δικαῖᾱ-, just	δίκαιο-,
Sing. N.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	δίκαιος	δικαία	δίκαιον
G.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	δικαίου	δικαίας	δικαίου
D.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	δικαίῳ	δικαίᾳ	δικαίῳ
A.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν	δίκαιον	δικαίαν	δίκαιον
V.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	δίκαιε	δικαία	δίκαιον
Plur. N. V.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά	δίκαιοι	δίκαιαι	δίκαια
G.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	δικαίων	δικαίων	δικαίων
D.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς	δικαίοις	δικαίαις	δικαίοις
A.	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά	δικαίους	δικαίας	δίκαια

2. The accent of the nom. and gen. plur. fem. of barytone adjectives and participles in *-ος, -η(-α), -ον* is the same as that of the masculine.

E.g. *δίκαιος*, nom. pl. masc. *δίκαιοι*, gen. pl. masc. *δικαίων*,
δικαῖᾱ, nom. pl. fem. *δίκαιαι*, gen. pl. fem. *δικαίων*
 (against 25, 5 not *δικαῖαι*; nor *δικαίων*, see 28, 3).

3. Many, and especially almost all compound, adjectives in *-ος* have but two endings.

<i>E.g.</i> <i>βάρβαρος, -ον foreign,</i>	<i>πρᾶος, -ον mild, tame,</i>
<i>ἡμερος, -ον tame,</i>	<i>ἄβᾶτος, -ον impassable,</i>
<i>ἥσυχος, -ον quiet,</i>	<i>ἐντίμος, -ον honored,</i>
<i>φρόνιμος, -ον prudent,</i>	<i>παράνομος, -ον unlawful.</i>

Note *ἐν-αντίος, -α, -ον* opposite, opposed.

4. Other adjectives have sometimes two, sometimes three endings.

E.g. *βέβαιος*, 2. and 3., *firm*, *χρήσιμος*, 2. and 3., *useful*,
ἔρημος, 2. and 3., *deserted*, *ὠφέλιμος*, 2. and 3., *profitable*.

Also some compounds, as *ἀν-άξιος*, *unworthy*, and *ἀν-αίτιος*, *guiltless*.

33. CONTRACTS OF THE O-DECLENSION.

Stems :	νοο- = νοῦ- mind	ὀστέο- = ὀστού- bone	εὐνοο- = εὐνου- well-minded
Sing. N.	ὁ νόος νοῦς	τὸ ὀστέον ὀστούν	masc. fem. neut. εὐνοὺς εὐνον
G.	νόου νοῦ	ὀστέου ὀστού	εὐνου
D.	νόῳ νῶ	ὀστέῳ ὀστώ	εὐνῳ
A.	νόον νοῦν	ὀστέον ὀστούν	εὐνον εὐνον
Plur. N.	οἱ νόοι νοῖ	τὰ ὀστέα ὀστᾶ	εὐνοὶ εὐνοα
G.	νόων νῶν	ὀστέων ὀστών	εὐνων
D.	νόοις νοῖς	ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς	εὐνοῖς
A.	νόους νοῦς	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ	εὐνοὺς εὐνοα

1. -εο and -οο are contracted to -ου, -εᾶ to -ᾷ; ε and ο before long vowels or diphthongs are absorbed.

2. The nom. and acc. pl. neut. of adjectives are never contracted: εὐνοα, ἄνοα, κακόνοα.

3. Rule of Accent. — Simple words are in all the cases perispomena; compound words retain the accent on the same syllable upon which it falls in the nom. sg.: ἔκπλοι, περίπλων, εὐνοὶ (circumfl. agt. 16, 1), εὐνων, εὐνοῖς, εὐνοὺς, εὐνοα.

CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES OF THE A- AND O-DECLENSIONS.

34. 1. The only adjectives which admit contraction are :

a) adjectives in -εος, denoting material or color.

b) multiplicatives in -πλός (= -fold, -plex, 70, 4).

2. The contraction is the same as in the nouns; the feminine sg. has -α after ρ, otherwise -η (28, 1; 29, 1).

3. Rule of Accent. — All the cases are perispomena.

For the compounds of νοῦς and πλοῦς, see 33, 3.

Ἄργυροῦς, silver, and χρυσοῦς, golden, are thus declined :

ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρέα, ἀργύρεον silver					
S. N. V.	ἀργυροῦς ἀργυρᾶ ἀργυροῦν	P. N. V.	ἀργυροῖ ἀργυραῖ ἀργυρᾶ		
G.	ἀργυροῦ ἀργυρᾶς ἀργυροῦ	G.	ἀργυρῶν ἀργυρῶν ἀργυρῶν		
D.	ἀργυρῶ ἀργυρᾷ ἀργυρῶ	D.	ἀργυροῖς ἀργυραῖς ἀργυροῖς		
A.	ἀργυροῦν ἀργυρᾶν ἀργυροῦν	A.	ἀργυροῦς ἀργυρᾶς ἀργυρᾶ		

χρῦσεος, χρῦσῆα, χρῦσειον <i>golden</i>						
S. N. V.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσῇ	χρυσοῦν	P. N. V.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ χρυσᾶ
G.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	G.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν χρυσῶν
D.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	D.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαῖς χρυσοῖς
A.	χρυσοῦν	χρυσῇν	χρυσοῦν	A.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσᾶς χρυσᾶ

THE ATTIC DECLENSION.

35. 1. It includes substantive and adjective stems in -ω.

Stems:	νεω- <i>temple</i>	ἱεω- <i>propitious</i>
Sing. N. V.	ὁ νεώς	ἱεως ἱεων
G.	νεώ	ἱεω
D.	νεῷ	ἱεῷ
A.	νεών	ἱεων ἱεων
Plur. N. V.	οἱ νεῷ	ἱεῷ ἱεα
G.	νεών	ἱεων
D.	νεῷς	ἱεῷς
A.	νεώς	ἱεως ἱεα

2. The ω is retained through all the cases and absorbs the case-endings as far as possible. The ι is always subscript.

3. Ἡ ἔως *the dawn* is thus declined: ἔως, ἔω, ἔφ, ἔω (without ν!).

4. Adjectives have -ᾶ in the nom., voc. and acc. plur. neut.

5. **Rule of Accent.**—The accent of the nom. sing. is retained through all the cases; the ω is counted as short in determining the accent of the barytones, hence Μενέλεως, ἔκπλεως ἐστίν, ἱεᾶ εἰσιν.

THE CONSONANTAL DECLENSION.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

36. 1. This declension includes all the stems that end in a consonant, or in -ι, -υ, and diphthongs, with a few in -ω and -ο. It corresponds, therefore, in general to the third and fourth declensions in Latin.

2. For the regular case-endings see the declension of ᾄς, 37.

Note.—α and -ας, ι and -σι are short.

As not all successive consonants can remain unchanged (19), and no other consonant except ν, ρ and ς can end a Greek word (23), certain changes must take place in the nom. sing. and

in the dat. plur. before the endings *-σ* and *-σι*, as well as in the final consonants of the pure stem.

3. The **nom. sing. masc. and fem.** is formed either with or without *-s*. In the latter case the vowel of the stem is lengthened (12).

Neuters show their pure stems in the **nom., acc. and voc. sing.** as far as the rule for final consonants will allow (23).

4. In the **acc. sing. and plur. masc. and fem.**, consonant stems have, as a rule, *-ᾱ* and *-ᾶs* added to them, vowel stems *-υ* and *-υ(ς)*.

The **acc. plur. masc. and fem.** of the *-σ, -ι*, and the adjective *-υ* stems is the same as the **nom.**: *οἱ* and *τοὺς εὐγενεῖς*, *αἱ* and *τὰς πόλεις*, *οἱ* and *τοὺς ἡδεῖς*.

5. The **voc. sing. masc. and fem.** is either the same as the **nom.**:

ὦ φύλαξ, ὦ Ἀραψ, ὦ ποιμήν,

or the same as the pure stem, as far as the rule for consonantal termination allows;

ὦ ῥήτορ, ὦ παῖ (for *παιδ*), *ὦ γέρον* (for *γέροντ*).

6. **Rule of Accent.**—Monosyllables have the accent on the ending in the **gen. and dat. of all three numbers**:

θηρός, θηρί—θηρῶν, θηρσί(ν).

7. Contrary to this rule, the stem is accented:

a) in all the cases of participles: *ὄντος, ὄντι, θέντων, θεῖσι(ν).*

b) in the **gen. and dat. plur.** of the word *πᾶς* (*omnis*),

hence *παντός, παντί*, but *πάντων, πᾶσι(ν)* (41, 3).

c) in the **gen. plur.** of the words

ὁ παῖς παιδός βοῦ, τὸ οὖς ὠτός ear;

hence *παιδός, παιδί, παισί(ν)*, but *παίδων*,

ὠτός, ὠτί, and *ὠσί(ν)*, but *ὠτων*.

37. STEMS IN LIQUIDS (*-λ, -ρ*). (See 2, 4, note.)

Stems:	<i>ἄλ- sal</i> <i>salt</i>	<i>θηρ-</i> <i>beast</i>	<i>κρατήρ-</i> <i>mizing bowl</i>	<i>ῥήτορ-</i> <i>orator</i>
Sing. N.	<i>ὁ ἄλ-ς</i>	<i>ὁ θήρ</i>	<i>ὁ κρατήρ</i>	<i>ὁ ῥήτωρ</i>
G.	<i>ἄλ-ός</i>	<i>θηρ-ός</i>	<i>κρατήρ-ος</i>	<i>ῥήτορ-ος</i>
D.	<i>ἄλ-ί</i>	<i>θηρ-ί</i>	<i>κρατήρ-ι</i>	<i>ῥήτορ-ι</i>
A.	<i>ἄλ-α</i>	<i>θήρ-α</i>	<i>κρατήρ-α</i>	<i>ῥήτορ-α</i>
V.	<i>ἄλ-ς</i>	<i>θήρ</i>	<i>κρατήρ</i>	<i>ῥήτορ</i>
Plur. N. V.	<i>οἱ ἄλ-ες</i>	<i>οἱ θήρ-ες</i>	<i>οἱ κρατήρ-ες</i>	<i>οἱ ῥήτορ-ες</i>
G.	<i>ἄλ-ῶν</i>	<i>θηρ-ῶν</i>	<i>κρατήρ-ων</i>	<i>ῥητόρ-ων</i>
D.	<i>ἄλ-σί(ν)</i>	<i>θηρ-σί(ν)</i>	<i>κρατήρ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ῥήτορ-σι(ν)</i>
A.	<i>ἄλ-ας</i>	<i>θήρ-ας</i>	<i>κρατήρ-ας</i>	<i>ῥήτορ-ας</i>

38. STEMS IN GUTTURALS (-κ, -γ, -χ) AND LABIALS (-π, -β, -φ).

Stems:	φυλακ- watchman	αἶγ- goat	γῦπ- vulture
Sing. N. V.	ὁ, ὦ φύλαξ	ἡ, ὦ αἶξ	ὁ, ὦ γύψ
G.	φύλακ-ος	αἶγ-ός	γῦπ-ός
D.	φύλακ-ι	αἶγ-ί	γῦπ-ί
A.	φύλακ-α	αἶγ-α	γῦπ-α
Plur. N. V.	οἱ φύλακ-ες	αἱ αἶγ-ες	οἱ γῦπ-ες
G.	φυλάκ-ων	αἶγ-ῶν	γῦπ-ῶν
D.	φύλαξι(ν)	αἰξί(ν)	γύψι(ν)
A.	φύλακ-ας	αἶγ-ας	γῦπ-ας

With -σ, any guttural becomes ξ, any labial becomes ψ:
 st. φυλακ-, N. S. φύλαξ; comp. Lat. stem *duc-*, N. S. *dux*;
 st. ἄραβ-, D. P. ἄραψι; comp. Lat. *scripsi* of *scribo*.

39. STEMS IN DENTALS (-τ, -δ, -θ).

Stems	γυμνητ- light-armed soldier	ἐλπιδ- hope	σωματ- body
Sing. N.	ὁ γυμνής	ἡ ἐλπῖς	τὸ σῶμα
G.	γυμνητ-ος	ἐλπιδ-ος	σώματ-ος
D.	γυμνητ-ι	ἐλπιδ-ι	σώματ-ι
A.	γυμνητ-α	ἐλπιδ-α	σῶμα
V.	γυμνής	ἐλπῖς	σῶμα
Plur. N. V.	γυμνήτ-ες	ἐλπίδ-ες	σώματ-α
G.	γυμνήτ-ων	ἐλπίδ-ων	σωματ-ων
D.	γυμνή-σι(ν)	ἐλπί-σι(ν)	σώμα-σι(ν)
A.	γυμνήτ-ας	ἐλπίδ-ας	σώματ-α

1. Before σ simple dentals are dropped:

ἐσθής, ἐσθῆσι(ν) (for ἐσθηῖς, ἐσθηῖσι(ν)); cf. Lat. *dos*, *dotis*.

Final dentals are also dropped: σῶμα (for σωματ) (23).

2. Barytones with dental stems in -ις and -υς form the acc. sing. (like the -ι and -υ stems, 46 seqq.) in -ιν and -υν.

E.g. ἡ ἐλπῖς, *hope*, ἐλπίδος, ἐλπίδι, ἐλπίδα,
 but ἡ χάρις, *grace*, χάριτος, χάριτι, χάριν,
 ἡ ἔρις, *strife*, ἐρίδος, ἐρίδι, ἔρυν.

3. The following words show an irregularity only in the nom. sing.:

ὁ πούς, ποδός <i>foot</i> , <i>pēs</i> ,	τὸ γόνυ, γόνάτος <i>knee</i> ,
τὸ οὖς, ὠτός <i>ear</i> (36, 7. c),	τὸ δόρυ, δόρατος <i>spear</i> ,
τὸ φῶς, φωτός (only sing.) <i>light</i> ,	τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕδατος <i>water</i> ,
τὸ κέρας, κέρατος <i>horn</i> , <i>wing of an army</i> .	

4. **Adjectives** have partly two endings, as ἄχαρις, -ι *unpleasant* (G. ἀχάριτος, D. ἀχάριτι, A. ἄχαριν, -ι); partly only one, as πένης, -ητος *poor*; φυγάς, -άδος *fugitive, exiled*.

40. STEMS IN -v.

Stems:	Ἑλλην- Greek	ποιμην- shepherd	δαίμον- deity	εὐδαιμον- happy
S. N.	ὁ Ἕλλην	ὁ ποιμήν	ὁ δαίμων	m. fem. εὐδαίμων neut. εὐδαιμον
G.	Ἕλλην-ος	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	εὐδαίμονος
D.	Ἕλλην-ι	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	εὐδαίμονι
A.	Ἕλλην-α	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	εὐδαίμονα
V.	Ἕλλην	ποιμήν	δαίμον	εὐδαιμον
Pl. N.V.	Ἕλλην-ες	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	εὐδαίμονες
G.	Ἕλλήν-ων	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμόν-ων	εὐδαιμόνων
D.	Ἕλλη-σι(ν)	ποιμέ-σι(ν)	δαίμο-σι(ν)	εὐδαίμο-σι(ν)
A.	Ἕλλην-ας	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	εὐδαίμονας

1. Before σ, ν is simply dropped: ποιμέσι, δαίμοσι, μέλᾱσι.

2. **Adjectives** have recessive accent: εὐδαιμον, 6, 6.

3. Besides the forms in -ίονα and -ίονες, -ίονας, the **comparatives** in -ίων, -ιον have also respectively the shorter ones in -ίω and -ίους.

Stem: κακίον- worse					
Sing. N.	masc. fem. κακίων	neut. κάκιον	Plur. N.	{ κακίονες κακίονα	
G.	κακίονος		V.	{ κακίους κακίω	
D.	κακίονι		G.	κακίωνων	
A.	{ κακίονα κάκιον		D.	κακίοσι(ν)	
V.	κακίον		A.	{ κακίονας κακίονα	
				{ κακίους κακίω	

41. STEMS IN -ντ.

Stems :	γίγαντ- <i>giant</i>	ὀδοντ- <i>tooth</i>	γέροντ- <i>old man</i>
Sing. Nom.	ὁ γίγας	ὁ ὀδούς	ὁ γέρων
Gen.	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος	γέροντ-ος
Dat.	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι	γέροντ-ι
Acc.	γίγαντ-α	ὀδόντ-α	γέροντ-α
Voc.	γίγαν	ὀδούς	γέρον
Plur. N. V.	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες	γέροντ-ες
Gen.	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων	γερόντ-ων
Dat.	γίγᾱ-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)	γέρου-σι(ν)
Acc.	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας	γέροντ-ας

1. Before σ, ντ is dropped with compensative lengthening (13)

both in the nom. sing.: γίγας for γιγᾶντς, ὀδούς for ὀδοντς, and in the dat. plur.: γίγᾱσι for γίγαντσι, γέρουσι for γέροντσι.

2. Nouns with stems in -ντ are all masculine.

3. PARADIGMS OF ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Stems :	ἄκοντ- <i>unwilling</i>	λυθεντ- <i>loosed</i>
S. N.V.	ἄκων ἄκουσα ἄκον	λυθεῖς λυθεῖσα λυθέν
G.	ἄκοντ-ος ἀκούσης ἄκοντ-ος	λυθέντ-ος λυθείσης λυθέντ-ος
D.	ἄκοντ-ι ἀκούσῃ ἄκοντ-ι	λυθέντ-ι λυθείσῃ λυθέντ-ι
A.	ἄκοντ-α ἄκουσαν ἄκον	λυθέντ-α λυθείσαν λυθέν
Pl. N.V.	ἄκοντ-ες ἀκουσαι ἄκοντ-α	λυθέντ-ες λυθεῖσαι λυθέντ-α
G.	ἀκόντ-ων ἀκουσῶν ἀκόντ-ων	λυθέντ-ων λυθεισῶν λυθέντ-ων
D.	ἄκου-σι(ν) ἀκούσαις ἄκου-σι	λυθεῖ-σι(ν) λυθείσαις λυθεῖ-σι(ν)
A.	ἄκοντ-ας ἀκούσας ἄκοντ-α	λυθέντ-ας λυθείσας λυθέντ-α
Stem :	παντ- <i>all, whole</i>	
S. N.V.	πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν	Pl. N.V. πᾶντ-ες πᾶσαι πᾶντ-α
G.	παντ-ός πάσης παντ-ός	G. πᾶντ-ων πασῶν πᾶντ-ων
D.	παντ-ί πάσῃ παντ-ί	D. πᾶ-σι(ν) πάσαις πᾶ-σι(ν)
A.	πᾶντ-α πᾶσαν πᾶν	A. πᾶντ-ας πᾶσας πᾶντ-α

4. Adjectives with stems in -εντ, as χαρίεις *graceful, agreeable*, have some of their forms from a shorter stem in -ερ, to wit:

the dat. plur. masc. and neut.: χαρίεσι(ν) for χαρίεφσι(ν), and the whole of the feminine: χαρίεσσα for χαριετ-ja, 77, 3.

42. SYNCPATED LIQUID STEMS.

Stems:	πατερ- father	μητερ- mother	θυγατερ- daughter	γαστερ- belly	άνερ- man
S. N.	ὁ πατήρ	ἡ μήτηρ	ἡ θυγάτηρ	ἡ γαστήρ	ὁ ἀνὴρ
G.	πατρός	μητρός	θυγατρός	γαστρός	ἀνδρός
D.	πατρί	μητρί	θυγατρί	γαστρί	ἀνδρί
A.	πατέρα	μητέρα	θυγατέρα	γαστέρα	ἄνδρα
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ		ἄνερ
P. N. V.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	γαστέρες	ἄνδρες
G.	πατέρων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	γαστέρων	ἀνδρῶν
D.	πατρᾶσι	μητρᾶσι	θυγατρᾶσι	γαστρᾶσι	ἀνδρᾶσι
A.	πατέρας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	γαστέρας	ἄνδρας

1. Πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ and γαστήρ drop the ε by syncope (14) in the gen. and dat. sing. and in the dat. plur., which ends in -τρᾶσι(ν).

2. Ἀνὴρ drops the ε entirely, except in the voc. sing., and inserts δ between ν and ρ.

Σ- OR ELIDING STEMS.

43. The stem characteristic -σ remains only when final, but it is dropped by elision (17) between vowels, which are then always contracted.

NOUNS.

44. 1. Neuters in -ος, st. in -ος and -εσ-; e.g. τὸ γένος *genus*.

Stems: γένος and γένεσ- <i>race</i>					
Sing. N. V.	τὸ γένος		Plur. N. V.	τὰ γένεα	γένη
G.	γένεος	γένους	G.	γενέων	γενῶν
D.	γένεϊ	γένει	D.	γένεσι(ν)	
A.	γένος		A.	γένεα	γένη

γένεσ-ος [*gener-is*] becomes γένους, etc.; γένεσι stands for γένεσ-σι.

Note. — The gen. plur. sometimes remains uncontracted: ὀρέων, κερδέων.

2. Neuters in -ας, stem in -ασ-. The most important are:

τὸ κρέας *meat*: κρέως, κρέα; plur. κρέα, κρεῶν, κρέασι(ν),

τὸ γῆρας *old age*: γήρως, γήρα.

3. Ἡ αἰδώς *shame, reverence*, stem αἰδοσ-, is thus inflected:

ἡ αἰδώς, αἰδοῦς, αἰδοῖ, αἰδῶ (for αἰδοφός, etc.).

45. ADJECTIVES.—PROPER NAMES.

Stems	εὐγενεσ- of noble birth				Διογενεσ- Diogenes	Περικλεεσ- Pericles
	Sing.		Plur.			
	m. fem.	neut.	m. fem.	neut.		
N.	εὐγενής	εὐγενές	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῆ	ὁ Διογένης	ὁ Περικλῆς
G.	εὐγενοῦς		εὐγενῶν		Διογένους	Περικλέους
D.	εὐγενεῖ		εὐγενέσι(ν)		Διογένει	Περικλεῖ
A.	εὐγενῇ	εὐγενές	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῇ	Διογένη	Περικλεᾶ
V.	εὐγενές	εὐγενές	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῇ	Διόγενες	Περικλείς

1. Adjectives with a vowel before the final -εσ contract -έα to -ᾶ instead of to -ῆ. Thus ἐνδεής *needy* has ἐνδεᾶ, εὐκλής *renowned* has εὐκλεᾶ, ὑγιής *healthy* has ὑγιᾶ.

2. Barytones have recessive accent :

εὐθες, σύνηθες, αὐταρκες — συνήθων, τῶν τριήρων.

Exceptions to this are the neuters of adjectives in -ώδης and -ήρης :

εὐώδες *fragrant*,

ξημώδες *ruinous*,

εὐήρες *well-fitted*,

ποδῆρες *reaching to the feet*.

3. Proper names in -ης, gen. -ους, have, besides the regular acc. sing. in -η, a form in -ην (after the A-declension).

E.g. Διογένη and Διογένην, Σωκράτη and Σωκράτην,
Κλεομένη and Κλεομένην, Δημοσθένη and Δημοσθένην.

4. Proper names in -κλής (from τὸ κλέος *glory*, stem κλέεσ-) contract twice in the dat. sing., elsewhere but once :

(-κλέης) Περικλῆς,

(-κλέεᾶ) Περικλεᾶ,

(κλέεος) Περικλέους,

(-κλεες) Περικλείς.

(-κλέει to -κλεί) Περικλεῖ,

46. STEMS IN -ι.

Stems :	σῆσι- and σῆσε- rising, sedition		αἰσθησι- and αἰσθησε- perception	
N.	ἡ σῆσι-ς	αἱ σῆσεις	ἡ αἰσθησι-ς	αἱ αἰσθήσεις
G.	σῆσε-ως	σῆσε-ων	αἰσθήσε-ως	αἰσθήσε-ων
D.	σῆσει	σῆσε-σι(ν)	αἰσθήσει	αἰσθήσε-σι(ν)
A.	σῆσι-ν	σῆσεις	αἰσθησι-ν	αἰσθήσεις
V.	σῆσι	σῆσεις	αἰσθησι	αἰσθήσεις

1. In the endings -ως and -ων, ω is accounted short.

2. All words in -ις, -εως are barytone. Most of them are femi-

nines in -σις and denote action, as ἡ λύσις *the loosing, ransoming, release*; ἡ πράξις *the doing, deed*.

47. STEMS IN -υ.

Stems :	σν- swine	Ἐρινν- avenging goddess	ἡδν- } ἡδειᾶ- { ἡδν- ἡδε- } sweet { ἡδε-
Sing. N.	ὁ ἡ σὺ-ς	ἡ Ἐρινύ-ς	ἡδύ-ς ἡδεῖα ἡδύ
G.	σὺ-ός	Ἐρινύ-ος	ἡδέ-ος ἡδειας ἡδέ-ος
D.	σὺ-ί	Ἐρινύ-ι	ἡδεῖ ἡδεία ἡδεῖ
A.	σὺ-ν	Ἐρινύ-ν	ἡδύ-ν ἡδείαν ἡδύ
Plur. N. V.	σὺ-ες	Ἐρινύ-ες	ἡδεῖς ἡδεῖαι ἡδέ-α
G.	σὺ-ῶν	Ἐρινύ-ων	ἡδέ-ων ἡδειῶν ἡδέ-ων
D.	σὺ-σί(ν)	Ἐρινύ-σι(ν)	ἡδέ-σι(ν) ἡδείαις ἡδέ-σι(ν)
A.	σὺ-ς	Ἐρινύ-ς	ἡδεῖς ἡδειας ἡδέ-α

1. In nouns in -υς, the stem characteristic -ν remains throughout (cf. 2); the acc. plur. ends in -ῶς (for -ῦνς).¹

2. Τὸ ἄστυ *the city* (esp. of Athens) is inflected like ι-stems:

τὸ ἄστυ, ἄστεως, ἄστει, ἄστυ,
τὰ ἄστη, ἄστεων, ἄστεσι(ν), ἄστη.

3. Adjectives have two stems in the masc. and neut.:

ἡδν- in the nom., acc., voc. sing.; everywhere else ἡδε- (for ἡδεϛ-).

48. STEMS ENDING IN DIPHTHONGS.

Stems: βασιλευ- and βασιλε- king			
Sing. N.	ὁ βασιλεύ-ς	Plur. N.	οἱ βασιλεῖς
G.	βασιλέ-ως	G.	βασιλέ-ων
D.	βασιλεῖ	D.	βασιλεῦ-σι(ν)
A.	βασιλέ-ᾱ	A.	βασιλέ-ᾱς
V.	βασιλεῦ	V.	βασιλεῖς

1. All words in -εις are masculine oxytones.

Note the quantity of the endings -ως, -ᾱ and -ᾱς.

2. In old Attic the nom. plur. ends in -ῆς: οἱ βασιλῆς. In poetry, and occasionally in prose, the acc. plur. ends in -εῖς: τοὺς γονεῖς.

3. Words in -εῖς with a preceding vowel are often contracted in the gen. and acc. sing. and plur., and thus

-έω becomes -ῶ: τοῦ Πειραιῶς, τῶν Εὐβοῶν,

-εᾶ becomes -ᾶ: τὸν Πειραιᾶ, τοὺς Ἑρετριᾶς.

4. Ὁ ἡ βοῦς (βῶς, βῶνις) *ox, cow* retains the stem βου- only when the ending is, or begins with, a consonant: βοῦ-ς, βοῦ-ν, βου-σί(ν);

but otherwise changes it to (βοϝ) βο-, without admitting contraction; hence ὁ ἡ βοῦς, βοός, βοί, βοῦν,
 βόες, βοῶν, βουσί(ν), βοῦς.

49. STEMS IN -ω AND -ο.

Stems :		ἥρω- hero		πειθο- persuasion	
Sing. N.	ὁ ἥρω-ς	Plur. N.	οἱ ἥρω-ες	Sing. N.	ἡ πειθώ
G.	ἥρω-ος	G.	ἥρώ-ων	G.	πειθοῦς
D.	ἥρω-ι	D.	ἥρω-σι(ν)	D.	πειθοῖ
A.	ἥρω-α	A.	ἥρω-ας	A.	πειθώ
V.	ἥρω-ς	V.	ἥρω-ες	V.	πειθοῖ

1. The few stems in -ω do not admit of contraction.

2. Words with stems in -ο are feminine oxytones, and mostly proper names; they are found in the singular only.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

50. Irregularities in the declension of nouns arise chiefly from the fact that the cases of a word are formed from two different stems. The following are the most common irregular nouns:

1. ἡ γυνή woman derives all its other forms from the stem γυναικ-. The accentuation is that of monosyllabic consonant stems (36, 6): ἡ γυνή, γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναῖκα, γύναι, γυναικες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί(ν), γυναικας, γυναικες.

2. Ζεὺς the god Zeus (stems Ζευ- and Δι-):

Ζεύς, Διός, Διί, Δία, Ζεῦ.

3. ὁ ἡ κύων dog (stems κυον- and κύν-):

ὁ ἡ κύων, κυνός, κυνί, κύνα, κύον,
 κύνες, κυνῶν, κυσί(ν), κύνας, κύνες.

4. ὁ μάρτυς witness (stems μαρτυ- and μαρτυρ-):

ὁ μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, μάρτυρι, μάρτυρα,
 μάρτυρες, μαρτύρων, μάρτυσι(ν), μάρτυρας.

5. ἡ ναῦς ship (stem ναυ-, νᾱϝ-, νᾱν-ις, νηϝ-):

ἡ ναῦς, νεώς, νηί, ναῦν,
 νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί(ν), ναῦς.

6. τὸ ὄναρ dream (stems ὄναρ- and ὄνειρατ-):

τὸ ὄναρ, ὄνειρατος, ὄνειρατι, ὄναρ,
 τὰ ὄνειρατα, ὄνειράτων, ὄνειρασι(ν), ὄνειρατα.

Also ὁ ὄνειρος and τὸ ὄνειρον are found.

7. ὁ πρεσβευτής *ambassador* borrows the plural from πρέσβυς *old, venerable*. Hence

ὁ πρεσβευτής, -τοῦ, -τῆ, -τήν, -τᾶ,
οἱ πρέσβεις, πρέσβων, πρέσβεσι(ν), πρέσβεις.

8. τὸ πῦρ *fire* is inflected in the singular according to the consonantal, in the plural according to the O-, declension:

τὸ πῦρ, πῦρ-ός, πῦρ-ί,
τὰ πῦρ-ά, πῦρ-ῶν, πῦρ-οῖς, *watchfires*.

9. ὁ σῖτος *corn, food* is neuter in the plural:

τὰ σῖτα, σῖτων, σῖτοις.

10. τὸ στάδιον *stadium* (a measure of length) has in the plur. both οἱ στάδιοι and τὰ στάδια.

11. ὁ υἱός *son* (besides the regular forms according to the O-declension) forms some cases from the stem υἱέ- (compare ἡδύ-ς):

in the sing. υἱέ-ος, υἱέϊ,
in the plur. υἱέϊς, υἱέ-ων, υἱέ-σι(ν), υἱέϊς.

12. ἡ χεὶρ *hand* is regular, except in the dat. plur.: χερ-σί(ν)

LOCAL CASE ENDINGS.

51. These are mostly applied to the stem:

-θεν denoting: *whence*,
-ι and -θι in the sing., } denoting: *where*,
-σι(ν) in the plural, }
-δε, -σε, -ζε denoting: *whither*.

E.g. οἴκοθεν *from home*, οἴκοι *at home*, οἴκαδε *home(ward)*,
ἄλλοθεν *aliunde*, ἄλλοθι *alibi*, ἄλλοσε *alio*,
Ἀθήνηθεν *from Athens*, Ἀθήνησι(ν) *at Athens*, Ἀθήναζε *to Athens*,
πάντοθεν *from all sides*, Μαραθῶνι *at Marathon*, Μέγαράδε *to Megara* (9, 1. f.),
χαμᾶθεν *from the ground*, χαμαὶ *humi*, χαμᾶζε *to or on the ground*.

Note. — The forms in -ι are *relics of an original locative sing.*, those in -σι(ν), of a locative plur.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADJECTIVES.

a) ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS.

52. The masculine and the neuter of these adjectives are formed from the same stem. The feminine always follows the A-Declension.

1. Stems in -ο. Decl. 32.

ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν *good*,
δίκαιος, δικάια, δίκαιον *just*.

2. Contracted adjectives with stems in -ο. Decl. 34.

ἀργυροῦς,	ἀργυρᾶ,	ἀργυροῦν	silver,
χρυσοῦς,	χρυσῇ,	χρυσοῦν	golden,
ἀπλοῦς,	ἀπλῇ,	ἀπλοῦν	simple.

3. Stems in -ν. Decl. 40.

μέλας,	μέλαινα,	μέλᾱν	black,
τάλας,	τάλαινα,	τάλαν (poet.)	wretched.

4. Stems in -ντ. Decl. 41.

πᾶς,	πᾶσα,	πᾶν	whole, all,
ἄκων,	ἄκουσα,	ἄκον	unwilling,
έκών,	έκούσα,	έκόν	willing,
λυθείς,	λυθείσα,	λυθέν	loosed.

5. Stems in -υ (almost all oxytone). Decl. 47.

ήδύς,	ήδεῖα,	ήδύ	sweet,
ήμισυς,	ήμίσεια,	ήμισυ	half.

b) ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS.

53. The stem is the same for all genders; the masculine and feminine are alike in form.

1. Stems in -ο (especially compound adjectives). 32, 3. *seqq.*

βάρβαρος, -ον	foreign,	ἄτιμος, -ον	dishonored,
ἥσυχος, -ον	quiet,	ἐντίμος, -ον	honored,
φρόνιμος, -ον	prudent,	παράνομος, -ον	unlawful,
πρᾶος, -ον	mild, tame,	πανούργος, -ον	cunning.

Note. — Adjectives of two and three endings are mentioned in 32, 4.

βέβαιος, 2. and 3.,	firm, stable,	ώφέλιμος, 2. and 3.,	profitable.
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2. Contract adjectives with stems in -ο. Decl. 33.

εὖνους, εὖνουν *well-disposed*, σύμπλους, σύμπλουν *sailing with*.

3. Stems in -ω (according to the Attic decl.). Decl. 35.

ίλεως, ίλεων *propitious*. ἐκπλεως, ἐκπλεων *full*.

4. Stems in dental mutes (esp. compounds of nouns). 39.

ἄχαρις, -ι *unpleasant* (ἀχάριτος, ἀχάριτι, ἄχαριν, -ι).

εὐελπῖς, -ι *hopeful* (εὐέλπιδος, εὐέλπιδι, εὐελπιν, -ι).

ἄπολις, -ι *homeless* (ἀπόλιδος, ἀπόλιδι, ἀπολιν, -ι).

5. Stems in -ν. Decl. 40.

εὐδαίμων,	εὐδαιμον	happy,	κακῖων,	κάκιον	worse,
σώφρων,	σώφρον	prudent,	ἄρρην,	ἄρρεν	male.

6. Stems in -εσ. Decl. 45.

εὐγενής, -ές of noble race, συνήθης, σύνηθες customary,
 ἐνδεής, -ές needy, ὑγιής, -ές healthy.

c) ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING.

54. A few adjectives have but one termination for all three genders. On account of their meaning, however, they are rarely used in the neuter. They have nearly all a dental stem.

φυγάς, φυγάδος fugitive, exiled, πένης, πένητος needy, poor,
 μάκαρ, μάκαρος blessed, happy.

Note. — Masculine only is the adjective ἐθελοντής, -οῦ voluntary, volunteer. Feminine only are the adjectives in -ίς, -ίδος, as συμμαχίς, -ίδος allied, Ἑλληνίς, -ίδος a Grecian woman, ἡ πατρίς (sc. γῆ) one's native country.

d) IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

55. The two adjectives μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα great, tall,
 and πολὺς, πολλή, πολὺ much, pl. many,
 derive all their forms, except the nom. and acc. sing. masc. and neut.,
 from the stems μεγαλο- and πολλο- respectively.

Stems:	μεγα- and μεγαλο- great			πολυ- and πολλο- much		
Sing. N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Plur. N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά

II. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

56. 1. Comparison is mostly expressed

by -τερος, -τέρα, -τερον in the comparative degree,

by -τατος, -τάτη, -τατον in the superlative degree.

These endings are joined to the stem of the masculine.

E.g. δίκαιος just, st. δικαιο-, c. δικαιο-τερος, s. δικαιο-τατος,
 μέλας black, μελαν-, μελάν-τερος, μελάν-τατος,
 σαφής clear, σαφες-, σαφέσ-τερος, σαφέσ-τατος,
 εὐκλεής renowned, εὐκλεεσ-, εὐκλεέσ-τερος, εὐκλεέσ-τατος,

βραχύς short, st. *βραχυ-*, c. *βραχύ-τερος*, s. *βραχύ-τατος*,
πρέσβυς old, *πρεσβυ-*, *πρεσβύ-τερος*, *πρεσβύ-τατος*.

2. The stems in -ο lengthen this vowel to -ω, whenever the preceding syllable is short.

E.g. *δεινός* terrible, *δεινό-τερος*, *δεινό-τατος*,
ἐντῖμος honored, *ἐντῖμό-τερος*, *ἐντῖμό-τατος*,
πικρός bitter, *πικρό-τερος*, *πικρό-τατος*,
ἐνδοξος renowned, *ἐνδοξό-τερος*, *ἐνδοξό-τατος*,
 but *σοφός* wise, *σοφώ-τερος*, *σοφώ-τατος*,
ἄξιος worthy, *ἄξιό-τερος*, *ἄξιό-τατος*,
πολεμικός warlike, *πολεμικώ-τερος*, *πολεμικώ-τατος*.

3. The following adjectives drop their stem characteristic -ο :

γεραιός old, *γεραί-τερος*, *γεραί-τατος*,
φίλος dear, *φίλ-τερος*, *φίλ-τατος*.

4. -έσ-τερος and -έσ-τατος are added to the stem

a) of the adjectives in -ων, -ὸν.

E.g. *εὐδαίμων* happy, *εὐδαιμον-έσ-τερος*, *εὐδαιμον-έσ-τατος*,
σώφρων wise, *σωφρον-έσ-τερος*, *σωφρον-έσ-τατος*.

b) of the contracted adjectives in (-οος), -ους, after dropping the final stem vowel.

E.g. *ἀπλοῦς* simple, st. *ἀπλο-ο-*, *ἀπλούστερος*, *ἀπλούστατος*,
εὖνους well-disposed, *εὖνο-ο-*, *εὖνούστερος*, *εὖνούστατος*,
 from *ἀπλο-έσ-τερος*, *εὖνο-έσ-τατος*, etc.

c) of *ἐρρωμένος* strong, which also drops final -ο : *ἐρρωμεν-έσ-τερος*, *-έσ-τατος*.

Note. — Adjectives often form their comparative by prefixing *μᾶλλον*, *magis*, more, to the positive, and their superlative by *μάλιστα*, *maxime*, most.

E.g. *μᾶλλον φίλος* = *φίλτερος*, *μάλιστα σοφός* = *σοφώτατος*, etc.

57. 1. Comparison is less frequently expressed by

-ίων, -ίων, -ιον, stem -ιον-, in the comparative,
 -ιστος, -ίστη, -ιστον, stem -ιστο-, in the superlative.

2. Besides the irregular adjectives (58) there are especially six other adjectives in Greek prose that follow this manner of comparison. Three of them drop the final vowel of their stems before the endings, three form their degrees from a kindred stem :

κακός bad, *κακίων*, *κάκιον*, *κάκιστος*, 3.
ἡδύς sweet, *ἡδίων*, *ἡδιον*, *ἡδιστος*, 3.
ταχύς quick, *θάππων*, *θάπτον*, *τάχιστος*, 3.
 (θάππων from *ταχών*.)

<i>καλός beautiful,</i>	<i>καλλίων, κάλλιον,</i>	<i>κάλλιστος, 3.</i>	(τὸ κάλλος <i>beauty</i>).
<i>αἰσχρός base,</i>	<i>αἰσχίων, αἰσχιον,</i>	<i>αἰσχιστος, 3.</i>	(τὸ αἰσχος <i>disgrace</i>).
<i>ἐχθρός hostile,</i>	<i>ἐχθίων, ἐχθιον,</i>	<i>ἐχθιστος, 3.</i>	(τὸ ἐχθος <i>enmity</i>).

3. For the declension of the comp., see 40, 3; of the sup., 32.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

58. The comparative and superlative of the following adjectives are derived from one or more stems, which differ from that of the positive degree.

1. *ἀγαθός good,* *ἀμείνων, ἄμεινον,* *ἄριστος, 3.*
(*clever, brave, ἀρ-ετή*),
βελτίων, βέλτιον, *βέλτιστος, 3.*
(*morally good, virtuous*),
κρείττων, κρεῖττον, *κράτιστος, 3.*
(*strong, superior, τὸ κράτος*).
2. *κακός bad,* *κακίων, κάκιον,* *κάκιστος, 3.*
(*worse, peior*),
χειρόν, χείρον, *χείριστος, 3.*
(*less good, deterior*),
ἥττων, ἥττον, *ἥκιστα (adv. least!)*
(*weaker, inferior*).
3. *μέγας great,* *μείζων, μείζον,* *μέγιστος, 3.*
4. *μικρός small,* *μικρότερος, 3,* *μικρότατος, 3.*
ἐλάττων, ἐλάττον, *ἐλάχιστος, 3.*
5. *ὀλίγος little,* *ἐλάττων, ἐλάττον,* *ἐλάχιστος, 3.*
μείων, μείον, —
6. *πολύς much,* *πλείων, πλέον,* *πλείστος, 3.*
(*πλέ-ως, τὸ πλῆθος*).
genit. etc. *πλείονος* and *πλέονος*.
7. *ῥάδιος easy,* *ῥάων, ῥᾶον,* *ῥᾶστος, 3.*
(*facilis*).

Note. — Defective comparatives are :

(<i>πρό before</i>),	<i>πρότερος prior,</i>	<i>πρῶτος primus,</i>
(<i>ὑπέρ above</i>),	<i>ὑπέρτερος superior,</i>	<i>ὑπέρτατος supremus,</i>
—	<i>ὑστερος posterior,</i>	<i>ὑστατος postremus,</i>
(<i>ἐξ out</i>),	—	<i>ἐσχάτος extremus.</i>

III. ADVERBS.

59. 1. **Formation.** — Adverbs derived from adjectives have the ending *-ως*. With the exception of the final consonant, *s*, they perfectly agree in form and accent with the genitive plur. masc. of the respective adjectives.

<i>E.g.</i> σοφός	wise,	gen. plur. σοφῶν,	adv. σοφῶς,
δικαίος	just,	δικαίων,	δικαίως,
ἀπλοῦς	simple,	ἀπλῶν,	ἀπλῶς,
πᾶς	all,	πάντων,	πάντως,
εὐδαίμων	happy,	εὐδαιμόνων,	εὐδαιμόνως,
σαφής	clear,	gen. plur. σαφῶν,	adv. σαφῶς,
συνήθης	customary,	συνήθων,	συνήθως,
ἡδύς	sweet,	ἡδέων,	ἡδέως.

2. Sometimes the neuter of an adjective serves as adverb, *e.g.* ταχύ *quickly*, πολύ *much*, μικρόν *a little*; ἀγαθός *good* has εὖ *well*, *bene*.

3. **Comparison.** — The degree of comparison in adverbs which are derived from adjectives is expressed

in the comparative by the acc. sg. neut.,

in the superlative by the acc. pl. neut. of the adjective.

<i>E.g.</i> σοφῶς	wisely,	σοφώτερον,	σοφώτατα,
ἀπλῶς	simply,	ἀπλούστερον,	ἀπλούστατα,
εὐδαιμόνως	happily,	εὐδαιμονέστερον,	εὐδαιμονέστατα,
σαφῶς	clearly,	σαφέστερον,	σαφέστατα.

So also

εὖ *well*, ἄμεινον, ἄριστα,
 μάλα *much, very*, μᾶλλον *more, rather*, μάλιστα (*the*) *most, especially*.

4. Rare are such forms of comparison as μειζόνως (*besides μείζων*) and πλουσιωτέρως (*besides πλουσιώτερον*), ἑχθροτέρως (*besides the more common ἑχθιον*).

5. Local adverbs too may be compared. Their degrees often end in -ω.

<i>E.g.</i> ἐγγύς	near,	ἐγγύτερον,	ἐγγύτατα,
		and ἐγγυτέρω,	ἐγγυτάτω,
πόρρω	far off,	πορρωτέρω,	πορρωτάτω.

60. Irregularities of the Inflection of Nouns and Adjectives occasionally met with in Attic Prose, alphabetically arranged for Reference.

ἀδελφός, ὁ *brother*; voc. ὦ ἀδελφε better than ὦ ἀδελφέ.

ἄθρόος, 3. *crowded*, has in the fem. ἀθρόα agt. 32, 1.

ἀλγυνός, 3. *painful*: comp. reg., besides ἀλγίων, ἀλγιστος.

ἄπλους, 2. *not navigable*: comp. ἀπλωότερος *less fit for sea*.

Ἀπόλλων, -ωνος, ὁ *Apollo*: reg.; also τὸν Ἀπόλλω (40, 3) and ὦ Ἀπολλον.

Ἄρης, ὁ *Ares*: Ἄρεως and -εος, Ἄρει, Ἄρη and -ην.

ἄστν, -εως, τό: 47, 2; the gen. ἄστεος is Ionic.

ἄφθονος, 2. *ungrudging, plentiful*: ἀφθονέστερος, and -νώτερος.

βλάξ, -ᾱκός *sluggish, effeminate*: -κότερος, -κότατος or -κίστατος.

βορέας, -έου, ὁ *north wind*, reg.; also βορρᾶς, -ᾱ (29, 3), -ᾱ, -ᾱν.

γέρας, τό *gift of honor*: γέρως, γέρα; γέρα, γερῶν, γέρασι; 44, 2.

- γράυς, ἡ *old woman*: γράος, γράϊ, γράυν etc.; see ναῦς 50, 5.
 δάκρυνον, τό *tear*, reg.; dat. pl. also δάκρυνιν of δάκρυ (poet.).
 δείνα, ὁ ἡ τό *such a one*: τοῦ δείνος, τῷ δεῖνι, τὸν δείνα, τῶν δείνων.
 δάνδρον, τό *tree*, reg.; dat. pl. also δένδρεσιν of τό δένδρος (Ion.).
 δεσμός, ὁ *bond, fetter*, plur. besides δεσμοί also δεσμά, 50, 9. 10.
 δεσπότης, ὁ *lord, master*: has in the voc. ὦ δέσποτα.
 Δημήτηρ, ἡ *Demeter*: Δήμητρος, Δήμητρι, Δήμητρα, Δήμητερ; 42, 1.
 δόρυ, -ρατος, τό: 39, 3; collat. forms are δορός, δορί.
 ἐπίπεδος, 2. *on a level with, flat*; comp. ἐπιπεδέστερος; 56, 4. c.
 ἐσχατώτατος (as it were: *the lastest*), *the very last*; sup. of ἐσχατος *the last*; 58. note.
 εὐδιος, 2. *genial, cheerful*: comp. εὐδιαίτερος; 56, 3.
 Εὐθύφρων, -ονος, ὁ *Euthyphron*, voc. Εὐθύφρον, agt. 40, 2.
 ἦρ, τό *spring*: ἦρος, ἦρι (besides ἔαρος, ἔαρι), apparently agt. 36, 6.
 ἦρως, ὁ: 49; also τῷ ἦρῳ, τὸν ἦρῳ, ὦ ἦρῳ — τοὺς ἦρῳς.
 ἡσυχος, 2. *quiet*; comp. reg. or ἡσυχαιτερος (of ἡσυχάιος 56, 3).
 θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ *hair*: τριχί etc.; dat. pl. θριξίν 21, 2.
 κέρας, κέρατος, τό: 39, 3; also τοῦ κέρως, τῷ κέρῳ, τὰ κέρα, τῶν κερῶν; 44, 2.
 Κέως, ἡ *Ceos*, see 35; acc. also τὴν Κέω (like τὴν ἔω 35, 2).
 κλέπτης, -ον *thief, thievish*: sup. κλεπτίστατος.
 κνέφας, τό *darkness*: gen. κνέφους, dat. κνέφα, accdg. to 42, 2.
 Κῶς, ἡ *Cos*, see 35; acc. also τὴν Κῶ (like τὴν ἔω 35, 2).
 λαγῶς (or λαγός), ὁ *hare*: 35; acc. sg. also λαγῷ (λαγῷ) accdg. to 35, 2.
 λῶων, λῶων *better*; and λῶστος, 3. *best*; a rare comparison of ἀγαθός.
 μακρός, 3. comp. reg.; also (chiefly in poetry) μάσσων and μήκιστος, cf. 57.
 Μίνως, ὁ *Minos*: now accdg. to 35 (acc. also Μίνω, 35, 2), now accdg. to 49.
 μόσσυ, -ονος, ὁ *wooden tower*; dat. pl. by metaplasm also μοσσύνους.
 οἷς, ὁ ἡ *ovis*: οἷός, οἷτ, οἷν — οἷες, οἷων, οἷσιν, οἷς, 48, 4.
 ὄτων and ὄτοις, collat. with ὠντινων and οἰστισιν, as ὄτου and ὄτῳ, 67, 4. note 1.
 ὄψιος, 3. *late*; sup. ὀψιαίτατος accdg. to 56, 3.
 ὀψοφάγος, 2. *eating meat, lickerish, dainty*; sup. -φαγίστατος.
 παλαιός, 3. *ancient*; comp. reg. or παλαιέτερος, -αίτατος, 56, 3.
 πέλεκυς, ὁ *axe*; is inflected (like ἄστν 47, 2) after the ι-stems: πελέκεως, πελέκει, πέλεκυν; plur. πελέκεις, πελέκεων, πελέκεσιν.
 πένης, -ητος *poor*, 54: comp. πένεστερος, sup. πενέστατος, see 56, 4.
 πέρα or πέρα *on the other side*; comp. περαιτέρω *beyond, farther than*.
 πέρας, τό *end*: πέρατος etc. reg.; nom. sing. like κέρας, 39, 3.
 πήχυς, ὁ *forearm, cubit*: inflected (like ἄστν 47, 2) accdg. to the ι-stems: πήχεως, πήχει, πήχυν, plur. πήχεις, πήχεων, πήχεσι(ν).
 -πηχυν: adj. in -πηχυν have in the neut. plur. also -πήχη (agt. 47) besides -πήχεια:
 διπήχη, τριπήχη.
 πλεονέκτης *greedy*: sup. πλεονεκτίστατος.
 πλέως *full*: accdg. to 35; fem. also πλέα, and neut. pl. also τὰ ἐκπλεω.
 πλησίον *near*, adv., forms πλησιαίτερος, -αίτατος, cf. 56, 3.
 Πνύξ, ἡ *Pnyx*: Πυκνός, Πυκνί, Πύκνα.
 πονηρός, 3. *bad, wicked*; adv. πονηρώς, but πονηρώς *laboriously*.
 Ποσειδών, -ῶνος, ὁ reg.; besides also τὸν Ποσειδῶ and ὦ Πόσειδον.
 -πους: adj. in -πους have in the acc. sing. now -ποδα, now -πουν.
 πραῦς, πραεῖα, πρᾶν collat. with πρᾶος (32, 3); gen. pl. πραέων accdg. to 47, 3.
 προύργον *serviceable, profitable, useful*; comp. -γαίτερος.

πρῶτ' and πρῶ, adv. *early in the day*; degrees: πρῶϊαίτερος, -αίτατος and πρῶαίτερος etc. (formed from the Ionic and poetic positive πρῶϊος or πρῶος, accdg. to 56, 3); also πρῶτερον and πρῶτατα.

σκότος, -ους, τό *darkness*, reg. accdg. to 44; besides also ὁ σκότος, -ου.

στενός, 3. *narrow*; στενότερος, στενότατος (στεινός in the Ionic dialect!).

σχολαῖος, 3. *slow*: has σχολαίτερος, σχολαίτατος, 56, 3.

σῶς, σῶν *safe and sound, saluus*; collat. with (σῶος, σῶα, σῶον, or) σῶος, σῶα, σῶον, forms τὸν τὴν τὸ σῶν, οἱ αἱ σῶ, τοὺς τὰς σῶς, τὰ σᾶ (35).

τάν or τᾶν, indecl.: ὦ τάν (τᾶν), *my good friend, my good sir*.

τέρας, τό *prodigy, sign, portent*: τέρατος etc. reg. (vide κέρας 39, 3); besides also τὰ τέρα, 44, 2.

Τισσαφέρνης, -ους, ὁ *Tissaphernes*: voc. ὦ Τισσαφέρνη.

Τρῶς, Τρῶός, ὁ *Trojan*, accdg. to 49; gen. pl. Τρῶων accdg. to 36, 7. c.

ὑβριστής *wanton, insolent* forms ὑβριστότερος, -ιστότατος.

υἱός: 50, 11; acc. pl. also υἱέας.

φρέαρ, τό *well, cistern*: gen. φρέατος etc.; cf. ὕδωρ 39, 3.

χαρίεις, -εσσα, -εν *pleasing, charming*: χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος from a shorter stem χαριε-, 41, 4.

χρέος, τό and τὸ χρέως *debt*: τοῦ χρέους, τὰ χρέα, τῶν χρεῶν.

χρῶς, χρωτός, ὁ *skin*, reg.; also χροός, χροί and χρῶ (ἐν χρῶ properly: *close to the skin*, i.e. *close by, hard by*).

IV. PRONOUNS.

61. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	I. PERSON	II. PERSON	III. PERSON supplied by αὐτός
S. N.	ἐγώ <i>ego</i>	σύ <i>tu</i>	— — —
G.	ἐμοῦ, μου <i>mei</i>	σοῦ, σου <i>tui</i>	αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς αὐτοῦ <i>eius</i>
D.	ἐμοί, μοι <i>mihi</i>	σοί, σοι <i>tibi</i>	αὐτῷ αὐτῇ αὐτῷ <i>ei</i>
A.	ἐμέ, με <i>me</i>	σέ, σε <i>te</i>	αὐτόν αὐτήν αὐτό <i>eum, eam, id</i>
Pl. N.	ἡμεῖς <i>nos</i>	ὑμεῖς <i>vos</i>	— — —
G.	ἡμῶν <i>nostri, -um</i>	ὑμῶν <i>vestri, -um</i>	αὐτῶν αὐτῶν αὐτῶν <i>eorum, earum</i>
D.	ἡμῖν <i>nobis</i>	ὑμῖν <i>vobis</i>	αὐτοῖς αὐταῖς αὐτοῖς <i>iis</i>
A.	ἡμᾶς <i>nos</i>	ὑμᾶς <i>vos</i>	αὐτούς αὐτάς αὐτά <i>eos, eas, ea</i>

1. The accented forms (ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ—σοῦ, σοί, σέ) are emphatic. Hence they are used

a) in contrasts: οὐκ ἐμοί, ἀλλὰ σοὶ ἀρέσκει.

b) with prepositions: ἐπ' ἐμοί *upon me*, πρὸς σέ *before you*.

Otherwise the enclitic forms are used. (See 9; 10.)

2. Very emphatic are ἐγωγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἔμοιγε, ἐμέγε, σύγε, etc.

3. For the meaning of the nom. of αὐτοῦ, see 63.

4. The true pers. pron. of the third person, οὗ, οἷ, etc., is in standard prose restricted to a reflexive sense. See 62 and 125.

62. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

	I. PERSON	II. PERSON	III. PERSON	
	Subj. : <i>I</i>	Subj. : <i>thou, you</i>	Subj. : <i>he, she, it</i>	
S. N.	—	—	—	—
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς	ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς	[οὔ] <i>sui</i>
D.	ἐμαυτῷ, -ῇ	σεαυτῷ, -ῇ	ἐαυτῷ, -ῇ	οἱ <i>sibi</i>
A.	ἐμαυτόν, -ήν	σεαυτόν, -ήν	ἐαυτόν, -ήν, -ό	[ἐ] <i>se</i>
	Subj. : <i>we</i>	Subj. : <i>you</i>	Subj. : <i>they</i>	
Pl. N.	—	—	—	—
G.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	σφῶν αὐτῶν or ἐαυτῶν	σφεῖς <i>ipsi</i>
D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς or ἐαυτοῖς, etc.	σφῶν <i>sui</i>
A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	σφᾶς αὐτούς or ἐαυτούς, etc.	σφίσι(ν) <i>sibi</i>
				σφᾶς <i>se</i>

1. Instead of σεαυτοῦ, etc., ἐαυτοῦ, etc., ἐαυτῶν, etc. you may also use σαυτοῦ, etc., αὐτοῦ, etc., αὐτῶν, etc.
2. For the use and meaning of the refl. pron. see 125.
3. οὔ, οἱ, ἐ are enclitic. 9, 1. a. See 61, 1.

"ΑΛΛΟΣ. THE INTENSIVE AND RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.

63. 1. Αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό has the regular inflection of the adjective, except in the nom. and acc. sing. neut., which drop the -ν. See 61. Its meanings (see 127) are:

- a) self, ipse; e.g. ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ *filius ipse*.
- b) in the oblique cases: of him, eius (never heading a sentence); e.g. ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ *filius eius*, στέργω αὐτόν *amo eum*.
- c) with the article: the same, idem; e.g. ὁ αὐτὸς υἱὸς *idem filius*.

Note. — By crasis with the article (18) arise the forms αὐτός, αὐτή, ταῦτό and ταῦτόν (68, 2), ταυτοῦ, ταυτῇ, ταυτά, etc.

2. Like αὐτός is declined: ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *alius, alia, aliud*.
3. The reciprocal pronoun wants the singular and the nominative case; it is thus declined:

Pl. Gen.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	of one another, each other,
Dat.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις	to each [one an] other,
Acc.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἄλληλα	each [one an] other.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. (See 126.)

64. 1. Ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν *my, mine, meus*, ἡμέτερος, -ᾱ, -ον *our, ours, noster*.

σός, σή, σόν *your, yours, tuus*, ὑμέτερος, ᾱ, -ον *your, yours, vester*.

2. The possessive pronoun of the third person is supplied by

the gen. *ἐαυτοῦ*, etc., in attributive position (refl.). See 120.

the gen. *αὐτοῦ*, etc., in predicate position (not refl.). See 121.

3. The relation of property is most frequently expressed by means of the possessive pronouns and the possessive genitive of the personal pronouns as follows :

a) *In a sense not reflexive.*

1. Less emphatic.

ὁ φίλος μου,
ὁ φίλος σου,
ὁ φίλος αὐτοῦ (αὐτῆς),
ὁ φίλος ἡμῶν,
ὁ φίλος ὑμῶν,
ὁ φίλος αὐτῶν.

2. More emphatic.

ὁ ἐμὸς φίλος,
ὁ σὸς φίλος,
ὁ τούτου (ἐκείνου) φίλος,
ὁ ἡμέτερος φίλος,
ὁ ὑμέτερος φίλος,
ὁ τούτων (ἐκείνων) φίλος.

b) *In a reflexive sense.*

1. Less emphatic.

στέργω τὸν ἐμὸν φίλον,
στέργεις τὸν σὸν φίλον,
στέργει τὸν ἐαυτοῦ (-τῆς) φίλον,
στέργομεν τὸν ἡμέτερον φίλον,
στέργετε τὸν ὑμέτερον φίλον,
στέργουσι τὸν ἐαυτῶν φίλον.

2. More emphatic.

στέργω τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ (-ῆς) φίλον,
στέργεις τὸν σεαυτοῦ (-ῆς) φίλον,
στέργει τὸν ἐαυτοῦ (-ῆς) φίλον,
στέργομεν τὸν ἡμέτερον αὐτῶν φ.,
στέργετε τὸν ὑμέτερον αὐτῶν φ.,
στέργουσι τὸν ἐαυτῶν φίλον.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

65. 1. ὅδε, ἡδε, τόδε *this, this one here* — points ahead (see 128),
οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο *this, that, he (who)* — points back,
ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο *that, yonder, that* — over there —
points to things absent or remote.

2. ὅδε is composed of the article and the enclitic -δε (9; 1. f) which has a demonstrative force (*here, there*); it is therefore declined like the article.

3. οὗτος too grows out of the article, with which it shares both the initial sound (spir. asper or τ: οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, ταῦτα) and the middle sound (ου corresp. to the o-, αυ to the a-sound in the article).

Sing. N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	Plur. N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	G.	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

4. Ἐκεῖνος is declined regularly like αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, 61.

5. Note the predicate position in :

ὁδε ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁδε *this man here*,
 οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος *this (that, the said) man*,
 ἐκείνη ἡ γυνή or ἡ γυνὴ ἐκείνη *yonder woman*. (See 128.)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

66. 1. Ὅς, ἣ, ὅ *who, which, that* is thus declined :

Sing. N.	ὅς	ἣ	ὅ	Plur. N.	οἳ	αἵ	ἅ
G.	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ	G.	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ	D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ	A.	οὓς	ἅς	ἅ

2. More emphatic is ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, οὗπερ, etc. *even (precisely, just) he who, the very person who*.

3. Ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι *quisquis, quicumque, any one who, whoever, whatever, whoso*. (See 67, 3.)

4. Notice the article in : ὁ φίλος, οὗ τὸν υἱὸν παιδεύω *the friend whose son I educate*.

INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

67. 1. Τίς, τί is an interrogative pronoun = *quis? quid?*

Who? what? which?

It always accents the stem-syllable and takes no accent but the acute.

2. Τίς, τί is an indefinite pronoun = *aliquis, quidam* :

Any (one), some (one), (a person), a certain (a kind of).

It is enclitic throughout and never takes an accent but upon the ultima (9, 2. b).

3. Ὅστις is: a) an indirect interrog. pronoun = *quis*;

b) an indefinite relative = *quicumque*; 66, 3.

4. They are declined as follows :

Sing. N.	τίς ; τί ;	τίς τί	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ,τι
G.	τίνος ;	τινός	οὗτινος	ἥστινος	οὗτινος
D.	τίνι ;	τινί	ᾧτινι	ἣτινι	ᾧτινι
A.	τίνα ; τί ;	τινά τί	ὄντινα	ἣντινα	ὅ,τι
Plur. N.	τίνες ; τίνα ;	τινές τινά	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα
G.	τίνων ;	τινῶν	ὄντινων	ῶντινων	ὄντινων
D.	τίσι(ν) ;	τισί(ν)	οἷσισι(ν)	αἷσισι(ν)	οἷσισι(ν)
A.	τίνας ; τίνα ;	τινάς τινά	οὓσιν	ἅσιν	ἅτινα

Note 1. — The following collateral forms are of frequent occurrence :

for *τίνος* : *τοῦ* ; for *τινός* : *του* encl., for *οὗτινος* mostly : *δου*,
for *τίνι* : *τῷ* ; for *τινί* : *τῳ* encl., for *ὅτινι* mostly : *δτῳ*,
for the neuter *τινά* : *ἄττα* (not encl.), for *ἅτινα* : *ἄττα*.

Note 2. — To distinguish the conjunction *ὅτι* *that, because* from the neut. of the relat. and interrog. pronoun *ὅτι*, the latter is sometimes written *ὁτι*.

CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS.

68. 1. *ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον*; *qualis?* of what description? what sort of?

πόσος, πόση, πόσον; *quantus?* how large? how much? pl. quot? how many?

πότερος, ποτέρα, πότερον; *uter?* which of the two?

INTERROGATIVE		INDEF.	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	
direct and indirect	only indirect	encl.		limited (129, 1.)	unlimited (129, 1.)
<i>πο-</i>	<i>ὅπο-</i>	<i>πο-</i>	(<i>το-</i>)	<i>ὁ-</i>	<i>ὅπο-</i>
<i>τίς</i> ;	<i>ὅστις</i>	<i>τις</i>	<i>ὁδε, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος</i>	<i>ὃς</i>	<i>ὅστις</i>
<i>ποῖος</i> ;	<i>ὅποῖος</i>	(<i>ποιός</i>)	(<i>τοῖος</i>) <i>τοιόςδε τοιούτος</i>	<i>οἷος</i>	<i>ὁποῖος</i>
<i>πόσος</i> ;	<i>ὀπόσος</i>	(<i>ποσός</i>)	(<i>τόσος</i>) <i>τοσόςδε τοσοῦτος</i>	<i>ὅσος</i>	<i>ὀπόσος</i>
<i>πότερος</i> ;	<i>ὀπότερος</i>		<i>ἕτερος</i>		<i>ὀπότερος</i>

2. *τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε* and *τοσόςδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε* are declined regularly, *τοιούτος* and *τοσοῦτος* like *οὗτος*, hence :

τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτο
τοιούτου, τοιαύτης, τοιούτου, etc.

τοιούτοι, τοιαῦται, τοιαῦτα,
τοιούτων, τοιούτων, τοιούτων, etc.

Besides *τοιούτο*, *τοσοῦτο* and *ταυτό* (63, 1, note), also *τοιούτον, τοσοῦτον* and *ταῦτόν* are used as neuter forms.

Note. — By crasis, *ὁ ἕτερος* is changed to *ἄτερος*, *τὸ ἕτερον* to *θάτερον*. See 18.

69. CORRELATIVE ADVERBS.

INTERROGATIVE		INDEFIN. (all enclit.)	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	
direct and indirect	indirect only			limited (129, 1.)	unlimited (129, 1.)
<i>πού</i> ; <i>ubi?</i> where?	<i>ὅπου</i>	<i>πού</i> <i>alicubi</i> somewhere	<i>ἐνθάδε hic</i> <i>αὐτοῦ ibidem</i> <i>ἐνταῦθα ibi</i> <i>ἐκεῖ illic</i>	<i>οὗ ubi</i> <i>ἐνθα</i>	<i>ὅπου ubi</i>

CORRELATIVE ADVERBS. — *Concluded.*

INTERROGATIVE		INDEFIN. (all enclit.)	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	
direct and indirect	indirect only			limited (129, 1.)	unlimited (129, 1.)
ποῖ; <i>quo?</i> <i>whither?</i>	οἱποῖ	ποῖ <i>aliquo</i>	ἐνθάδε <i>huc</i> αὐτόσε <i>eo</i> ἐνταῦθα <i>eo</i> ἐκεῖσε <i>illuc</i>	οἱ <i>quo</i> ἐνθα	οἱποῖ <i>quo</i>
πόθεν; <i>unde?</i> <i>whence?</i>	ὁπόθεν	ποθέν <i>aliquunde</i>	ἐνθένδε <i>hinc</i> αὐτόθεν <i>inde</i> ἐντεῦθεν <i>inde</i> ἐκεῖθεν <i>illinc</i>	ὅθεν <i>unde</i> ἐνθεν	ὁπόθεν <i>unde</i>
πότε; <i>quando?</i> <i>when?</i>	ὁπότε	ποτέ <i>aliquando</i>	τότε <i>tum</i>	ὅτε <i>cum</i>	ὁπότε <i>cum</i>
πῶς; <i>quo modo?</i> <i>how?</i>	ὅπως	πῶς	(ὥς) ὥδε οὕτω(ς)	ὥς, ὥσπερ	ὅπως
πῇ; <i>quā?</i> <i>how?</i> <i>which way?</i>	ὁπῇ	πῇ	τῇδε ταύτῃ	ῇ, ῇπερ	ὁπῇ

Note 1. — ἐνθα and ἐνθεν are mostly relative (*where, whither and whence*), but have démonstrative force in such expressions as ἐνθα δὴ *on that (very) occasion, just then, then indeed*, and others.

Note 2. — καὶ ὥς (ὥς) *even so*; οὐδ' ὥς *not even so, ne sic quidem*.

70. V. NUMERALS.

		Cardinal	Ordinal	Adverbs
α'	1	εἷς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	ἅπαξ <i>once</i>
β'	2	δύο	δεύτερος, -α, -ον	δῖς <i>twice</i>
γ'	3	τρῆς, τρεῖς	τρίτος, -η, -ον	τρίς <i>three times</i>
δ'	4	τέτταρες, -ρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
ε'	5	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
ς'	6	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
ζ'	7	ἐπτά	ἑβδόμος	ἐπτάκις
η'	8	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
θ'	9	ἐννέα	ἐνατος	ἐνάκις
ι'	10	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις

NUMERALS. — *Concluded.*

		Cardinal	Ordinal	Adverbs
ια'	11	ένδεκα	ένδέκατος	ένδεκάκις
ιβ'	12	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
ιγ'	13	τρεις (τρία) και δέκα	τρίτος και δέκατος	τρισκαιδεκάκις
ιδ'	14	τέτταρες (-ρα) και δέκα	τέταρτος και δέκατος	τετρακαιδεκάκις
ιε'	15	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος	etc.
ισ'	16	έκκαίδεκα	έκκαιδέκατος	
ιζ'	17	έπτακαίδεκα	έπτακαιδέκατος	
ιη'	18	όκτωκαίδεκα	όκτωκαιδέκατος	
ιθ'	19	έννεακαίδεκα	έννεακαιδέκατος	
κ'	20	είκοσι(ν)	είκοστός	είκοσᾶκις
λ'	30	τριακόντα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκις
μ'	40	τετταράκοντα	τετταρακοστός	etc.
ν'	50	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	
ξ'	60	έξήκοντα	έξηκοστός	
ο'	70	έβδομήκοντα	έβδομηκοστός	
π'	80	όγδοήκοντα	όγδοηκοστός	
ρ'	90	ένενήκοντα	ένενηκοστός	
ρ'	100	έκατόν	έκατοστός	έκατοντάκις
σ'	200	διακόσιοι, -αι, -α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιᾶκις
τ'	300	τριακόσιοι, -αι, -α	τριακοσιοστός	etc.
υ'	400	τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός	
φ'	500	πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός	
χ'	600	έξακόσιοι	έξακοσιοστός	
ψ'	700	έπτακόσιοι	έπτακοσιοστός	
ω'	800	όκτακόσιοι	όκτακοσιοστός	
θ'	900	ένακόσιοι	ένακοσιοστός	
α	1,000	χίλιοι, -αι, -α	χιλιοστός	χιλιᾶκις etc.
β	2,000	δισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	δισχιλιοστός	
ι	10,000	μύριοι, -αι, -α	μυριοστός	μυριᾶκις
ια	11,000	μύριοι και χίλιοι		

1. All **ordinals** and the **cardinals** from 200 upwards are adjectives of three terminations; of the others, only the first four are declined:

N.	1.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	2.	δύο	3.	τρῆς	τρία	4.	τέτταρες	τέτταρα
G.		ένός	μιᾶς	ένός		δυοῖν		τριῶν			τεττάρων	
D.		ένί	μιᾷ	ένί		δυοῖν		τρισί(ν)			τέτταρσι(ν)	
A.		ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν.		δύο.		τρῆς	τρία.		τέτταρας	τέτταρα.

Οὐδεῖς (μηδεῖς) *no one* is inflected like εἷς, ἄμφω like δύο.

S.	οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν	<i>none</i> ,	Pl. Masc.	οὐδένες	ἄμφω	<i>both</i> .
	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός			οὐδένων	ἄμφοῖν	
	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί			οὐδέσι(ν)	ἄμφοῖν	
	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν.			οὐδένας.	ἄμφω.	

2. Rule for the combination of units, tens, etc.:

If the smaller number precedes, καί must be inserted between;
if the larger number precedes, καί may be used or omitted.

Thus 235 may be expressed

by πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι,
or διακόσιοι καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε,
or διακόσιοι τριάκοντα πέντε.

The same holds for ordinals: τριακοστός πέμπτος or τριακοστός καὶ πέμπτος, but only πέμπτος καὶ τριακοστός.

3. Instead of τρεῖς (τρία) καὶ δέκα, τέτταρες (τέτταρα) καὶ δέκα, τρίτος καὶ δέκατος, τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος, the other forms: τρισκαίδεκα, τετταρακαίδεκα, τρισκαιδέκατος, τετταρακαιδέκατος are also met with; so also ἑβδομος καὶ δέκατος besides ἑπτακαιδέκατος, etc.

Note. — Δύο is sometimes used indeclinably. Μῦριοι, μῦριαί, μῦρία *very many, countless, numberless* (compare *mille* and *sescenti*) is different both in meaning and accent from μύριοι, μύριαι, μύρια.

4. Besides the cardinal and ordinal numbers and the numeral adverbs, the Greek has

numeral adj. in -πλοῦς = *-fold, -plex* (34, 1. b);

e.g. ἀπλοῦς *simple*, διπλοῦς *twofold, double*, etc.

and in -πλάσιος; e.g. διπλάσιος *twice the size of*; and

numeral subst. in -άς, -άδος: ἡ μονάς *unit*, ἡ δεκάς, *decad*;

ἡ μυριάς *the number 10,000, a myriad*.

THE DUAL IN DECLENSION.

71. It has but two forms,

one for the nom., acc., and voc. cases,

the other for the genit. and dative cases.

Its terminations are in N. A. V. G. D.

in the I. decl. -*ᾱ*, -*αιν*,

“ II. “ -*ω*, -*οιν*,

“ III. “ -*ε*, -*οιν*.

E.g. τὴν χώραν, τοῖν χώραιν — τὴν τιμάν, τοῖν τιμαῖν,
 τὸν θεόν, τοῖν θεοῖν — τὸν ἀνθρώπον, τοῖν ἀνθρώποιν,
 τὸν θῆρε, τοῖν θηροῖν — τὸν φύλακα, τοῖν φυλάκοιιν,
 τὸν ἄνδρα, τοῖν ἀνδροῖν — τὸν γυναῖκα, τοῖν γυναικοῖιν,
 τὸν χεῖρα, τοῖν χεροῖν — τὸν ὄπτε, τοῖν ὄπτοιιν (50, 12; 36, 7. c).
 τὸν πόλιν, τοῖν πολέοιν — τὸν σκέλει, τοῖν τειχοῖν.
 of ἐγώ: νῶ, νῶν — of σύ: σφῶ, σφῶν.

Note.—The masculine dual forms τῶ and τοῖν are generally used for τὰ and ταῖν.

VI. INFLECTION OF THE VERB (CONJUGATION).

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

72. 1. The Greek verb appears to some advantage when contrasted with the Latin verb, because it has

an additional number: the **dual**, see 96;

an additional voice: the **middle**,

an additional tense: the **aorist**,

an additional mood: the **optative**,

and two **verbal adjectives**.

2. The **middle voice** has indeed an active meaning, but involves a reference of the action to the agent; *παιδεύω*, for instance, means *I educate*, *παιδεύομαι I educate for my own sake or benefit* (*mihi*, dative), or, *I educate myself* (*me ipsum*, accusative). See 165.

3. The middle and the passive voices are the same in form, except in the future and aorist.

Note.—Deponents with the aorist in the middle form are called **middle deponents** (D.M.); deponents with the aorist in the passive form are called **passive deponents** (D.P.).

4. The indicative of the **aorist** has its proper place in narrative. It corresponds to the historical perfect in Latin.

5. The **optative** is used in wishes: *παιδεύοιμι may I educate, I wish I were educating*. However, this is not the only purpose it serves; see 174, 2; 176, 4.

6. There are six **tenses** in Greek, which are divided

into principal	}tenses	{ present, future, perfect, imperfect, aorist (ind.), pluperfect.
and historical		

The historical tenses are also called **preterit** or **augmented tenses**.

7. The **Verb Stem** and the **Present Stem**. All forms of the verb grow out of the verb stem, which almost always appears enlarged or strengthened in the present tense.

For the manner of enlarging the verb stem, see 77 and 107-111.

8. There are two forms of **conjugation** in Greek, that of verbs in **-ω**, with a thematic vowel; e.g. τιμά-ο-μεν, τιμά-ε-τε. in **-μι**, without a thematic vowel; e.g. ἵστα-μεν, ἵστα-τε.

9. The **mood suffixes** are not the same for all the moods:

a) the subjunctive lengthens the thematic vowels **-ο-** and **-ε-**;

for example: indic. παιδεύ-ο-μεν, παιδεύ-ε-τε,
subj. παιδεύ-ω-μεν, παιδεύ-η-τε.

b) the optative adds a suffix of its own: **-ι-** or **-ιη-** (**-ιε-**);
for example: indic. παιδεύ-ο-μεν, ἵστα-τε,

opt. παιδεύ-οι-μεν, ἵστα-ιη-τε.

10. The **personal endings** are of two kinds: principal and historical;

principal for the indicative of the princ. tenses, and
the subjunctive,

historical for the indicative of the historical tenses, and
the optative; in other words:

for all augmented forms and optatives.

11. **Rule of Accent** for the inflection of verbs:

In all forms of the verb, the accent is thrown back as far as possible (the verb has *recessive* accent). Still it can never recede beyond the augment. **-αι** and **-οι** are counted as short, except in the optative.

12. Special points to be noticed:

a) Contracted forms retain the accent on the contracted syllable, if either of the contracted vowels was accented:

ἐποιούμεθα (from ἐποιε-όμεθα), βαλοῦ (from βαλέ-ο),
παιδευθῶ (from παιδευθέ-ω), διδῶ (from διδό-ω).

b) Optatives of passive aorists and of verbs in **-μι** have the accent, if possible, on that syllable which contains the mood suffix **-ι-**: παιδευθεῖμεν, παιδευθείεν—τιθεῖμεν, ἰεῖτε, διδοῖεν, ἵσταίντο.

c) Infinitives, participles and verbal adjectives, which are in reality verbal nouns or adjectives, do not fall under the above rule; participles retain the accent, if possible, upon the syllable which is accented in the nom. sing. masc. (25, 5).

d) Exceptions to the above rule for the verbal accent are consequently only such forms of second aorists act. and mid. as have the thematic vowel accented (see 86, 1 with note); hence

the 2 ps. sg. of the aor. imp. mid.: βαλοῦ (from βαλέ-ο, see a),
and a few active imperatives, as: εἰπέ (but ἄπειπε, ἔξειπε).

AUGMENT.

73. 1. The augment (*augmentum, increase*) is the sign of the past (historical, 72, 6) tenses. It is only used in the **indicative** of these tenses (imperfect, aorist, pluperfect), and never in any other moods or forms of the verb.

There is a syllabic and a temporal augment.

2. Verbs beginning with a consonant take the syllabic augment. It consists of the prefix ε; thus

παιδεύω: ἐ-παιδευον, ἐπαιδυσάμην.

Initial ρ is doubled after ε: ἔρριπτον *I threw* (22).

3. Verbs beginning with a vowel take the temporal augment. It consists in the lengthening of the initial vowel. The breathing, however, is not changed. Thus

a	is lengthened to	η	: ἄγω	lead,	impf.	ἦγον,
ε	“	“	η	: ἐλπίζω	hope,	“ ἤλπιζον,
ο	“	“	ω	: ὀπλίζω	arm,	“ ὥπλιζον,
ι	“	“	ι	: ἰδρύω	erect,	“ ἱδρουν,
υ	“	“	υ	: ὑβρίζω	am insolent,	“ ὕβριζον,
αι	“	“	η	: αἰσχύνω	put to shame,	“ ῥσχυνον,
α	“	“	η	: ᾄδω	sing,	“ ῥδον,
αυ	“	“	ηυ	: αὐξάνω	increase,	“ ηὔξανον,
οι	“	“	ω	: οἰκτίρω	pity,	“ ὀκτιρον.

4. Verbs beginning with a long vowel or ου, and sometimes those beginning with ει or ευ, are not augmented;

e.g.	οὐτάδζω	wound,	impf. οὔταζον,
	εἰκάδζω	conjecture,	" ῥκαζον (εἵκαζον),
	εὔχομαι	pray, vow,	" ηὔχόμεν (εὐχομην).

REDUPLICATION.

74. The **reduplication** enters into the **perfect** stem, and consequently appears in the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect. Reduplication takes place as follows:

1. Verbs beginning with one simple consonant (except ρ) repeat the same with ε, a rough mute being replaced by its corresponding smooth;

<i>e.g.</i>	παιδεύω	educate,	perf.	πε-παίδευκα,
	χορεύω	dance,	"	κε-χόρευκα,
	φυτεύω	plant,	"	πε-φύτευκα,
	θηρεύω	hunt,	"	τε-θήρευκα.

2. Verbs beginning with a mute followed by a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ) repeat only the mute with ε;

<i>e.g.</i>	κλείω	shut,	perf.	κέ-κλεικα,
	δράω	do,	"	δέ-δρακα.

3. In all other cases the reduplication is the same as the augment;

<i>e.g.</i>	ἄγω	lead,	impf.	ἦγον,	perf.	ἦχα,
	ὀπλίζω	arm,	"	ὥπλιζον,	"	ὥπλικα,
	κτίζω	found,	"	ἔκτιζον,	"	ἔκτικα,
	στρατεύω	take the field,	"	ἐστράτεον,	"	ἐστράτευκα,
	ζητέω	look for,	aor.	ἐζήτησα,	"	ἐζήτηκα,
	ψαύω	touch,	"	ἔψαυσα,	"	ἔψαυκα,
	ρίπτω	throw,	"	ἔρριψα,	"	ἔρριφα,
only	κτάομαι	acquire,	has usually	"	κέ-κτημαι.	

AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION IN COMPOUNDS.

75. 1. In prepositional compounds, the simple form is augmented and reduplicated;

<i>e.g.</i>	εἰς-άγω,	εἰς-ἦγον,	εἰς-ἦχα.
	ἐκ-στρατεύω,	ἐξ-εστράτεον,	ἐξ-εστράτευκα.

2. Before the augment (or augment-like reduplication):
 prepositions ending in a consonant resume their original form, if it has been changed in the present tense;
 prepositions ending in a vowel (except περί and πρό) drop it;

<i>e.g.</i>	ἐμβάλλω	throw into,	impf.	ἐν-έβαλλον,
	συνλέγω	gather,	"	συν-έλεγον,
	συστέλλω	draw together,	"	συν-έστελλον,
	ἀποβάλλω	throw away,	"	ἀπ-έβαλλον,
	ἐπιβάλλω	throw upon,	"	ἐπ-έβαλλον,
	παραβάλλω	throw beside,	"	παρ-έβαλλον,
but	περιβάλλω	throw around,	"	περι-έβαλλον,
	περιρρέω	flow around,	"	περι-έρρεον,
	προβάλλω	throw before,	"	προϋβαλλον,

(or προ-έβαλλον, 18, 2).

3. Such denominative verbs as are derived from nounal compounds have the augment and the reduplication at the beginning;

e.g. ἀδικέω *do wrong*, ἡδίκησα, ἡδίκηκα (from ἀδικος),
 ἄθυμέω *lack courage*, ἡθύμησα, ἡθύμηκα (from ἄθυμος),
 δυστυχέω *am unhappy*, ἐδυστύχησα, δεδυστύχηκα (fr. δυστυχής),
 εὐτυχέω *am happy*, ἡτύχησα, ἡτύχηκα (fr. εὐτυχής).

A. FIRST CONJUGATION: VERBS IN -ω.

CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS.

76. ACCORDING TO THE FINAL CONSONANT OF THE VERB STEM.

1. **Pure Verbs.** — The stem ends in a vowel (or diphthong);

e.g. παιδεύ-ω *educate*, λύ-ω *loose*, τί-ω *value*,
 τιμά-ω *honor*, ποιέ-ω *make*, δουλό-ω *enslave*.

2. **Mute Verbs.** — The stem ends in a mute:

e.g. διώκ-ω *pursue*, λέγ-ω *say*, τρέχ-ω *run*,
 τρέπ-ω *turn*, τρίβ-ω *rub*, τρέφ-ω *feed*,
 ψεύδ-ω *cheat*, σπένδ-ω *pour out*, πείθ-ω *persuade*.

3. **Liquid Verbs.** — The stem ends in a liquid;

e.g. στέλ-λ-ω *send*, δέρ-ω *flay*, σπείρ-ω *sow*,
 νέμ-ω *allot*, μέν-ω *stay*, κρίν-ω *judge*.

77. ACCORDING TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PRESENT STEM IS FORMED FROM THE VERB STEM. See 72, 7.

1. **First or ω-Class:** Present in -ω.

The verb stem is enlarged by the thematic vowel -ο, -ε. Almost all pure verbs (see 76, 1), very many mute verbs, and a few liquid verbs belong to this class:

παιδεύ-ω <i>educate</i> ,	διώκ-ω <i>pursue</i> ,	τρέφ-ω <i>feed</i> ,
παύ-ω <i>stop</i> ,	λέγ-ω <i>say</i> ,	ψεύδ-ω <i>deceive</i> ,
μηνί-ω <i>am angry</i> ,	ἄρχ-ω <i>rule</i> ,	πέρθ-ω <i>sack</i> ,
μηνύ-ω <i>inform</i> ,	τρέπ-ω <i>turn</i> ,	δέρ-ω <i>flay</i> .

2. **Second or τ-Class:** Present in -τω.

The verb stem is enlarged by the suffix -το, -τε. This class consists almost exclusively of labial verbs:

τύπτω <i>strike</i> ,	stem τυπ-	(ὁ τύπ-ος <i>blow</i>),
βλάπτω <i>damage</i> ,	“ βλαβ-	(ἡ βλάβη <i>damage</i>),
κρύπτω <i>hide</i> ,	“ κρυφ-	(κρύφ-α <i>secretly</i>),
θάπτω <i>bury</i> ,	“ ταφ-	(ὁ τάφ-ος <i>grave</i> , cf. 21, 2).

Note. — Exceptional formations are

τίκτω <i>beget</i> ,	stem τεκ-	(τὸ τέκ-νον <i>child</i>),
ἀνύτω <i>accomplish</i> ,	“ ἀνυ-	(collat. ἀνύω, ἀνύω).

3. Third or Iod-Class: Present in -jω (1, 2, note 2).

The verb stem is enlarged by the formative syllable -jō, -jē. The concurrence of *j* with the final consonant of the stem makes a variety of euphonic changes necessary.

a) A guttural (κ, γ, χ) with *j* becomes ττ (σσ):

e.g. φυλάττω	watch,	stem φυλακ-	(ή φυλακ-ή watch),
τάττω	arrange,	“ τᾱγ-	(ὁ τᾱγ-ός commander),
ταράττω	disturb,	“ ταρᾱχ-	(ή παραχ-ή tumult).

Note. — A dental with *j* becomes ττ (σσ) in

ἀρμόττω	regulate,	stem ἀρμοσ-	(ὁ ἀρμοστής he who regulates),
πλάττω	form, mold,	“ πλᾱτ-	(τὸ πλάσμα anything molded).

b) δ with *j* becomes ζ:

e.g. ἐλπίζω	hope,	stem ἐλπιδ-	(ή ἐλπίς hope),
καθ-έζομαι	take a seat,	“ ἐδ-	(τὸ ἔδ-ός seat),
ὄζω	smell of,	“ ὀδ-	(ή ὀδ-μή od-or).

Note. — In some verbs, such especially as denote a sound, a guttural underlies the ζ.

e.g. στενάζω	moan,	st. στεναγ-	(ὁ στεναγ-μός moaning),
οἰμῶζω	lament,	“ οἰμωγ-	(ή οἰμωγ-ή wailing).

c) λ with *j* becomes λλ (compare μάλα, μᾶλλον);

e.g. ἄλλομαι	leap,	st. ἄλ-	(τὸ ἄλ-μα leap, sal-io),
ἀγγελλω	announce,	“ ἀγγελ-	(ὁ ἀγγελ-ος messenger).

Note. — Only the stem ὀφελ- forms ὀφείλω (see d).

d) -αῖνω, -εῖνω, -ῖνω, -ῡνω and -αρῖνω, -ερῖνω, -ῖρῖνω, -ῡρῖνω become -αίνω, -εῖνω, -ῖνω, -ῡνω and -αίρω, -εῖρω, -ῖρω, -ῡρω;

e.g. φαίνω	show,	stem φᾱν-	(φαν-ε-ρός visible),
καθαίρω	cleanse,	“ καθᾱρ-	(καθαρ-ός pure),
τείνω	stretch,	“ τευν-	(ἄ-τευν-ής stretched),
σπείρω	sow,	“ σπερ-	(τὸ σπέρ-μα seed),
κρίνω	judge,	“ κρίν-	(fut. κρίν-ῶ),
ἀμύνω	ward off,	“ ἀμῡν-	(fut. ἀμῡν-ῶ),
likewise ὀφείλω	am indebted,	“ ὀφελ-	(aor. II. ὤφελ-ον, 86).

Note. — In καίω (besides κάω) burn, st. καυ- (τὸ καῦ-μα heat),
and κλαίω (besides κλάω) weep, st. κλαν- (ὁ κλαν-θμός weeping),

the stem remains unchanged before consonants; their presents are formed from κᾱῑ-jω and κλᾱῑ-jω. 92, 2; 97, 44. 45.

For the remaining five classes, see the irregular conjugation, 107-112.

1. PURE

78. PARADIGM:

Active Voice

		Indicative		Subjunctive
		Principal Tenses	Historical Tenses	
Pres. and Impf.	S. 1.	<i>I educate</i> *	<i>I educated</i>	(that) ⁷ <i>I may educate</i>
	2.	παιδύ-ω	ἐ-παίδεν-ο-ν	παιδύ-ω
	3.	παιδύ-εις	ἐ-παίδεν-ε-ς	παιδύ-ῃς
	3.	παιδύ-ει	ἐ-παίδεν-ε(ν)	παιδύ-ῃ
	P. 1.	παιδύ-ο-μεν	ἐ-παιδύ-ο-μεν	παιδύ-ω-μεν
	2.	παιδύ-ε-τε	ἐ-παιδύ-ε-τε	παιδύ-ῃ-τε
	3.	παιδύ-ουσι(ν) ¹	ἐ-παίδεν-ον	παιδύ-ωσι(ν) ²
Future	S. 1.	<i>I shall educate</i>		
	2.	παιδύ-σω		
	3.	παιδύ-σεις		
	3.	παιδύ-σει etc. same as in present		
I Aorist	S. 1.		<i>I educated</i> (168, 2. a)	(that) ⁶ <i>I may educate</i>
	2.		ἐ-παίδεν-σα	παιδύ-σω
	3.		ἐ-παίδεν-σα-ς	παιδύ-σῃς
	3.		ἐ-παίδεν-σε(ν)	παιδύ-σῃ
	P. 1.		ἐ-παιδύ-σα-μεν	παιδύ-σω-μεν
	2.		ἐ-παιδύ-σα-τε	παιδύ-σῃ-τε
	3.		ἐ-παίδεν-σα-ν	παιδύ-σωσι(ν)
Perfect, Pluperfect	S. 1.	<i>I have educated</i>	<i>I had educated</i>	(that) ⁶ <i>I may have educated</i>
	2.	πε-παίδεν-κα	ἐ-πε-παίδεν-κει-ν ⁴	πε-παίδεν-κω
	3.	πε-παίδεν-κα-ς	ἐ-πε-παίδεν-κει-ς ⁴	πε-παίδεν-κῃς etc.
	3.	πε-παίδεν-κε(ν)	ἐ-πε-παίδεν-κει ⁴	same as in present, or:
	P. 1.	πε-παιδέν-κα-μεν	ἐ-πε-παιδέν-κε-μεν ⁵	πε-παιδενκῶς ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ etc.
	2.	πε-παιδέν-κα-τε	ἐ-πε-παιδέν-κε-τε ⁵	
	3.	πε-παιδέν-κάσι(ν) ³	ἐ-πε-παιδέν-κε-σαν ⁶	

Note. — For the forms of the II Aorist

* In the paradigms only one meaning out of a variety

Remarks. — Note in the subj. the iota

¹ from παιδύ-ο-ντι, παιδύ-ο-νσι.

² from παιδύ-ω-ντι, παιδύ-ω-νσι.

³ from πεπαιδέν-κα-ντι, πεπαιδέν-κα-νσι.

⁴ early collat. form ἐπεπαιδένκη, -κῃς, -κει(ν) [from -εα, -εας, -εε(ν)].

VERBS.

παιδεύω *I educate*

Active Voice

Optative	Imperative	Infinitive and Participle
<i>may I educate</i> παιδεύ-οι-μι παιδεύ-οι-ς παιδεύ-οι παιδεύ-οι-μεν παιδεύ-οι-τε παιδεύ-οι-ν	παίδεν-ε educate παιδεν-έ-τω let him [= he should] educate παιδεύ-ε-τε παιδεν-ό-ντων⁷	παιδεύ-ειν to educate παιδεύ-ων, -οντος παιδεύ-ουσα, -ούσης παιδεύ-ον, -οντος one that educates
(saying that) <i>I would educate</i> 169, 4. note παιδεύ-σοι-μι παιδεύ-σοι-ς παιδεύ-σοι etc. same as in present		παιδεύ-σειν (to educate in future) παιδεύ-σων, -οντος etc. one that will [is about to] educate
<i>may I educate</i> παιδεύ-σαι-μι παιδεύ-σαι-ς, -σειας παιδεύ-σαι, -σειε (ν) παιδεύ-σαι-μεν παιδεύ-σαι-τε παιδεύ-σαι-ν, -σειαν	παίδεν-σον educate παιδεν-σά-τω let him edu- cate παιδεύ-σα-τε παιδεν-σά-ντων⁸	παιδεύ-σαι to educate or: to have educated, 169, 4. παιδεύ-σās, -σαντος παιδεύ-σāσα, -σάσης παιδεύ-σαν, -σαντος one that educated
<i>may I have educated</i> πε-παιδεύ-κοι-μι πε-παιδεύ-κοι-ς etc. same as in present, or: πεπαιδευκώς εἶην, εἶης, εἶη etc.		πε-παιδεν-κέ-ναι to have educated πε-παιδεν-κως, -κότος πε-παιδεν-κυία, -κυίας πε-παιδεν-κός, -κότος one that has educated

and the II Perfect Active see 86; 88.

is given. For a full explanation see Syntax, 167 *seqq.*

subscript: παιδείης, παιδείη.

⁵ late collat. form ἐπεπαιδευ-κειμεν, -κειτε, -κεισαν.

⁶ *that* = *in order that* (implying intention, as in final clauses).

⁷ late collat. form παιδευ-έ-τωσαν.

8 “ “ “ παιδευ-σά-τωσαν.

Middle Voice

PURE VERBS

		Indicative		Subjunctive
		Principal Tenses	Historical Tenses	
Pres. and Impf.	S. 1. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	<i>I educate (for my own sake), 165, 1. b.</i> παιδεύ-ομαι παιδεύ-η ¹ (-ει) ³ παιδεύ-εται παιδεν-ό-μεθα παιδεύ-ε-σθε παιδεύ-ονται	<i>I educated (for my own sake)</i> ἐ-παιδεν-ό-μην ἐ-παιδεύ-ον ⁴ ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-το ἐ-παιδεν-ό-μεθα ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-σθε ἐ-παιδεύ-ον-το	(that) <i>I may educate (for my own sake)</i> παιδεύ-ω-μαι παιδεύ-η ² παιδεύ-η-ται παιδεν-ώ-μεθα παιδεύ-η-σθε παιδεύ-ωνται
		<i>I shall educate (for my own sake)</i> S. 1. παιδεύ-σομαι 2. παιδεύ-σῃ 3. παιδεύ-σεται P. 1. παιδεν-σό-μεθα 2. παιδεύ-σε-σθε 3. παιδεύ-σονται		
			<i>I educated (for my own sake)</i> ἐ-παιδεν-σά-μην ἐ-παιδεύ-σω ⁵ ἐ-παιδεύ-σα-το ἐ-παιδεν-σά-μεθα ἐ-παιδεύ-σα-σθε ἐ-παιδεύ-σα-ντο	(that) <i>I may educate (for my own sake)</i> παιδεύ-σω-μαι παιδεύ-σῃ παιδεύ-σῃ-ται παιδεν-σώ-μεθα παιδεύ-σῃ-σθε παιδεύ-σωνται
		<i>I have educated (for my own sake)</i> S. 1. πε-παιδεν-μαι 2. πε-παιδεν-σαι 3. πε-παιδεν-ται P. 1. πε-παιδεύ-μεθα 2. πε-παιδεν-σθε 3. πε-παιδεν-νται	<i>I had educated (for my own sake)</i> ἐ-πε-παιδεν-μην ἐ-πε-παιδεν-σο ἐ-πε-παιδεν-το ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-μεθα ἐ-πε-παιδεν-σθε ἐ-πε-παιδεν-ντο	(that) <i>I may have educated (for my own sake)</i> πε-παιδεν-μένος ᾧ — ᾧς — ᾧ πε-παιδεν-μένοι ᾧμεν — ᾧτε — ᾧσι(ν)

Note.— For the forms of

¹ from παιδεύ-ε-σαι, παιδεύ-ε-αι } hence iota subscript.² from παιδεύ-η-σαι, παιδεύ-η-αι }³ the later form παιδεύει is often used in the indic. for the earlier form παιδεύη.⁴ from ἐπαιδεύ-ε-σο, ἐπαιδεύ-ε-ο.⁵ from ἐπαιδεύ-σα-σο, ἐπαιδεύ-σα-ο.

— Continued.

Middle Voice

Optative	Imperative	Infinitive and Participle
<i>may I educate (for my own sake)</i> παιδευ-οί-μην παιδευ-οι-ο ¹ παιδευ-οι-το παιδευ-οί-μεθα παιδευ-οι-σθε παιδευ-οι-ντο	<i>educate (for your own sake)</i> παιδευ-ον ² παιδευ-έ-σθω παιδευ-ε-σθε παιδευ-έ-σθων ³	παιδευ-έ-σθαι <i>to educate (for one's own sake)</i> παιδευ-ό-μενος παιδευ-ο-μένη παιδευ-ό-μενον <i>one that educates (for his own sake)</i>
<i>(saying that) I would educate (for my own sake)</i> 169, 4. note παιδευ-σοί-μην παιδευ-σοι-ο ¹ παιδευ-σοι-το παιδευ-σοί-μεθα παιδευ-σοι-σθε παιδευ-σοι-ντο		παιδευ-σε-σθαι <i>to educate (for one's own sake) in future</i> παιδευ-σό-μενος παιδευ-σο-μένη παιδευ-σό-μενον <i>one that will educate (for his own sake)</i>
<i>may I educate (for my own sake)</i> παιδευ-σαί-μην παιδευ-σαι-ο ¹ παιδευ-σαι-το παιδευ-σαί-μεθα παιδευ-σαι-σθε παιδευ-σαι-ντο	<i>educate (for your own sake)</i> παιδευ-σαι παιδευ-σά-σθω παιδευ-σα-σθε παιδευ-σά-σθων ⁴	παιδευ-σα-σθαι <i>to educate (have educated, 169, 4) (for one's own sake)</i> παιδευ-σά-μενος παιδευ-σα-μένη παιδευ-σά-μενον <i>one that educated (for his own sake)</i>
<i>may I have educated (for my own sake)</i> πεπαιδευμένος εἶην — εἶης — εἶη πεπαιδευμένοι εἶημεν — εἶητε — εἶησαν	<i>have educated (for your own sake)</i> πε-παιδευ-σο πε-παιδευ-σθω πε-παιδευ-σθε πε-παιδευ-σθων ⁵	πε-παιδευ-σθαι <i>to have educated (for one's own sake)</i> πε-παιδευ-μένος πε-παιδευ-μένη πε-παιδευ-μένον <i>one that has educated (for his own sake)</i>

the II Aor. Middle, see 86.

¹ from παιδευ-οι-σο (fut. παιδευ-σοι-σο, aor. παιδευ-σαι-σο).² from παιδευ-ε-σο, παιδευ-ε-ο.³ later collat. form παιδευ-έ-σθωσαν.⁴ “ “ “ παιδευ-σά-σθωσαν.⁵ “ “ “ πεπαιδευ-σθωσαν.

Passive Voice

PURE VERBS

		Indicative		Subjunctive
		Principal Tenses	Historical Tenses	
Pres. and Impl.		<i>I am educated</i>	<i>I was educated</i>	(that) <i>I may be educated</i>
	S. 1.	παιδεύ-ο-μαι	ἐ-παιδευ-ό-μην	παιδευ-ω-μαι
	2.	παιδευ-η (-ει)	ἐ-παιδευ-ου	παιδευ-η
	3.	παιδευ-ε-ται	ἐ-παιδευ-ε-το	παιδευ-η-ται
	P. 1.	etc.	etc.	etc.
	2.	same as in the middle		
	3.			
Future		<i>I shall be educated</i>		
	S. 1.	παιδευ-θή-σο-μαι		
	2.	παιδευ-θή-σῃ		
	3.	παιδευ-θή-σε-ται		
	P. 1.	παιδευ-θή-σώ-μεθα		
	2.	παιδευ-θή-σε-σθε		
	3.	παιδευ-θή-σο-νται		
I Aorist			<i>I was educated</i>	(that) <i>I may be educated</i>
	S. 1.		ἐ-παιδευ-θη-ν	παιδευ-θῶ
	2.		ἐ-παιδευ-θῃ-ς	παιδευ-θῇς
	3.		ἐ-παιδευ-θη	παιδευ-θῇ
	P. 1.		ἐ-παιδευ-θη-μεν	παιδευ-θῶ-μεν
	2.		ἐ-παιδευ-θη-τε	παιδευ-θῇ-τε
	3.		ἐ-παιδευ-θη-σαν	παιδευ-θῶσι(ν)
Perf. and Plupert.		<i>I have been educated</i>	<i>I had been educated</i>	(that) <i>I may have been educated</i>
	S. 1.	πε-παιδευ-μαι	ἐ-πε-παιδευ-μην	πεπαιδευμένος ὦ
	2.	πε-παιδευ-σαι	ἐ-πε-παιδευ-σο	— ῆς
	3.	πε-παιδευ-ται	ἐ-πε-παιδευ-το	— ῇ
	P. 1.	etc.	etc.	etc.
	2.	same as in the middle		
	3.			

Note. — For παιδεύη, παιδεύει, ἐπαιδεύον, παιδεύοιο and παιδεύον, see the notes, pp. 50 and 51.

— *Concluded.*

Passive Voice

Optative	Imperative	Infinitive and Participle
<i>may I be educated</i> παιδευ-αί-μην παιδευ-οι-ο παιδευ-οι-το etc.	<i>let yourself be educated</i> παιδευ-ου παιδευ-έ-σθω etc.	παιδευ-ε-σθαι <i>to be educated</i> παιδευ-ό-μενος <i>one that is educated</i>
same as in the middle		
(saying that) <i>I would be educated</i> (some time in the future), 169, 4. n. παιδευ-θή-σοί-μην παιδευ-θή-σοι-ο παιδευ-θή-σοι-το παιδευ-θή-σοί-μεθα παιδευ-θή-σοι-σθε παιδευ-θή-σοι-ντο		παιδευ-θή-σε-σθαι <i>to be educated (at some future time)</i> παιδευ-θη-σό-μενος παιδευ-θη-σο-μένη παιδευ-θη-σό-μενον <i>one that will be educated</i>
<i>may I be educated</i> παιδευ-θείη-ν παιδευ-θείης παιδευ-θείη παιδευ-θείη-μεν, -θείμεν παιδευ-θείη-τε, -θείτε παιδευ-θείη-σαν, -θείεν	<i>let yourself be educated</i> παιδευ-θή-τι παιδευ-θή-τω παιδευ-θή-τε παιδευ-θέ-ντων ¹	παιδευ-θή-ναι <i>to be educated (to have been educated), 169, 4.</i> παιδευ-θείς, -θέντος παιδευ-θείσα, -θείσης παιδευ-θέν, -θέντος <i>educated, one that was (is) educated</i>
<i>may I have been educated</i> πε-παιδευ-μένος εἶην — εἶης — εἶη etc.	<i>be educated</i> πε-παίδευ-σο πε-παιδευ-σθω	πε-παιδευ-σθαι <i>to have been educated</i> πε-παιδευ-μένος <i>(one who has been) educated</i>
same as in the middle		

¹ Later collateral form παιδευ-θή-τωσαν; compare the notes on pp. 49 and 51.

79. FORMATION OF THE TENSE

1. **Pres. and Impf. Act., Mid., and Pass.** Formative syllables are the thematic vowels **-ο, -ε**,
-ο before **μ, ν** and in the optative,
-ε before **σ, τ** and before vowels ;
-ειν in the infinitive arises from **-ε-εν**.
2. **Fut. Act. and Mid.** Formative syllables : **-σο, -σε**.
 Same inflection as in the present.
 Subjunctive and imperative are wanting.
3. **I Aor. Act. and Mid.** Formative syllable : **-σα**.
 The subjunctive has the same endings as the present.
 To be distinguished : *παίδευσον* and *παιδεῦσον*;
παίδευσαι, παιδεύσαι, παιδεῦσαι.
 [or *λύσαι*, 2. and *λύσαι* — *γράφαι*, 3.]
4. **I Perf. Active** Formative syllable is **-κα**, added to the **redupl.** stem.
 Subj. and opt. have the same endings as in the present.
5. **I Pluperf. Active** Formative syllable : **-κει, -κε**, added to the **redupl.** stem.
 Perfects with **ε**- as reduplication take no extra augment.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FORMATION

80. The stems of pure verbs, from the future the verbs in **-ᾶω** have after **ε, ι, ρ** : **ᾶ** (28, 1 ; 29, 1 ; 34, 2).
 otherwise : **η**.

1.	Present	Active Mid., Pass.	θηρᾶ-ω <i>hunt</i> θηρᾶ-ο-μαι	τιμᾶ-ω <i>honor</i> τιμᾶ-ο-μαι
2.	Future	Active Middle	θηρᾶ-σω θηρᾶ-σο-μαι	τιμῆ-σω τιμῆ-σο-μαι
3.	Aorist	Active Middle	ἐ-θήρᾶ-σα ἐ-θηρᾶ-σά-μην	ἐ-τίμη-σα ἐ-τιμη-σά-μην
4.	Perfect	Active Mid., Pass.	τε-θήρᾶ-κα τε-θήρᾶ-μαι	τε-τίμη-κα τε-τίμη-μαι
5.	Aorist } Future }	Pass.	ἐ-θηρᾶ-θην θηρᾶ-θή-σομαι	ἐ-τιμή-θην τιμη-θή-σομαι
6.	Verb. Adjectives		θηρᾶ-τός, 3. θηρᾶ-τέος, 3.	τιμη-τός, 3. τιμη-τέος, 3.

For peculiarities of

STEMS FROM THE VERB STEMS.

6. **Perf. and Plup. Mid. and Pass.** Without formative syllable. The endings are applied directly to the **reduplicated** stem. The infin. and part. have the accent throughout on the penult.
7. **Future Perfect** The **act.** is expressed by the pf. part. and ἔσομαι (104, 3); thus πεπαιδευκώς ἔσομαι *I shall have educated*.
The **pass.** adds to the **redupl.** stem the middle endings -σομαι, etc.; thus πεπαιδεύσομαι *I shall have been educated*.
8. **I Aor. and I Fut. Pass.** Formative syllable: -θη, before vowels or -ντ: -θε, to be contracted with the thematic vowel of the subjunctive.
The aorist passive has active, the future pass. has middle endings.
Mark as imper. παιδεύθητι
for παιδεύθηθι (21, 1).
9. **Verbal Adjectives** Formative syllables are -τός, -τή, -τόν and -τέος, -τέα, -τέον.
παιδευτός, 3. (*capable of being*) *educated*,
παιδευτέος, 3. *that must be educated, educandus*.

OF TENSES OF PURE VERBS.

onward, end in a long vowel as follows:

the verbs in -έω: η, the verbs in -όω: ω,

the verbs in -ῖω: ι, the verbs in -ῦω: υ.

ποιέ-ω <i>make</i> ποιέ-ο-μαι	δουλό-ω <i>enslave</i> δουλό-ο-μαι	μηνύ-ω <i>make known</i> μηνύ-ο-μαι
ποιή-σω ποιή-σο-μαι	δουλώ-σω δουλώ-σο-μαι	μηνύ-σω μηνύ-σο-μαι
ἐ-ποίη-σα ἐ-ποίη-σά-μην	ἐ-δούλω-σα ἐ-δουλω-σά-μην	ἐ-μήνυ-σα ἐ-μήνυ-σά-μην
πε-ποίη-κα πε-ποίη-μαι	δε-δούλω-κα δε-δούλω-μαι	με-μήνυ-κα με-μήνυ-μαι
ἐ-ποίη-θην ποιη-θή-σομαι	ἐ-δουλώ-θην δουλω-θή-σομαι	ἐ-μήνυ-θην μηνυ-θή-σομαι
ποιη-τός, 3. ποιη-τέος, 3.	δουλω-τός, 3. δουλω-τέος, 3.	μηνυ-τός, 3. μηνυ-τέος, 3.

pure verbs see 91.

81. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT

1. Paradigm τιμάω: *I honor*.

α + E-sound (ε, η, ει, η) gives $\bar{\alpha}$ ($\bar{a}$),

α + O-sound (ο, ω, οι, ου) gives ω (ω),

original ι becomes iota subscript.

		Active			Middle and Passive	
Indicative	S. 1.	τιμάω	τιμῶ		τιμάομαι	τιμῶμαι
	2.	τιμάεις	τιμᾶς		τιμάῃ (-ει)	τιμᾷ
	3.	τιμάει	τιμᾷ		τιμάεται	τιμᾶται
	P. 1.	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν		τιμαόμεθα	τιμώμεθα
	2.	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε		τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3.	τιμάουσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)		τιμῶνται	τιμῶνται
Imperfect	S. 1.	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων		ἐτιμάομην	ἐτιμῶμην
	2.	ἐτίμαες	ἐτίμᾶς		ἐτιμάον	ἐτιμῶ
	3.	ἐτίμαε(ν)	ἐτίμᾶ		ἐτιμάετο	ἐτιμᾶτο
	P. 1.	ἐτιμάομεν	ἐτιμῶμεν		ἐτιμαόμεθα	ἐτιμώμεθα
	2.	ἐτιμάετε	ἐτιμᾶτε		ἐτιμάεσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε
	3.	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων		ἐτιμάοντο	ἐτιμῶντο
Subjunctive	S. 1.	τιμάω	τιμῶ		τιμάωμαι	τιμῶμαι
	2.	τιμάῃς	τιμᾶς		τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ
	3.	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ		τιμάῃται	τιμᾶται
	P. 1.	τιμάωμεν	τιμῶμεν		τιμαώμεθα	τιμώμεθα
	2.	τιμάῃτε	τιμᾶτε		τιμάῃσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3.	τιμάωσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)		τιμῶνται	τιμῶνται
Optative	S. 1.	τιμάοιμι	τιμῶμι	-ὄην	τιμαοίμην	τιμῶμην
	2.	τιμάοις	τιμῶς	-ὄης	τιμάοιο	τιμῶο
	3.	τιμάοι	τιμῶ	-ὄη	τιμάοιτο	τιμῶτο
	P. 1.	τιμάοιμεν	τιμῶμεν	-ήμεν	τιμαοίμεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2.	τιμάοιτε	τιμῶτε	-ήτε	τιμάοισθε	τιμῶσθε
	3.	τιμάοιεν	τιμῶεν		τιμάοιντο	τιμῶντο
Imper.	S. 2.	τίμαε	τίμᾶ		τιμάου	τιμῶ
	3.	τιμάετω	τιμάτω		τιμάεσθω	τιμάσθω
	P. 2.	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε		τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3.	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων		τιμάεσθων	τιμάσθων
Infinitive		τιμάειν	τιμᾶν		τιμάεσθαι	τιμᾶσθαι
Participle		τιμάων	τιμῶν,	-ὄντος	τιμαόμενος	τιμώμενος
		τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα,	-ώσης	τιμαομένη	τιμωμένη
		τιμάον	τιμῶν,	-ὄντος	τιμαόμενον	τιμώμενον

Note 1.—As the ending of the inf. act. εἰν arises from a contraction of ε-εν, and consequently does not contain an original ι, the contracted inf. is τιμᾶν (not τιμᾶν) and δουλοῦν (not δουλοῖν).

OF CONTRACT VERBS.

2. Paradigm ποιέω: *I make.*

ε + ε gives ει,

ε + ο gives ου,

ε before a long vowel or diphthong is absorbed.

		Active		Middle and Passive	
Indicative	S. 1.	ποιέω	ποιῶ	ποιέομαι	ποιούμαι
	2.	ποιέεις	ποιεῖς	ποιέῃ(-ει)	ποιῇ(-εἰ)
	3.	ποιέει	ποιεῖ	ποιέεται	ποιεῖται
	P. 1.	ποιέομεν	ποιούμεν	ποιεόμεθα	ποιούμεθα
	2.	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε
	3.	ποιέουσι(ν)	ποιούσι(ν)	ποιούνται	ποιούνται
Imperfect	S. 1.	ἐποίουν	ἐποιοῦν	ἐποιέμην	ἐποιοῦμην
	2.	ἐποίεις	ἐποιοῖς	ἐποίου	ἐποιοῦ
	3.	ἐποίει(ν)	ἐποιοῖ	ἐποιέτο	ἐποιοῖτο
	P. 1.	ἐποιόμην	ἐποιοῦμεν	ἐποιεόμεθα	ἐποιοῦμεθα
	2.	ἐποιέετε	ἐποιοῖτε	ἐποιέσθε	ἐποιοῖσθε
	3.	ἐποίουν	ἐποιοῦν	ἐποιέοντο	ἐποιοῦντο
Subjunctive	S. 1.	ποιέω	ποιῶ	ποιέωμαι	ποιῶμαι
	2.	ποιέῃς	ποιῇς	ποιέῃ	ποιῇ
	3.	ποιέῃ	ποιῇ	ποιέῃται	ποιῇται
	P. 1.	ποιέωμεν	ποιῶμεν	ποιεώμεθα	ποιώμεθα
	2.	ποιέῃτε	ποιῇτε	ποιέῃσθε	ποιῇσθε
	3.	ποιέωσι(ν)	ποιῶσι(ν)	ποιέωνται	ποιῶνται
Optative	S. 1.	ποιέοιμι	ποιοῖμι	-οίην	ποιοίμην
	2.	ποιέοις	ποιοῖς	-οίης	ποιοῖο
	3.	ποιέοι	ποιοῖ	-οίη	ποιοῖτο
	P. 1.	ποιέοιμεν	ποιοῖμεν	-οίημεν	ποιοίμεθα
	2.	ποιέοιτε	ποιοῖτε	-οίητε	ποιοῖσθε
	3.	ποιέοιεν	ποιοῖεν	ποιοῖντο	ποιοῖντο
Imper.	S. 2.	ποίη	ποιέει	ποιέου	ποιοῦ
	3.	ποιέτω	ποιεῖτω	ποιέεσθω	ποιεῖσθω
	P. 2.	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε
	3.	ποιέοντων	ποιούντων	ποιέεσθων	ποιεῖσθων
Infinitive		ποιέειν	ποιεῖν	ποιέεσθαι	ποιεῖσθαι
Participle		ποιέων	ποιῶν,	-οῦντος	ποιοῦμενος
		ποιέουσα	ποιοῦσα,	-ούσης	ποιουμένη
		ποιέον	ποιούν,	-οῦντος	ποιούμενον

Note 2. — In the optative sing. the forms with η, in the plural those without η prevail.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT OF CONTRACT VERBS. — *Concluded.*3. Paradigm δουλῶ : *I enslave.*

ο + ε or ο or ου gives ου,

ο + η or ω gives ω,

ο + ι-diphthong (ει, οι, η) gives οι.

		Active		Middle and Passive	
Indicative	S. 1.	δουλῶ	δουλῶ	δουλόμαι	δουλούμαι
	2.	δουλείς	δουλοῖς	δουλόη(-ει)	δουλοῖ
	3.	δουλεί	δουλοῖ	δουλόεται	δουλούται
	P. 1.	δουλόμεν	δουλούμεν	δουλόμεθα	δουλούμεθα
	2.	δουλάτε	δουλούτε	δουλόσθε	δουλούσθε
	3.	δουλόουσι(ν)	δουλούσι(ν)	δουλόονται	δουλούνται
Imperfect	S. 1.	ἐδούλουν	ἐδούλουν	ἐδουλόμην	ἐδουλούμην
	2.	ἐδούλεις	ἐδούλους	ἐδουλόου	ἐδουλοῦ
	3.	ἐδούλοι(ν)	ἐδούλου	ἐδουλόετο	ἐδουλούτο
	P. 1.	ἐδουλόμεν	ἐδουλούμεν	ἐδουλόμεθα	ἐδουλούμεθα
	2.	ἐδουλάτε	ἐδουλούτε	ἐδουλόσθε	ἐδουλούσθε
	3.	ἐδούλουν	ἐδούλουν	ἐδουλόοντο	ἐδουλούντο
Subjunctive	S. 1.	δουλῶ	δουλῶ	δουλῶμαι	δουλῶμαι
	2.	δουλῆς	δουλοῖς	δουλῆ	δουλοῖ
	3.	δουλῇ	δουλοῖ	δουλῇται	δουλῶται
	P. 1.	δουλῶμεν	δουλῶμεν	δουλώμεθα	δουλῶμεθα
	2.	δουλῆτε	δουλῶτε	δουλῆσθε	δουλῶσθε
	3.	δουλῶσι(ν)	δουλῶσι(ν)	δουλῶνται	δουλῶνται
Optative	S. 1.	δουλοίμην	δουλοίμην	δουλοίμην	δουλοίμην
	2.	δουλοίς	δουλοίς	δουλόιο	δουλοῖο
	3.	δουλοί	δουλοῖ	δουλόιτο	δουλοῖτο
	P. 1.	δουλοίμεν	δουλοῖμεν	δουλοίμεθα	δουλοῖμεθα
	2.	δουλοίτε	δουλοῖτε	δουλόισθε	δουλοῖσθε
	3.	δουλοίεν	δουλοῖεν	δουλόιντο	δουλοῖντο
Imper.	S. 2.	δούλοε	δούλου	δουλόου	δουλοῦ
	3.	δουλοέτω	δουλούτω	δουλοέσθω	δουλούσθω
	P. 2.	δουλάτε	δουλούτε	δουλόεσθε	δουλούσθε
	3.	δουλόντων	δουλούντων	δουλοέσθων	δουλούσθων
Infinitive		δουλοῖν	δουλοῦν	δουλόεσθαι	δουλούσθαι
Participle		δουλῶν	δουλῶν, -οῦντος	δουλούμενος	δουλούμενος
		δουλόουσα	δουλούσα, -ούσης	δουλοομένη	δουλουμένη
		δουλῶν	δουλῶν, -οῦντος	δουλόμενον	δουλούμενον

Note 3. — For the inf. act. δουλοῦν see note 1, page 56.

Note 4. — Contracted forms of the 3. p. sg. have no ν ἐφελκυστικόν : ἐτίμι, ἐποίει, ἐδούλου.

2. MUTE VERBS.

82. Their tenses are formed by means of the same formative syllables and endings as those of pure verbs. Special attention is due only to the euphonic changes to which those suffixes are subject when brought into contact with the final consonants of the stem.

1. Dental stems

drop their final consonants (δ , τ , θ) before σ and κ (see *ἐλπίσω* 39, 1), but change them to σ before μ or other dentals.

Note. — *σπένδω* takes compensative lengthening (13) throughout:

σπένδω, *σπείσω*, *ἔσπεισα*, (*ἔσπεικα*), *ἔσπεισμαι*, *ἐσπείσθην*.

2. Guttural and labial stems. Here

with σ : any guttural becomes ξ , any labial ψ (38),
 before μ : “ “ “ γ , “ “ μ ,
 before τ : “ “ “ κ , “ “ π ,
 before θ : “ “ “ χ , “ “ ϕ .

These stems have no first perf. act. (in *-κα*); if they have any perf. act. at all, it is the second (88).

3. Synopsis of the Formation of Tenses.

	γυμνᾶδ- train	ἄρμω- join	πρᾶγ- do	κρύφ- hide
Pres. Act.	γυμνᾶζω	ἄρμόττω	πράττω	κρύπτω
Fut.	γυμνᾶ-σω	ἄρμό-σω	πράξω	κρύψω
Aor.	ἐγύμνᾶ-σα	ἤρμω-σα	ἔπράξα	ἔκρυψα
Perf.	γεγύμνᾶ-κα	ἤρμω-κα	(88, 3. b.)	(88, 3. a.)
Perf. Mid. Pass.	γεγύμνασ-μαι	ἤρμωσ-μαι	πέπρᾶγ-μαι	κέκρυμ-μαι
Aor. Pass.	ἐγυμνάσ-θην	ἤρμόσ-θην	ἐπράχ-θην	ἐκρύφ-θην
III. Fut.	—	—	πεπράξομαι	κεκρύψομαι
Verbal Adj.	γυμνασ-τός	ἄρμωσ-τός	πρᾶκ-τός	κρυπ-τός
	γυμνασ-τέος	ἄρμωσ-τέος	πρᾶκ-τέος	κρυπ-τέος

INFLECTION OF THE PERF. AND PLUP. MID. AND PASS.

83. 1. As the final consonant of the stem must be assimilated to the initial sound of the endings and σ be dropped between two consonants, the following are the only combinations possible:

in dent. stems in gutt. stems in lab. stems

σμ

γμ

μμ

σ

ξ

ψ

στ

κτ

πτ

σθ

χθ

φθ.

2. The endings *-νται* and *-ντο* cannot be added to consonant stems; the third person plural, therefore, is always formed by the perfect participle passive, with

εἰσί(ν), neuter *ἐστί(ν)*, in the perfect,

ἦσαν, neuter *ἦν*, in the pluperfect.

3. Paradigms.

	PERF. INDIC.	PLUPERFECT	PERF. IMPER.	INF. AND PART.
<i>ψεύδο deceive</i> st. <i>ψευδ-</i>	<i>ἔψευς-μαι</i> <i>ἔψευ-σαι</i> <i>ἔψευσ-ται</i> <i>ἔψεύς-μεθα</i> <i>ἔψευ-σθε</i> <i>ἔψευσ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)</i>	<i>ἔψεύς-μην</i> <i>ἔψευ-σο</i> <i>ἔψευσ-το</i> <i>ἔψεύς-μεθα</i> <i>ἔψευ-σθε</i> <i>ἔψευσ-μένοι ἦσαν</i>	<i>ἔψευ-σο</i> <i>ἔψεύ-σθω</i> <i>ἔψευ-σθε</i> <i>ἔψεύ-σθων</i>	<i>ἔψεύ-σθαι</i> <i>ἔψευσ-μένος</i> <i>ἔψευσ-μένη</i> <i>ἔψευσ-μένον</i>
<i>πράττω do</i> st. <i>πράγ-</i>	<i>πέπρᾱγ-μαι</i> <i>πέπρᾱξαι</i> <i>πέπρᾱκ-ται</i> <i>πεπράγ-μεθα</i> <i>πέπρᾱχ-θε</i> <i>πεπράγ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)</i>	<i>ἐπεπρᾱγ-μην</i> <i>ἐπέπρᾱξο</i> <i>ἐπέπρακ-το</i> <i>ἐπεπράγ-μεθα</i> <i>ἐπέπραχ-θε</i> <i>πεπραγ-μένοι ἦσαν</i>	<i>πέπρᾱξο</i> <i>πεπράχ-θω</i> <i>πέπραχ-θε</i> <i>πεπράχ-θων</i>	<i>πεπρᾱχ-θαι</i> <i>πεπρᾱγ-μένος</i> <i>πεπρᾱγ-μένη</i> <i>πεπρᾱγ-μένον</i>
<i>γράφω write</i> st. <i>γράφ-</i>	<i>γέγραῤ-μαι</i> <i>γέγραψαι</i> <i>γέγραπ-ται</i> <i>γεγράμ-μεθα</i> <i>γέγραφ-θε</i> <i>γεγραμ-μένοι εἰσὺ(ν)</i>	<i>ἐγεγραῤ-μην</i> <i>ἐγέγραψο</i> <i>ἐγέγραπ-το</i> <i>ἐγεγράμ-μεθα</i> <i>ἐγέγραφ-θε</i> <i>γεγραμ-μένοι ἦσαν</i>	<i>γέγραῤσο</i> <i>γεγράφ-θω</i> <i>γέγραφ-θε</i> <i>γεγράφ-θων</i>	<i>γεγραῤφ-θαι</i> <i>γεγραῤμ-μένος</i> <i>γεγραῤμ-μένη</i> <i>γεγραῤμ-μένον</i>

4. The three verbs *στρέφω* *turn*, *τρέπω* *turn*, *τρέφω* *nourish*, change their stem vowel *ε* to *ᾱ* :

ἔστραμμαι, *τέτραμμαι*, *τέθραμμαι* (21, 2).

5. An accumulation of consonants is avoided; *e.g.* in *πέπεμ-μαι*, *πεπεμμένος* (instead of *πέπεμμ-μαι*, *πεπεμμ-μένος*) from *πέμπω*. Nor is this the only instance.

3. LIQUID VERBS.

Future and First Aorist Act. and Mid.

84. 1. The future adds to the verb stem the endings

(*-έσω*, *-έω*) : *-ῶ*, *-εῖς*, etc.

It is inflected like contract verbs in *-έω* (*Futurum contractum*) ; see 3.

2. In the first aorist the σ drops out with compensative lengthening (13) of the last syllable of the stem. Thus

ā after ι, ρ becomes ā: *μιαίνω stain*, st. *μῑαν*- f. *μῑᾶνῶ*, a. *ἐμῑᾶνα*,
περαίνω finish, *περᾶν*- *περᾶνῶ*, *ἐπέρᾶνα*,
 elsewhere η: *φαίνω show*, *φᾶν*- *φᾶνῶ*, *ἔφῑνα*,
 ε becomes ει: *δέρω flay*, *δερ*- *δερῶ*, *ἔδειρα*,
 ι becomes ῑ: *κρίνω judge*, *κρῑν*- *κρῑνῶ*, *ἔκρῑνα*,
 υ becomes ῡ: *ἀμύνω ward off*, *ἀμῡν*- *ἀμῡνῶ*, *ἤμῡνα*.

3. Paradigm: στέλλω *I send*.

Future	Active	Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative	Imperative	Infin., Participle
		στέλω		στελοῖμι -οίην		στελεῖν
		στελείς		στελοῖς -οίης		
		στελεῖ		στελοῖ -οίη		στελῶν -οῦντος
		στελοῦμεν		στελοῖμεν		στελοῦσα -ούσης
		στελεῖτε		στελοῖτε		στελοῦν -οῦντος
		στελοῦσι(ν)		στελοῖεν		
	Middle	στελοῦμαι		στελοίμην		στελεῖσθαι
		στελῇ (-εῖ)		στελοῖο		
		στελείται		στελοῖτο		στελούμενος
		στελούνμεθα		στελοῖμεθα		στελουμένη
		στελείσθε		στελοῖσθε		στελούμενον
		στελοῦνται		στελοῖντο		
I Aorist	Active	ἔστειλα	στείλω	στείλαιμι	στέλλον στείλάτω στείλατε στείλάντων	στείλαι
		ἔστειλας	στείλῃς	στείλαιοις -εἰας		
		ἔστειλε(ν)	στείλῃ	στείλαι -εἰε(ν)		στείλας -αντος
		ἔστείλαμεν	στείλωμεν	στείλαιμεν		στείλασα -άσης
		ἔστείλατε	στείλῃτε	στείλαιτε		στείλαν -αντος
		ἔστειλαν	στείλωσι(ν)	στείλαιεν -εἰαν		
	Middle	ἔστείλαμην	στείλωμαι	στείλαίμην	στείλαι στείλάσθω στείλασθε στείλάσθων	στείλασθαι
		ἔστείλω	στείλῃ	στείλαιο		
		ἔστείλατο	στείλῃται	στείλαιτο		στείλάμενος
		ἔστείλάμεθα	στείλώμεθα	στείλαίμεθα		στείλαμένη
		ἔστείλασθε	στείλῃσθε	στείλαιοσθε		στείλάμενον
		ἔστείλαντο	στείλονται	στείλαιντο		

The Remaining Tenses.

85. 1. They are formed in the usual manner with the necessary changes:

- a) final ν before κ becomes γ;
- b) final ν before μ becomes σ;
- c) σ between two consonants is dropped;
- d) the ε of monosyllabic stems becomes α (cf. 11, 3. extr.).

2. Synopsis of the Formation of Tenses.

Stems:	φαίν- show	ἄγγελ- announce	στελ- send	σπερ- sow
Pres. Act.	φαίνω	ἄγγέλλω	στέλλω	σπείρω
Fut.	φᾶν-ῶ, -εῖς	ἀγγελ-ῶ, -εῖς	στελ-ῶ, -εῖς	σπερ-ῶ, -εῖς
Aor.	ἔ-φην	ἤγγειλα	ἔ-στειλα	ἔ-σπειρα
Perf.	πέ-φαγ-κα	ἤγγελ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σπαρ-κα
Perf. M. & P.	πέ-φασ-μαι	ἤγγελ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-μαι	ἔ-σπαρ-μαι
Aor. Pass.	ἐ-φάν-θην	ἠγγέλ-θην	ἐ-στάλ-ην	ἐ-σπάρ-ην (87, 3)
Verb. Adj.	φαν-τός	ἀγγελ-τός	σταλ-τός	σπαρ-τός
	φαν-τέος	ἀγγελ-τέος	σταλ-τέος	σπαρ-τέος

3. Inflection of the Perfect and Pluperfect Mid. and Pass.

	PERF. INDIC.	PLUPERFECT	PERF. IMPER.	- INF. AND PART.
φαίνω show st. φᾶν-	πέφασ-μαι	ἔπεφάσ-μην		
	πέφαν-σαι	ἐπέφαν-σο	πέφαν-σο	πεφάν-θαι
	πέφαν-ται	ἐπέφαν-το	πεφάν-θω	πεφασ-μένος
	πεφάσ-μεθα	ἐπεφάσ-μεθα		πεφασ-μένη
	πέφαν-θε	ἐπέφαν-θε	πέφαν-θε	πεφασ-μένον
	πεφασ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	πεφασ-μένοι ἦσαν	πεφάν-θων	
ἄγγέλλω announce st. ἄγγελ-	ἤγγελ-μαι	ἠγγέλ-μην		
	ἤγγελ-σαι	ἠγγελ-σο	ἠγγελ-σο	ἠγγέλ-θαι
	ἠγγελ-ται	ἠγγελ-το	ἠγγέλ-θω	ἠγγελ-μένος
	ἠγγέλ-μεθα	ἠγγέλ-μεθα		ἠγγελ-μένη
	ἠγγελ-θε	ἠγγελ-θε	ἠγγελ-θε	ἠγγελ-μένον
	ἠγγελμένοι εἰσί(ν)	ἠγγελ-μένοι ἦσαν	ἠγγέλ-θων	

4. Liquid verbs lack the future perfect.

5. For βάλλω, κλίνω, κρίνω, τείνω see 92, 4. 6. 7 with note.

4. SECOND TENSES.

I. SECOND AORIST ACTIVE AND MIDDLE.

86. 1. Formative syllables are -ο, and -ε, to be added to the verb stem. Thus the endings of the indicative are the same as those of the imperfect, those of the other moods the same as those of the respective forms of the present. However, four forms have a different accent:

in the active: the inf. and the part.: βαλεῖν, βαλόν.

in the middle: the 2. p. imper. and the inf.: βαλοῦ, βαλέσθαι.

Note. — The compounds too have the accent on the thematic vowel in these forms:

ἀποβαλεῖν, ἀποβαλόν, ἀποβαλοῦ, ἀποβαλέσθαι.

2. Paradigm.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE	INF. AND PART.
Active	ἔ-βαλ-ο-ν	βάλ-ω	βάλ-οι-μι		βαλ-εῖν
	ἔ-βαλ-ε-ς	βάλ-ῃς	βάλ-οι-ς	βάλ-ε	
	ἔ-βαλ-ε(ν)	βάλ-ῃ	βάλ-οι	βαλ-έ-τω	βαλ-ών, -όντος βαλ-ούσα, -ούσης βαλ-ό-ν, -όντος
	ἐ-βάλ-ο-μεν	βάλ-ω-μεν	βάλ-οι-μεν		
	ἐ-βάλ-ε-τε	βάλ-ῃ-τε	βάλ-οι-τε	βάλ-ε-τε	
	ἔ-βαλ-ο-ν	βάλ-ωσι(ν)	βάλ-οι-ε-ν	βαλ-ό-ντων	
Middle	ἐ-βαλ-ό-μην	βάλ-ω-μαι	βαλ-οί-μην		βαλ-έ-σθαι
	ἐ-βάλ-ου	βάλ-ῃ	βάλ-οι-ο	βαλ-οῦ	
	ἐ-βάλ-ε-το	βάλ-ῃ-ται	βάλ-οι-το	βαλ-έ-σθω	βαλ-ό-μενος βαλ-ο-μένη βαλ-ό-μενον
	ἐ-βαλ-ό-μεθα	βαλ-ώ-μεθα	βαλ-οί-μεθα		
	ἐ-βάλ-ε-σθε	βάλ-ῃ-σθε	βάλ-οι-σθε	βάλ-ε-σθε	
	ἐ-βάλ-ο-ντο	βάλ-ω-νται	βάλ-οι-ντο	βαλ-έ-σθων	

3. The following second aorists of regular verbs are the most important in Attic prose:

τίκτω	bring forth,	st. τεκ-	ἔτεκον,
ἀνα-κράζω	cry out,	“ κρᾶγ-	ἀν-έκρᾶγον,
βάλλω	throw,	“ βᾶλ-	ἔβαλλον,
κατα-καίνω	kill,	“ κᾶν-	κατ-έκᾶνον,
ὀφείλω	owe,	“ ὀφελ-	ᾤφελον utinam ego, would that I, with inf., 172, 2. note.

Some have a peculiar formation; as

ἄγω	lead,	st. ἄγ-	ἤγαγον (redupl.),
τρέπομαι	turn, intr.,	“ τρεπ-	ἐτράπόμεν (ablaut, 11, 2).

Among the irregular verbs II aorists are very numerous.

II. SECOND AORIST AND SECOND FUTURE PASSIVE.

87. 1. The formative syllable is -η, before vowels or ντ -ε, to be added to the verb stem. These tenses are inflected like the I aor. and fut. pass. (79, 8), except that in the 2d person sing. of the imper. the ending -θι remains unchanged: στάλη-θι.

2. Several II aor. have an intransitive meaning.

3. In Attic prose, the following II aorists are almost exclusively used:

γράφω	write,	st. γράφ-	II aor. ἐγράφην,
βλάπτω	damage,	βλάβ-	ἐβλάβην,
θάπτω	bury,	τάφ-	ἐτάφην,
κόπτω	cut,	κοπ-	ἐκόπην,
σκάπτω	dig,	σκάφ-	ἐσκάφην,
ἀλλάττω	change,	ἀλλάγ-	ἠλλάγην,
σφάττω	slay,	σφάγ-	ἐσφάγην,
σφάλλω	deceive,	σφάλλ-	ἐσφάλην, pass. & intr.
μαίνομαι	rage,	μᾶν-	ἐμάνην,
φαίνομαι	appear,	φᾶν-	ἐφάνην.

The stem-vowel ε is changed to ᾶ:

τρέπω	turn,	st. τρεπ-	II aor. ἐτράπην, pass. & intr.
στρέφω	twist,	στρεφ-	ἐστράφην, pass. & intr.
τρέφω	nourish,	τρεφ-	ἐτράφην,
δέρω	skin, flay,	δερ-	ἐδάρην,
στέλλω	send,	στελ-	ἐστάλην,
σπείρω	sow,	σπερ-	ἐσπάρην,
δια-φθείρω	spoil,	φθερ-	δι-εφθάρην, pass. & intr.
only συλ-λέγω	collect,	λεγ-	has συν-ελέγην.

Note 1. — To be distinguished:

ἐφάνην appeared, of φαίνομαι appear,
ἐφάνθην was shown, of φαίνω show.

Note 2. — A II aor. pass. occurs in such verbs only as lack a II aor. act.; the verb τρέπω, however, has all the aorists possible:

in the act. ἔτρεψα and ἔτραπον turned,
in the mid. ἐτρεψάμην put to flight,
and ἐτραπόμην took to flight,
in the pass. ἐτρέφθην was turned,
and ἐτράπην was turned and turned myself.

III. SECOND PERFECT AND SECOND PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

88. 1. Formative syllables are -α and -ει, to be added directly to the reduplicated verb stem.

E.g. γράφω write, st. γράφ-, II pf. γέγραφα,
II plupf. ἐγεγράφειν.

Such II perfects and II plupf. active (without κ¹) are found only in mute verbs and in some few liquid verbs.

¹ In the present work, only such perfects as end in -κα are called I perfects, all others, including aspirated forms, are designated as II perfects.

These tenses are inflected throughout like the I tenses:

pf. ind. γέγραφα, -ας, -ε(ν), etc.	plupf. ἐγγεγράφειν, -εις, -ει, etc.
subj. γεγράφω, -ης, -η, etc.	opt. γεγράφουμι, -οις, -οι, etc.
inf. γεγραφέναι.	part. γεγραφώς, -ύια, -ός, -ότος, -ύιας, -ότος.

2. It may happen that the verb stem remains unchanged in the second perfect (3, a). But more frequently it is changed as follows: final gutturals and labials are altered to the corresponding rough mutes (3, b.);

short vowels of the stem undergo certain changes (3, c.);
or both aspiration and change of vowel take place (3, d.).

Several II perfects have an intransitive meaning.

3. Of regular verbs the following II pf. are the most common:

a) No change in the verb stem is made in:

κύπτω stoop,	st. κύφ-	perf. κέ-κύφ-α,
γράφω write,	st. γράφ-	perf. γέ-γράφ-α.

b) The final consonant becomes rough in:

ἄγω lead,	ἄγ-	ἦχ-α,
τάττω arrange,	τᾶγ-	τέ-τᾶχ-α,
πράττω do,	πῤᾶγ-	πέ-πῤᾶχ-α,
κόπτω cut,	κοπ-	κέ-κοφ-α.

c) In the following the stem vowel is changed (see 11):

a becomes η in :	μαίνομαι rage,	μᾶν-	μέ-μην-α am mad,
	φαίνομαι appear,	φᾶν-	πέ-φην-α have app.,
ε becomes ο in :	στρέφω turn,	στρεφ-	ἔ-στροφ-α,
	τρέφω nourish,	τρεφ-	τέ-τροφ-α,
	ἀποκτείνω kill,	κτεν-	ἀπ-έκτον-α.

d) both aspiration and ablaut (11, 2) take place in:

πέμπω send,	πεμπ-	πέ-πομφ-α,
τρέπω turn,	τρεπ-	τέ-τροφ-α.

Note the difference between (see 87, 3. note 1):

πέφηνα have appeared,	of φαίνομαι appear,
and πέφαγκα have shown,	of φαίνω show.

5. PECULIARITIES IN THE INFLECTION OF REGULAR VERBS IN -ω.

A. Augment and Reduplication.

89. 1. Six verbs originally beginning with a consonant have not η but ει (from ε-ε) for their augment and reduplication:

ἔχω *have*, ἔλκω *pull, draw*, ἔπομαι *sequor*,
 ἐάω *allow*, ἐθίζω *accustom*, ἐργάζομαι *work*.
E.g. εἶχον, εἶλκον, εἰπόμην — εἶων, εἶθισα, εἶθικα, etc.

Note. — For the same reason, ὠθέω (originally φωθέω) and ὠνέομαι (orig. φωνέομαι) take the syllabic augment 111, 3; 112, 18; 209, 7.

2. Both the syllabic and the temporal augment are found in
 impf. ἐ-ώρων, aor. — perf. ἐ-ώρακα (112, 6), of ὁράω *see*,
 ἀν-έ-φρον, ἀν-έ-φξα, ἀνέφχα (88, 3. b), of ἀν-οίγω *open*,
 (subj. ἀν-οίξω)
 pass. ἀν-ε-φρόμην, ἀν-ε-φύχθην, ἀν-έ-φγμαι.
 (inf. ἀν-οιχθήναι).

3. Ἔοικα *resemble, am (look) like, seem*, which is a defective II perfect of εἶκω, has in a similar manner in the plup. ἐόκειν.

The participle εἰκόως *similar*, must not be confounded with εἰκός *meet, fitting, right*, adv. εἰκότως.

4. The following verbs have εἰ- instead of the reduplication :

δια-λέγομαι *speak with*, perf. δι-είλεγ-μαι (aor. δι-ελέχ-θην),
 συλ-λέγω *gather*, pf. act. συν-είλοχα, pf. pass. συν-είλεγ-μαι,

similarly the defective II pf. εἴωθα, plup. εἴωθειν *am, was wont*.

5. There is the so-called Attic reduplication in :

ἀκήκοα and ἡκηκόειν of ἀκούω *hear*,
 ὀρώρυχα and ὠρωρύγμην of ὀρύττω *dig*.

In this reduplication, the first two letters of the stem are repeated before the temporal augment.

6. Some verbs that are compounded with prepositions came to be treated like simple verbs and, in consequence, take their augment before the preposition :

ἐν-αντιόμαι *withstand, oppose*, impf. ἦναντιούμην,
 καθ-έξομαι *take a seat*, “ ἐκαθεζόμην,
 καθ-ίζω *seat and take a seat*, “ ἐκάθιζον, aor. ἐκάθισα,
 καθ-εύδω *sleep*, “ ἐκάθευδον.

7. Both the verb and the preposition are augmented in
 ἀν-έχομαι *bear up against* : ἡνειχόμεν, ἡνεσχόμεν. See 112, 5.

B. Peculiarities in the Formation of Tenses.

FUTURE AND AORIST.

90. 1. Some verbs drop σ in the future act. and mid. and are then treated like contract verbs (the Attic Future). Thus

βιβάζω *cause to go*, fut. (βιβάσω) : βιβῶ, -ᾶς, etc. ;
 καλέω *call, name*, “ (καλέσω) : καλῶ, -εῖς, etc. ;
 τελέω *finish*, “ (τελέσω) : τελῶ, -εῖς, etc.

2. Verbs in -ίζω of more than two syllables regularly take the Attic future, which in the active ends in -ιῶ, -εῖς, etc., in the middle in -ιούμαι, -ιῆ (-ιεῖ), etc.

E.g. νομιῶ, -εῖς, νομοίην, νομιεῖν, νομιῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν, νομιούμαι, -ῆ, νομοίμην, νομειῖσθαι, νομιούμενος, 3.

3. The aorist of αἴρω *lift up*, [st. ἀρ- (from ἀερ-)] has *ā* instead of *η* : fut. ἀρῶ, -εῖς ; aor. ἤρα (augment!), ἄρω, ἄραιμι, ἄρον, ἄραι, ἄρας, 84.

PURE VERBS.

91. 1. χράομαι *use*, changes *ǎ* to *η* in spite of the *ρ* (agt. 80) :

χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην, κέχρημαι.

2. ζάω *live*, and χράομαι *use*, have *η* wherever *ā* would result from contraction :

ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ, ζῆτε, ἔζης, ἔζη, ἐζήτε, ζῆν, χρώμαι, χρῆ, χρῆται, χρῆσθε, ἐχρήτο, ἐχρήσθε, χρήσθαι :

3. **Monosyllabic** stems in -ε contract only to -ει :

πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσιν, πλέης, ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, πλέοιμι, πλείν.

4. The following verbs retain the short final vowel of the stem through all the tenses. Moreover, in the perf., plupf. and aor. pass. and in the verb. adj., they insert *σ* before the endings beginning with -μ, -τ and -θ.

γελάω	<i>laugh</i> pass.	γελάσομαι γελασθήσομαι	ἐγέλασα ἐγελάσθην	γεγέλακα γεγέλασμαι	γελαστός <i>laughable</i>
σπάω	<i>draw</i>	σπάσω σπασθήσομαι	ἔσπασα ἐσπασθην	ἔσπακα ἔσπασμαι	σπαστός <i>drawn</i>
τελέω	<i>finish</i>	τελῶ, -εῖς τελεσθήσομαι	ἐτέλεσα ἐτελέσθην	τετέλεκα τετέλεσμαι	ἀτέλεστος <i>unfinished</i>
αἰδέομαι D.P.	<i>stand in</i> <i>awe of</i>	αἰδέσομαι	ἠδέσθην	ἠδεσμαι	
ἄρκέω	<i>suffice</i>	ἄρκέσω	ἤρκεσα	—	

5. The compounds of αἰνέω, *speak in favorable terms of*, *approve*, retain the short vowel through all the tenses that are most in use, but have no *σ* inserted. Thus especially

ἐπ-αινέω *praise*, ἐπ-αινέσομαι, ἐπ-ήνεσα, ἐπ-ήνεκα, ἐπ-ηνέθην,
παρ-αινέω *encourage*, παρ-αινέσω, παρ-ήνεσα, παρ-ήνεκα, παρ-ηνέθην.

6. There is a short vowel in some tenses, but without σ, in :

δέω	<i>bind</i> pass.	δήσω δεθήσομαι	ἔδησα ἐδέθην	δέδεκα δέδεμαι	δετός
θύω	<i>sacrifice</i>	θύσω τῦθήσομαι	ἔθῦσα ἐτῦθην 21,1	τέθῦκα τέθῦμαι	
λύω	<i>loose</i>	λύσω λῦθήσομαι	ἔλῦσα ἐλῦθην	λέλῦκα λέλῦμαι	λῦτός
δύω trans.	<i>cause to sink</i>	δύσω δῦθήσομαι	ἔδῦσα ἐδῦθην	— δέδῦμαι	
δύομαι intr.	<i>sink</i>	δύσομαι	ἔδυν 102	δέδῦκα	

7. Some verbs have σ after the lengthened vowel or diphthong (either in all, or at least in some forms of the passive):

κελεύω *bid*, κεκέλευσμαι, ἐκελεύσθην, κελευστός,
κλείω (κλήω) *shut*, κέκλειμαι, ἐκλείσθην, κλειστός,
χρίω *anoint*, κέχρῃμαι, ἐχρίσθην, χρίστός,
χράομαι *use*, κέχρημαι, ἐχρήσθην, pass., χρηστός.

92. Verbs with several of the above Peculiarities.

They are formed from stems that are not altogether different.

1. ἔλκω	<i>pull, drag</i>	έλκ έλκυ(σ)	ἔλξω έλκυσθήσομαι	εἴλκυσα εἴλκυσθην	εἴλκυκα εἴλκυμαι
2. καίω κάω	<i>burn, trans.,</i> (often κατα-) never contracted	και kā καυ	καύσω καυθήσομαι	ἔκαυσα ἐκαύθην	κέκαυκα κέκαυμαι ἄκαυ(σ)τος
3. σφάζω mid. pass.	<i>save</i> <i>save for myself</i> <i>am saved,</i> <i>save myself</i>	σφδ σω	σώσω σώσομαι σωθήσομαι	ἔσωσα ἐσωσάμην ἐσώθην	σέσωκα σέσφσμαι (σέσω[σ]μαι)
4. βάλλω	<i>throw</i> mid. pass.	βάλ βλη	βαλῶ, -εῖς βαλοῦμαι, -ῇ βληθήσομαι	ἔβαλον ἐβαλόμην ἐβλήθην	βέβληκα βέβλημαι
5. καλέω	<i>call, name</i> mid. pass.	κᾶλ κλη	καλῶ, -εῖς καλοῦμαι, -ῇ κληθήσομαι	ἐκάλεσα ἐκαλεσάμην ἐκλήθην	κέκληκα κέκλημαι κέκλημαι my name is

6. κρίνω	<i>judge</i> pass.	κρίν κρί	κρίνω, -εῖς κρίθήσομαι	ἔκρινα ἐκρίθην	κέκρικα κέκρίμαι
7. τείνω	<i>stretch</i> pass.	τεν τᾶ	τενώ, -εῖς τᾶθήσομαι	ἔτεινα ἐτάθην	τέτακα τέταμαι

Note. — κλαίω is inflected like καίω, κλίνω like κρίνω: 97, 45. 49.

C. Peculiarities in the Use of the Voices.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE MEANING.

93. Whenever there is a fluctuation between transitive and intransitive meaning in the forms of a verb,

the I. aor. and the I. perf. have the trans. meaning of the act.,

the II. aor. and the II. perf. have the intr. meaning of the mid.-pass. (95, 3.);

whenever only one perfect occurs, it is intransitive. Examples:

φαίνω	<i>show,</i>	fut. φανῶ, -εῖς	aor. ἔφην	pf. πέφαγκα
φαίνομαι	<i>appear,</i>	φανοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἐφάνην	πέφην
δύω	<i>cause to sink,</i>	δύσω	ἔδυσα	—
δύομαι	<i>sink, intr.</i>	δύσομαι	ἔδυν (102)	δέδυκα
ἐνδύω	<i>put on (another),</i>	ἐνδύσω	ἐνέδυσα	—
ἐνδύομαι	<i>put on (myself),</i>	ἐνδύσομαι	ἐνέδυν	ἐνδέδυκα
καταδύω	<i>cause to sink,</i>	καταδύσω	κατέδυσα	—
καταδύομαι	<i>sink, intr.</i>	καταδύσομαι	κατέδυν	καταδέδυκα
φύω	<i>produce,</i>	φύσω	ἔφυσα	—
φύομαι	<i>am born,</i>	φύσομαι	ἔφυν (102)	πέφυκα

am by nature.

Compare ἴστημι 100, 2 and 106, 9–11; 108, 1.

MIDDLE FUTURES IN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SENSE.

94. 1. Many active verbs have a middle future with active meaning:

e.g.	ἀκούω	<i>hear,</i>	ἀκούσομαι,	γελῶ	<i>laugh,</i>	γελάσομαι,
	βοῶ	<i>shout,</i>	βοήσομαι,	διώκω	<i>pursue,</i>	διώξομαι, etc.

2. Some active verbs employ the middle future in a passive sense; thus

ἀξιόσομαι	<i>shall be deemed worthy,</i>	βλάψομαι	<i>shall be injured,</i>
πολιορκήσομαι	<i>shall be blockaded,</i>	ὠφελήσομαι	<i>shall be aided, etc.</i>

3. A few verbs employ both the middle and the passive forms in a passive sense:

e.g.	ἀπο-στερήσομαι	and ἀποστερηθήσομαι	<i>shall be deprived,</i>
	τιμήσομαι	and τιμηθήσομαι	<i>shall be honored, etc.</i>

DEPONENTS AND MIDDLE-PASSIVES.

95. 1. **Middle deponents** (72, 3 note) have in the passive form of the aorist a passive meaning, in the perfect both an active and a passive meaning;

e.g. αἰτιόμαι *accuse*: ἡτiasάμην *accused*, ἡτιάθην *was accused*,
ἡτιάμαι *have and have been accused*.

Thus βιάζομαι *force*, ἰάομαι *heal*, μιμέομαι *imitate*,
δέχομαι *receive*, λογιζομαι *reason*, χειρόομαι *overpower*,
ἐργάζομαι *work*, μέμφομαι *blame*, ἐν-τέλλομαι *enjoin*,
ἀπο-κρίνομαι *reply*, μετα-πέμπομαι *send for*, κατα-στρέφομαι *subdue*.

2. **Passive deponents** (72, 3 note) are especially verbs denoting motion, feeling or mental action. They have generally a middle future.

E.g. ἐναντιόομαι *oppose*, ἐναντιώσομαι, ἡναντιώθην.
ἐράω, ἔραμαι *love*, ἐρασθήσομαι, ἡράσθην.
ἡδομαι *rejoice*, ἡσθήσομαι, ἡσθην.
ἡττάομαι *am defeated*, ἡττήσομαι, ἡττήθην.
ἐν-θυμέομαι *consider*, ἐν-θυμήσομαι, ἐν-εθυμήθην.
προ-θυμέομαι *am anxious*, προ-θυμήσομαι, προ-εθυμήθην.
δια-νοέομαι *intend*, δια-νοήσομαι, δι-ενοήθην.

For passive deponents of irregular verbs, see 111.

3. **Middle-Passives.** — Some (chiefly direct) middles (165, 1) have passed from a reflexive into the intransitive and passive meaning, and consequently some of their tenses are passive. They are called middle-passives. *E.g.*

αἰσχύνω <i>make ashamed</i> , m.-p. <i>am ashamed</i> ,	αἰσχυνοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἡσχύνθην.
κοιμάω <i>lay to rest</i> , m.-p. <i>go to sleep</i> ,	κοιμήσομαι	ἔκοιμήθην.
ὀργίζω <i>make angry</i> , m.-p. <i>grow angry</i> ,	ὀργιούμαι, -ῆ	ὠργίσθην.
ὀρμάω <i>urge on</i> , m.-p. <i>set out</i> ,	ὀρμήσομαι	ὠρμήθην.
πείθω <i>persuade</i> , m.-p. <i>obey</i> ,	πείσομαι	ἐπείσθην.
πειράω <i>try (trans.)</i> , m.-p. <i>try (my own skill)</i> ,	πειράσομαι	ἐπειράθην.
πλανάω <i>lead astray</i> , m.-p. <i>go astray</i> ,	πλανήσομαι	ἐπλανήθην.
πορεύω <i>convey</i> , m.-p. <i>march, travel</i> ,	πορεύσομαι	ἐπορεύθην.
φοβέω <i>scare</i> , m.-p. <i>am scared, fear</i> ,	φοβήσομαι	ἐφοβήθην.
φαίνω <i>show</i> , m.-p. <i>appear</i> ,	φανοῦμαι, -ῆ } and φανήσομαι }	ἐφάνην.

THE DUAL IN CONJUGATION.

96. It has but two forms, one for the 2., the other for the 3. person; the 1. person dual is always the same as the 1. person plural.

The endings are

	Act. and Aor. Pass.	Mid. and Pass.
1. in the principal tenses and the subj.:	2. p. -τον	-σθον
	3. p. -τον	-σθον
2. in the historical tenses and optatives, or in the augmented forms:	2. p. -τον	-σθον
	3. p. -την	-σθην
3. in the imperatives	2. p. -τον	-σθον
	3. p. -των	σθων;

hence:

Active:	pres. ind.	παιδεύω	παιδεύε-τον	παιδεύε-τον
	impf.	ἐπαίδευον	ἐπαίδευέ-τον	ἐπαίδευέ-την
	subj.	παιδεύω	παιδεύη-τον	παιδεύη-τον
	opt.	παιδεύοιμι	παιδεύοι-τον	παιδεύοι-την
	imp.	παίδευε	παιδεύε-τον	παιδεύε-των
	aor. ind.	ἐπαίδευσα	ἐπαίδευσά-τον	ἐπαίδευσά-την
	subj.	παιδεύσω	παιδεύσῃ-τον	παιδεύσῃ-τον
Aor. Pass.	opt.	παιδεύσαιμι	παιδεύσαι-τον	παιδεύσαι-την
	imp.	παίδευσον	παιδεύσα-τον	παιδεύσα-των
	ind.	ἐπαίδευθην	ἐπαίδευθῇ-τον	ἐπαίδευθῇ-την
	subj.	παιδευθῶ	παιδευθῇ-τον	παιδευθῇ-τον
	opt.	παιδευθείην	παιδευθεῖ-τον	παιδευθεῖ-την
	imp.	παιδεύθητι	παιδεύθη-τον	παιδεύθή-των
Mid. and Pass. pres.	ind.	παιδεύομαι	παιδεύε-σθον	παιδεύε-σθον
	impf.	ἐπαιδενόμην	ἐπαιδεύε-σθον	ἐπαιδενέ-σθην
	subj.	παιδεύωμαι	παιδεύῃ-σθον	παιδεύῃ-σθον
	opt.	παιδεύοιμην	παιδεύοι-σθον	παιδεύοι-σθην
	imp.	παιδέον	παιδεύε-σθον	παιδεύε-σθων
	perf. ind.	πεπαίδενμαι	πεπαίδεν-σθον	πεπαίδεν-σθον
	plupf.	ἔπεπαίδεμην	ἔπεπαίδεν-σθον	ἔπεπαίδεν-σθην
Aor. Mid.	imp.	πεπαίδενσο	πεπαίδεν-σθον	πεπαίδεν-σθων
	ind.	ἐπαίδευσάμην	ἐπαίδευσά-σθον	ἐπαίδευσά-σθην
	subj.	παιδεύσωμαι	παιδεύσῃ-σθον	παιδεύσῃ-σθον
	opt.	παιδεύσαιμην	παιδεύσαι-σθον	παιδεύσαι-σθην
	imp.	παίδευσαι	παιδεύσα-σθον	παιδεύσα-σθων.

The same holds for the verbs in -μι.

97. TABLE SHOWING THE FORMATION

PRESENT		VERB STEM	FUTURE	AORIST ACT.
a. Pure Verbs				
1. παιδεύω	<i>educate</i>	παιδευ-	παιδεύσω	ἐπαιίδευσα
2. θηράω	<i>hunt</i>	θηρᾱ-	θηράσω	ἐθήρᾱσα
3. τιμάω	<i>honor</i>	τιμη-	τιμήσω	ἐτίμησα
4. ποιέω	<i>make</i>	ποιη-	ποιήσω	ἐποίησα
5. δουλόςω	<i>enslave</i>	δουλω-	δουλώσω	ἐδούλωσα
b. Mute Verbs				
6. γυμνάζω	<i>train</i>	γυμναδ-	γυμνάσω	ἐγύμνασσα
7. ἀρμόττω	<i>set in order</i>	ἀρμοτ-	ἀρμόσω	ἤρμοσα
8. πείθω	<i>persuade</i>	πειθ-	πείσω	ἔπεισα
9. πείθομαι	<i>obey</i>	πειθ-	πείσομαι	
10. ψεύδω	<i>deceive</i>	ψευδ-	ψεύσω	ἔψευσα
11. ψεύδομαι	<i>lie</i>	ψευδ-	ψεύσομαι	ἐψευσάμην <i>lied</i>
12. σπένδω	<i>pour (a libation)</i>	σπενδ-	σπείσω [13. 82, 1. note;	ἔσπεισα
13. πράττω	<i>do</i>	πρᾱγ-	πράξω	ἔπραξα
14. τάττω	<i>arrange</i>	τᾱγ-	τάξω	ἔταξα
15. ἄρχω	<i>rule, begin</i>	ἀρχ-	ἄρξω	ἤρξα
16. ἄγω	<i>lead</i>	ἀγ-	ἄξω	ἤγαγον 86, 3.
17. πέμπω	<i>send</i>	πεμπ-	πέμψω	ἔπεμψα
18. γράφω	<i>write</i>	γραφ-	γράψω	ἔγραψα
19. κόπτω	<i>cut</i>	κοπ-	κόψω	ἔκοψα
20. βλάπτω	<i>damage</i>	βλαβ-	βλάψω	ἔβλαψα
21. θάπτω	<i>bury</i>	ταφ-	θάψω 21, 2.	ἔθαψα
22. ρίπτω	<i>throw</i>	ρίπ-	ρίψω	ἔρριψα
23. τρέπω	<i>turn</i>	τρεπ-	τρέψω	ἔτρεψα } 87, 3. ἔτραπον } note 2
24. τρέφω	<i>feed</i>	τρεφ-	θρέψω 21, 2.	ἔθρεψα
25. στρέφω	<i>turn, twist</i>	στρεφ-	στρέψω	ἔστρεψα

OF TENSES OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PERFECT ACTIVE	PERFECT MID. AND PASS.	AORIST PASSIVE	VERBAL ADJECTIVE
πεπαίδευκα τεθήρᾱκα τετίμηκα πεποίηκα δεδούλωκα	πεπαίδευμαι τεθήρᾱμαι τετίμημαι πεποίημαι δεδούλωμαι	ἐπαιδεύθην ἐθηράθην ἐτιμήθην ἐποιήθην ἐδουλώθην	παιδευτός, -τέος θηράτός τιμητός ποιητός δουλωτός
γεγύμνακα ἤρμοκα πέπεικα ἔψευκα ἔσπεικα	γεγύμνασμαι ἤρμοσμαι πέπεισμαι πέπεισμαι ἔψευσμαι ἔψευσμαι ἔσπεισμαι	ἐγυμνάσθην ἤρμόσθην ἐπίεσθην <i>was persuaded</i> ἐπίεσθην <i>obeyed</i> ἐψεύσθην <i>was deceived</i> ἐψεύσθην <i>was mistaken</i> ἐσπίεσθην	γυμναστός ἄρμοστός πειστός πειστέον ψευστός σπειστέον
πέπρᾱχα 88, 3. τέτᾱχα ἤρχα ἦχα	πέπρᾱγμαι τέτᾱγμαι ἤργμαι ἦγμαι	ἐπράχθην ἐτάχθην ἤρχθην ἦχθην	πρᾱκτός τᾱκτός ἄρκτός ἄκτός
πέπομφα γέγραφα κέκοφα βέβλαφα τέταφα ἔρριφα τέτροφα τέτροφα ἔστροφα	πέπεμμαι γέγραμμαι κέκομμαι βέβλαμμαι τέθαμμαι ἔρριμμαι τέτραμμαι 83, 4. τέθραμμαι ἔστραμμαι	ἐπέμφθην ἐγράφην 87, 3. ἐκόπην ἐβλάβην ἐτάφην ἐρρίφθην ἐτράπην ἐτρέφθην ἐτράφην ἐστράφην	πεμπτός γραπτός κοπτός βλαπτός ἄ-θαπτος ῥιπτός τρεπτός θρεπτός στρεπτός

TABLE SHOWING THE FORMATION OF

PRESENT		VERB STEM	FUTURE	AORIST ACT.
c. Liquid Verbs				
26. <i>μιαίνω</i>	<i>stain</i>	<i>μᾶν-</i>	<i>μῑᾶνῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἐμῑᾶνα</i>
27. <i>καθαίρω</i>	<i>purify</i>	<i>καθᾶρ-</i>	<i>καθαρῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἐκάθηρα</i>
28. <i>φαίνω</i>	<i>show</i>	<i>φᾶν-</i>	<i>φανῶ, εῖς</i>	<i>ἔφηνα</i>
29. <i>φαίνομαι</i>	<i>appear</i>	<i>φᾶν-</i>	<i>φανοῦμαι, -ῆ</i> <i>φανήσομαι</i>	
30. <i>ἀγγέλλω</i>	<i>announce</i>	<i>ἀγγελ-</i>	<i>ἀγγελῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἤγγειλα</i>
31. <i>δέρω</i>	<i>flay, skin</i>	<i>δερ-</i>	<i>δερῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἔδειρα</i>
32. <i>στέλλω</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>στελ-</i>	<i>στελῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἔστειλα</i>
33. <i>σπείρω</i>	<i>sow</i>	<i>σπερ-</i>	<i>σπερῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἔσπειρα</i>
34. <i>ἀπο-κτείνω</i>	<i>kill</i>	<i>κτεν-</i>	<i>ἀποκτενῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἀπέκτεινα</i>
d. Verbs with certain peculiarities :				
35. <i>νομίζω</i>	<i>believe</i>	<i>νομῖδ-</i>	<i>νομῑῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἐνόμισα</i>
36. <i>σπάω</i>	<i>draw</i>	<i>σπα(σ)-</i>	<i>σπᾶσω</i>	<i>ἔσπᾶσα</i>
37. <i>τελέω</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>τελεσ-</i>	<i>τελῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἐτέλεσα</i>
38. <i>δέω</i>	<i>bind</i>	<i>δη-, δε-</i>	<i>δήσω</i>	<i>ἔδησα</i>
39. <i>χράομαι</i>	<i>use</i>	<i>χρη(σ)-</i>	<i>χρήσομαι</i>	<i>ἐχρησάμην</i>
40. <i>κελεύω</i>	<i>command</i>	<i>κελευ(σ)-</i>	<i>κελεύσω</i>	<i>ἐκέλευσα</i>
41. <i>ἀκούω</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>ἄκου(σ)-</i>	<i>ἀκούσομαι</i>	<i>ἤκουσα</i>
42. <i>κλείω</i>	<i>shut</i>	<i>κλει(σ)-</i>	<i>κλείσω</i>	<i>ἐκλεισα</i>
43. <i>χρίω</i>	<i>anoint</i>	<i>χρί(σ)-</i>	<i>χρίσω</i>	<i>ἔχρισα</i>
44. <i>καίω, κᾶω</i>	<i>burn, trans.</i>	<i>καυ(σ)-, κᾶ-</i>	<i>καύσω</i>	<i>ἔκαυσα</i>
45. <i>κλαίω, κλάω</i>	<i>weep</i>	<i>κλαυ(σ)-, κλᾶ-</i>	<i>κλαυσομαι</i>	<i>ἔκλαυσα</i>
46. <i>σώζω</i>	<i>save</i>	<i>σφδ-, σω-</i>	<i>σώσω</i>	<i>ἔσωσα</i>
47. <i>αἶρω</i>	<i>lift up</i>	<i>ἄρ-, (ἀερ-)</i>	<i>ἄρῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἦρα (ἄραι)</i>
48. <i>κρίνω</i>	<i>judge</i>	<i>κρίν-, κρι-</i>	<i>κρίνῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἔκρινα</i>
49. <i>κλίνω</i>	<i>lean, incline</i>	<i>κλῖν-, κλι-</i>	<i>κλῖνῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἔκλῖνα</i>
50. <i>τείνω</i>	<i>stretch</i>	<i>τεν-, τᾶ-</i>	<i>τενῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἔτεινα</i>
51. <i>βάλλω</i>	<i>throw</i>	<i>βαλ-, βλη-</i>	<i>βαλῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἔβαλον</i>
52. <i>καλέω</i>	<i>call, name</i>	<i>καλ-ε-, κλη</i>	<i>καλῶ, -εῖς</i>	<i>ἐκάλεσα</i>

TENSES OF THE REGULAR VERB. — *Concluded.*

PERFECT ACTIVE	PERFECT MID. AND PASS.	AORIST PASSIVE	VERBAL ADJECTIVE
μεμίαγκα κεκάθαγκα [<i>shown</i>] πέφαγκα <i>have</i> πέφηνα <i>have appeared</i> [<i>peared</i>] ἡγγελκα δέδαγκα ἔσταγκα ἔσπαγκα ἀπέκτονα	μεμίασμαι κεκάθαρμαι πέφασμαι ἡγγελμαι δέδαρμαι ἔσταλμαι ἔσπαρμαι	ἐμίανθην ἐκαθάρθην ἐφάνθην <i>was shown</i> ἐφάνην <i>appeared</i> ἡγγέλθην ἐδάρην ἐστάλην ἐσπάρην	ἀ-μίαντος καθαρτός ἄ-φαντος ἀγγελτός δαρτός σταλτέον σπαρτός
νενόμικα ἔσπακα τετέλεκα δέδεκα κεκέλευκα ἀκήκοα κέκλεικα κέχρικα κέκαυκα κέκλαυκα	νενόμισμαι ἔσπασμαι τετέλεσμαι δέδεμαι κέχρημαι κεκέλευσμαι ἤκουσμαι κέκλειμαι κέχρῃμαι κέκαυμαι κέκλαυμαι	ἐνομίσθην ἐσπάσθην ἐτελέσθην ἐδέθην ἐχρήσθην ἐκελεύσθην ἤκούσθην ἐκλείσθην ἐχρίσθην ἐκαύσθην ἐκλαύ(σ)θην	νομιστέος σπαστός τελεστός δετός χρηστός κελευστός ἀκουστός κλειστός χρῖστός ἄ-καυ(σ)τος ἄ-κλαυ(σ)τος
σέσωκα ἤρκα κέκρικα κέκλικα τέτακα βέβληκα κέκληκα	σέσφσμαι ἤρμαι κέκρῖμαι κέκλῖμαι τέταμαι βέβλημαι κέκλημαι	ἐσώθην ἤρθην ἐκρίθην ἐκλίθην ἐτάθην ἐβλήθην ἐκλήθην	ἄ-σωτος ἀρτέον κρίτός κλιτός τάτος βλητός κλητός

B. SECOND CONJUGATION :

1. Verbs in -μι with

98. THE PARADIGMS

τίθημι put, pres. stem τιθη-, τιθε-, verb stem θη-, θε-,
 ἵημι send, “ ἵη-, ἱε-, “ ἦ-, ἐ-,

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

St.	τιθη and τιθε-	ἵη and ἱε-	διδω- and διδο-	ιστη and ιστᾶ-
Indicative	τί-θη-μι τί-θη-ς τί-θη-σι(ν) τί-θε-μεν τί-θε-τε τι-θέ-ασι(ν)	ἵ-η-μι ἵ-η-ς ἵ-η-σι(ν) ἵ-ε-μεν ἵ-ε-τε ἱ-ᾶσι(ν)	δί-δω-μι δί-δω-ς δί-δω-σι(ν) δί-δο-μεν δί-δο-τε δι-δό-ασι(ν)	ἵ-στη-μι ἵ-στη-ς ἵ-στη-σι(ν) ἵ-στᾶ-μεν ἵ-στᾶ-τε ἱ-στᾶ-σι(ν)
Imperfect	ἐ-τί-θη-ν ἐ-τί-θει-ς ἐ-τί-θει ἐ-τί-θε-μεν ἐ-τί-θε-τε ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἕ-ει-ν (ἱ!) ἕ-ει-ς ἕ-ει ἕ-ε-μεν ἕ-ε-τε ἕ-ε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δου-ν ἐ-δί-δου-ς ἐ-δί-δου ἐ-δί-δο-μεν ἐ-δί-δο-τε ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἕ-στη-ν (ἱ!) ἕ-στη-ς ἕ-στη ἕ-στᾶ-μεν ἕ-στᾶ-τε ἕ-στᾶ-σαν
Subjunctive	τι-θῶ (τι-θέω) τι-θῆς τι-θῇ τι-θῶ-μεν τι-θῇ-τε τι-θῶσι(ν)	ἱ-ῶ (ἱ-έω) ἱ-ῆς ἱ-ῇ ἱ-ῶ-μεν ἱ-ῇ-τε ἱ-ῶσι(ν)	δι-δῶ (δι-δώω) δι-δῶς δι-δῶ δι-δῶ-μεν δι-δῶ-τε δι-δῶσι(ν)	ἱ-στῶ (ἱ-στάω) ἱ-στῆς ἱ-στῇ ἱ-στῶ-μεν ἱ-στῇ-τε ἱ-στῶσι(ν)
Optative	τι-θείη-ν τι-θείη-ς τι-θείη τι-θείημεν, -θείμεν τι-θείητε, -θείτε τι-θείησαν, -θείεν	ἱ-είη-ν ἱ-είη-ς ἱ-είη ἱ-είημεν, -εἶμεν ἱ-είητε, -εἶτε ἱ-είησαν, -εἶεν	δι-δοίη-ν δι-δοίη-ς δι-δοίη δι-δοίημεν, -δοῖμεν δι-δοίητε, -δοῖτε δι-δοίησαν, -δοῖεν	ἱ-σταίη-ν ἱ-σταίη-ς ἱ-σταίη ἱ-σταίημεν, -σταῖμεν ἱ-σταίητε, -σταῖτε ἱ-σταίησαν, -σταῖεν
Imperative	τί-θει τι-θέ-τω τί-θε-τε τι-θέ-ντων	ἵ-ει ἱ-έ-τω ἵ-ε-τε ἱ-έ-ντων	δί-δου δι-δό-τω δί-δο-τε δι-δό-ντων	ἵ-στη ἱ-στᾶ-τω ἵ-στᾶ-τε ἱ-στᾶ-ντων
Inf.	τι-θέ-ναι	ἱ-έ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	ἱ-στᾶ-ναι
Partic.	τι-θείς, -θέντος τι-θείσα, -θείσης τι-θέν, -θέντος	ἱ-είς, -έντος ἱ-είσα, -είσης ἱ-έν, -έντος	δι-δούς, -δόντος δι-δούσα, -δούσης δι-δόν, -δόντος	ἱ-στάς, -σπάντος ἱ-στάσα, -σπάσης ἱ-σταν, -σπάντος

Note 1. — Occasional secondary forms are the indic. forms τιθείς, τιθεῖ —

VERBS IN -μι.

Reduplication in the Present Stem.

OF THE FOUR VERBS:

δίδωμι *give*, pres. stem διδω-, διδο-, verb st. δω-, δο-,
 ἵσθημι *place, set* “ “ ἵστη-, ἱστᾶ-, “ “ στή-, στᾶ-.

2. SECOND AORIST ACTIVE.

St.	θη- and θε-	ῆ- and ἑ-	δω- and δο-	στη- and στᾶ-
Indicative	——— ἔ-θη-κα ——— ἔ-θη-κα-ς ——— ἔ-θη-κε(ν) ἔ-θε-μεν ἔ-θε-τε ἔ-θε-σαν	——— ῆ-κα ——— ῆ-κα-ς ——— ῆ-κε(ν) εἶ-μεν εἶ-τε εἶ-σαν	——— ἔ-δω-κα ——— ἔ-δω-κα-ς ——— ἔ-δω-κε(ν) ἔ-δο-μεν ἔ-δο-τε ἔ-δο-σαν	ἔ-στη-ν, <i>stood</i> , ἔ-στη-ς [<i>stepped</i>] ἔ-στη ἔ-στη-μεν ἔ-στη-τε ἔ-στη-σαν
Subjunctive	θῶ (θέ-ω) θῆς θῇ θῶ-μεν θῇ-τε θῶσι(ν)	ῶ (ἑ-ω) ῆς ῇ ῶ-μεν ῇ-τε ῶσι(ν)	δῶ (δό-ω) δῆς δῇ δῶ-μεν δῇ-τε δῶσι(ν)	στῶ (στά-ω) στής στή στῶ-μεν στή-τε στῶσι(ν)
Optative	θείη-ν* θείης θείη θείημεν, θεί-μεν θείητε, θεί-τε θείησαν, θείε-ν	εἶη-ν εἶης εἶη εἶημεν, εἶ-μεν εἶητε, εἶ-τε εἶησαν, εἶε-ν	δοίη-ν δοίης δοίη δοίημεν, δοῖ-μεν δοίητε, δοῖ-τε δοίησαν, δοῖε-ν	σταίη-ν σταίης σταίη σταίημεν, σταῖ-μεν σταίητε, σταῖ-τε σταίησαν, σταῖε-ν
Imper.	θέ-ς θέ-τω θέ-τε θέ-ντων	ἕ-ς ἕ-τω ἕ-τε ἕ-ντων	δό-ς δό-τω δό-τε δό-ντων	στή-θι στή-τω στή-τε στά-ντων
Inf.	θεῖ-ναι	εἶ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι	στή-ναι
Partic.	θείς, θέντος θεῖσα, θείσσης θέν, θέντος	εἷς, ἔντος εἷσα, εἷσσης ἔν, ἔντος	δούς, δόντος δοῦσα, δούσσης δόν, δόντος	στάς, στάντος σταῖσα, στάσσης στᾶν, στάντος

ἰείς, ἰεῖ — and the plural forms with -κα: ἔθηκαν, ἐδώκαμεν, 99, 3.

SECOND CONJUGATION :

3. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.

Stems :		τι-θε-	ί-ε-	δι-δο-	ί-στα-
Indicative	S. 1.	τί-θε-μαι	ί-ε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι	ί-στα-μαι
	2.	τί-θε-σαι	ί-ε-σαι	δί-δο-σαι	ί-στα-σαι
	3.	τί-θε-ται	ί-ε-ται	δί-δο-ται	ί-στα-ται
	P. 1.	τι-θέ-μεθα	ί-έ-μεθα	δι-δό-μεθα	ί-στα-μεθα
	2.	τί-θε-σθε	ί-ε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	ί-στα-σθε
	3.	τί-θε-νται	ί-ε-νται	δί-δο-νται	ί-στα-νται
Imperfect	S. 1.	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	ί-έ-μην (ί!)	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	ί-στα-μην
	2.	ἐ-τί-θε-σο	ί-ε-σο	ἐ-δί-δο-σο	ί-στα-σο
	3.	ἐ-τί-θε-το	ί-ε-το	ἐ-δί-δο-το	ί-στα-το
	P. 1.	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα	ί-έ-μεθα	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα	ί-στα-μεθα
	2.	ἐ-τί-θε-σθε	ί-ε-σθε	ἐ-δί-δο-σθε	ί-στα-σθε
	3.	ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	ί-ε-ντο	ἐ-δί-δο-ντο	ί-στα-ντο
Subjunctive	S. 1.	τι-θῶ-μαι	ί-ῶ-μαι	δι-δῶ-μαι	ί-στῶ-μαι
	2.	τι-θῇ	ί-ῇ	δι-δῷ	ί-στῇ
	3.	τι-θῇ-ται	ί-ῇ-ται	δι-δῶ-ται	ί-στῇ-ται
	P. 1.	τι-θῶ-μεθα	ί-ῶ-μεθα	δι-δῶ-μεθα	ί-στῶ-μεθα
	2.	τι-θῇ-σθε	ί-ῇ-σθε	δι-δῶ-σθε	ί-στῇ-σθε
	3.	τι-θῶ-νται	ί-ῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-νται	ί-στῶ-νται
Optative	S. 1.	τι-θεῖ-μην	ί-εῖ-μην	δι-δοῖ-μην	ί-σταῖ-μην
	2.	τι-θεῖ-ο	ί-εῖ-ο	δι-δοῖ-ο	ί-σταῖ-ο
	3.	τι-θεῖ-το	ί-εῖ-το	δι-δοῖ-το	ί-σταῖ-το
	P. 1.	τι-θεῖ-μεθα	ί-εῖ-μεθα	δι-δοῖ-μεθα	ί-σταῖ-μεθα
	2.	τι-θεῖ-σθε	ί-εῖ-σθε	δι-δοῖ-σθε	ί-σταῖ-σθε
	3.	τι-θεῖ-ντο	ί-εῖ-ντο	δι-δοῖ-ντο	ί-σταῖ-ντο
Imper.	S. 2.	τί-θε-σο	ί-ε-σο	δί-δο-σο	ί-στα-σο
	3.	τι-θέ-σθω	ί-έ-σθω	δι-δό-σθω	ί-στά-σθω
	P. 2.	τί-θε-σθε	ί-ε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	ί-στα-σθε
	3.	τι-θέ-σθων	ί-έ-σθων	δι-δό-σθων	ί-στά-σθων
Infinitive		τί-θε-σθαι	ί-ε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	ί-στα-σθαι
Participle		τι-θέ-μενος, -η, -ον	ί-έ-μενος, -η, -ον	δι-δό-μενος, -η, -ον	ί-στά-μενος, -η, -ον

Note 2. — σ in -σαι and -σο remains in the present and impf. (except subj. and hence τίθεται, ἐτίθεο, τίθεο — δίδου, ἐδίδου,

Note 3. — Rare collat. forms are optatives with οι: τιθοῖτο, συνθοῖτο, as also subj. and optatives with irregular accentuation: τίθηται, πρόσθηται,

VERBS IN -μι. — *Concluded.*

SECOND AORIST MIDDLE.

Stems :		θε-	ἐ-	δο-	
Indicative	S. 1.	ἐ-θέ-μην	ἐῖ-μην	ἐ-δό-μην	
	2.	ἔ-θου	εἶ-σο	ἔ-δου	
	3.	ἔ-θε-το	εἶ-το	ἔ-δο-το	
	P. 1.	ἐ-θέ-μεθα	ἐῖ-μεθα	ἐ-δό-μεθα	
	2.	ἔ-θε-σθε	εἶ-σθε	ἔ-δο-σθε	
	3.	ἔ-θε-ντο	εἶ-ντο	ἔ-δο-ντο	
Subjunctive	S. 1.	θῶ-μαι	ῶ-μαι	δῶ-μαι	
	2.	θῇ	ῇ	δῷ	
	3.	θῇ-ται	ῇ-ται	δῶ-ται	
	P. 1.	θῶ-μεθα	ῶ-μεθα	δῶ-μεθα	
	2.	θῇ-σθε	ῇ-σθε	δῶ-σθε	
	3.	θῶ-νται	ῶ-νται	δῶ-νται	
Optative	S. 1.	θεῖ-μην	εῖ-μην	δοί-μην	
	2.	θεῖ-ο	εἶ-ο	δοῖ-ο	
	3.	θεῖ-το	εἶ-το	δοῖ-το	
	P. 1.	θεῖ-μεθα	εῖ-μεθα	δοί-μεθα	
	2.	θεῖ-σθε	εἶ-σθε	δοῖ-σθε	
	3.	θεῖ-ντο	εἶ-ντο	δοῖ-ντο	
Imper.	S. 2.	θοῦ	οῦ	δοῦ	
	3.	θέ-σθω	ἔ-σθω	δό-σθω	
	P. 2.	θέ-σθε	ἔ-σθε	δό-σθε	
	3.	θέ-σθων	ἔ-σθων	δό-σθων	
Infinitive		θέ-σθαι	ἔ-σθαι	δό-σθαι	
Participle		θέ-μενος, -η, -ον	ἔ-μενος, -η, -ον	δό-μενος, -η, -ον	

opt.), but disappears in all forms of the aorist except in the indicative εἶσο.

δίδοσο — but ἔθου, θοῦ — οῦ — ἔδου, δοῦ.

ἐπιθούμεθα, συνεπιθούντο, ἐφιοῖμεν, παριοῖτε, προσιοῖεν, προοῖτο, προοῖντο.

πρόηται, ἐπίθωνται, τίθουτο, σύνθουτο, πρόοιεν (against 99, 4).

REMARKS ON THE PARADIGMS.

99. 1. In the present, imperfect and II aorist, the mood suffixes and personal endings are applied to the stem directly (*i.e.* without thematic vowel).

2. The stem vowel in the sing. of the indic. act. of the three tenses is **long**.

3. The sing. of the aor. ind. act. is always supplied by ἔθηκα, ἤκα, ἔδωκα (for ἔθην, ἤν, ἔδων). The respective plural forms (as ἔθηκαν, ἐδώκαμεν, ἤκαντο) are less frequent; for ἔστην see 102.

4. The accent recedes here too (72, 11. 12), in both the simple and the compound verbs, as far back as possible (*recessive accent!*), but never beyond the augment. Subjunctives always accent the contracted syllable, optatives accent the syllable containing the modal suffix.

5. Accents of the aor. imper.: ἄφες, ἀντίθες, ἐπίθες, παράθες, ἀπόδος — ἀφοῦ, προσθοῦ (or πρόσθου), ὑπόθου.

THE REMAINING TENSES.

100. 1. Their formation is regular, except that in a few forms the stem vowel is short: δέδομαι, ἐδόθην, στατός; in others the stem vowel is long (irreg. formation): εἶμαι (from ἔεμαι).

Fut. Act. Mid.	θή-σω θή-σομαι	ῆ-σω ῆ-σομαι	δώ-σω δώ-σομαι
Perf. Act. Mid. Pass.	τέ-θη-κα (κεῖμαι)	εἶ-κα εἶ-μαι	δέ-δω-κα δέ-δο-μαι
Aor. Pass. Fut. Pass.	ἐ-τέ-θην τε-θή-σομαι	εἰ-θην ἐ-θή-σομαι	ἐ-δό-θην δο-θή-σομαι
Verb. Adject.	θε-τός, -τέος	ἐ-τός, -τέος	δο-τός, -τέος

2. Ἰστημι has, besides the intransitive second aor. ἔστην *placed myself, stepped, stood*, a transitive first aor. ἔστησα *set, placed*. The other tenses are partly transitive, partly intransitive. The following is a synopsis of

The meanings of ἵστημι *make stand, set, place*.

	TRANSITIVE			INTRANSITIVE
	Active: <i>place, set</i>	Middle: <i>place for my own sake</i>	Passive: <i>am placed</i>	<i>place myself, stand</i>
Present	ἵστημι	ἵσταμαι	ἵσταμαι	ἵσταμαι <i>place myself, stand</i>
Future	στήσω	στήσομαι	στήσομαι	στήσομαι <i>shall pl. m., shall stand</i>
Aorist	ἔστησα	ἔστησάμην	ἔστάθην	ἔστην <i>placed myself, stood</i>
Perfect	—	—	—	ἔστηκα <i>have pl. m., stand</i>
Pluperfect	—	—	—	εἰστήκειν <i>had pl. m., stood</i>
Fut. Perf.	—	—	—	ἔστήξω <i>shall have pl. m., shall stand</i>

Note 1. — The intransitive forms supply the respective forms of the passive.

Note 2. — Note that the Engl. "stand, stood" etc. are used in two different senses!

VERBS INFLECTED LIKE ἵστημι.

101. The following six verbs (the last three of which are deponents without reduplication in the present stem) inflect their presents and imperfects like ἵστημι.

Present	Stem	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Remarks
1. δύνημι <i>profit, help</i>	δνη δνᾶ	δνήσω δνήσομαι	ῶνησα ῶνήθην	— —	Impf. ῶφέλουν.
2. πίμπλημι <i>fill</i>	πλη πλᾶ	πλήσω πλησθήσομαι	ἔπλησα ἐπλήσθην	πέπληκα πέπλησμαι	πλήθω: <i>am full.</i>
3. πίμπρημι <i>burn, set on fire</i>	πρη πρᾶ	πρήσω πρησθήσομαι	ἔπρησα ἐπρήσθην	πέπρηκα πέπρησμαι	πρήθω: <i>burn, am on fire.</i>
4. ἀγάμαι <i>wonder at, admire</i>	ἀγᾶ(σ)	ἀγάσομαι	ἡγάσθην	— ἀγαστός	
5. δυνάμαι <i>am able, can</i>	δυνη δυνᾶ	δυνήσομαι	ἐδυνήθην ἐδυνάσθην	δεδύνημαι	
6. ἐπιστάμαι <i>know, understand</i>	ἐπιστη ἐπιστᾶ	ἐπιστήσομαι	ἡπιστήθην	—	

Note 1. — The aorist ἐπριάμην *bought* is inflected like the imperfect and present of the above deponents; inf. πρίασθαι (present: ὠνούμαι 112, 18).

Note 2. — Unlike ἵστημι, these deponents (also ἐπριάμην) have the recessive accent in the subjunctive and optative; hence

subj. δύνωμαι, ἐπίστωμαι, πρίωμαι,

opt. δύναιο, ἐπίσταιτο, πρίαισθε, ἄγαιντο.

102. PRIMITIVE OR ROOT-AORISTS (ἔστην and others).

1. Ἔστην and the aorists of some other verbs in -ω are formed directly from the verb stem (the root). They all have

a long vowel in the ind., imper. (except 3. p. pl.) and inf.,
a short vowel before vowels and before -ντ.

2. The following verbs are the most important:

a) Stems with final A-sound (ā, η: ă).

1. ἀπο-διδράσκω <i>run away</i>	δρᾱ, δρᾱ	ἀπ-έδρᾱν	110, 9.
2. βαίνω <i>go, step, walk</i>	βη, βᾱ	ἔβην	
3. φθάνω <i>am beforehand</i>	φθη, φθα	ἔφθην	109, 2.

b) Stems with final E-sound (η: ε).

4. ῥέω <i>flow, run</i>	ῥη, ῥε	ἔρρην	
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c) Stems with final O-sound (ω: ο).

5. γιγνώσκω <i>know</i>	γνω, γνο	ἔγνω	110, 11.
6. ἀλίσκομαι <i>am taken</i>	άλω, ἄλο	ἔάλων	110, 4.
7. (βίω)ζάω <i>live</i>	βιω, βιο	ἐβίων	112, 13.

d) Stems with final Y-sound (υ: υ̃).

8. δύομαι <i>sink, intr.</i>	δῦ, δῦ	ἔδῦν	Act. 91, 6; 93.
9. φύομαι <i>am born</i>	φῦ, φῦ	ἔφῦν	Act. φύω, <i>bring forth</i> , 93.

3. Paradigm.

Stems	στη, στᾱ-	ῥη, ῥε-	γνω-, γνο-	δῦ-, δῦ-
Indicative	ἔ-στη-ν <i>stood</i> ,	ἔρ-ῥη-ν	ἔ-γνω-ν	ἔ-δῦ-ν
	ἔ-στη-ς [100, 2	ἔρ-ῥη-ς	ἔ-γνω-ς	ἔ-δῦ-ς
	ἔ-στη	ἔρ-ῥη	ἔ-γνω	ἔ-δῦ
	ἔ-στη-μεν	ἔρ-ῥη-μεν	ἔ-γνω-μεν	ἔ-δῦ-μεν
	ἔ-στη-τε	ἔρ-ῥη-τε	ἔ-γνω-τε	ἔ-δῦ-τε
	ἔ-στη-σαν	ἔρ-ῥη-σαν	ἔ-γνω-σαν	ἔ-δῦ-σαν
Subjunctive	στῶ (from στά-ω)	ῥυῶ	γνωῶ	δύω
	στῆς	ῥυῆς	γνωῆς	δύης
	στῇ	ῥυῇ	γνωῖ	δύη
	στῶ-μεν	ῥυῶ-μεν	γνωῶ-μεν	δύω-μεν
	etc. see p. 77	etc. like θῶ-μεν, p. 77	etc. like δῶ-μεν, p. 77	etc.

Paradigm. — Concluded.

Stems	στη-, στή-	ῥυη-, ῥυε-	γνω-, γνω-	δύ-, δύ-
Optative	σταίη-ν σταίη-ς σταίη σταῖ-μεν ¹ etc. see p. 77	ῥυεῖη-ν ῥυεῖη-ς ῥυεῖη ῥυεῖ-μεν ² etc. like <i>θείμεν</i> , p. 77	γνoίη-ν γνoίη-ς γνoίη γνoί-μεν ³ etc. like <i>δοίμεν</i> , p. 77	
Imperative	στή-θι στή-τω στή-τε στά-ντων		γνώ-θι γνώ-τω γνώ-τε γνό-ντων	δύ-θι δύ-τω δύ-τε δύ-ντων
Inf.	στή-ναι	ῥυή-ναι	γνώ-ναι	δύ-ναι
Partic.	στάς, στάντος στάσα, στάσης στάν, στάντος	ῥυεῖς, -έντος ῥυεῖσα, -είσης ῥυέν, -έντος	γνoύς, γνoύντος γνoύσα, γνoύσης γνoύ, γνoύντος	δύς, δύντος δύσα, δύσης δύν, δύντος

¹ or *σταίη-μεν* etc.² or *ῥυεῖη-μεν* etc.³ or *γνoίη-μεν* etc.

4. There is a middle future and a I perfect to all these aorists;

- e.g. a) βήσομαι, ἔβην, βέβηκα *have gone*,
 b) ῥυήσεται, ἔρρῡη, ἔρρῡηκε(ν) *has flowed*,
 c) γνώσομαι, ἔγνων, ἔγνωκα *have known*,
 d) φύσομαι, ἔφυν, πέφυκα *am by nature*.

MIXED PERFECTS (WITH AND WITHOUT -κα).

103. 1. Besides ἔστηκα *stand*, there are forms without a -κα, directly derived from the reduplicated verb stem ἐ-στά; thus especially

perf. ind. ἔστα-μεν, ἔστα-τε, ἐστάσι(ν); plupf. ἔστα-σαν.
 inf. ἐστα-ναι; part. ἐστώς, ἐστώσα, ἐστώς,
 ἐστώτος, ἐστώσης, ἐστώτος.

2. Likewise τέθνηκα *am dead* (pres. 110, 7):

perf. ind. τέθνα-μεν, τέθνα-τε, τεθνάσι(ν); plupf. ἐτέθνα-σαν.
 inf. τεθνα-ναι; part. τεθνεώς, τεθνεῶσα, τεθνεός,
 τεθνεώτος, τεθνεώσης, τεθνεώτος.

3. Moreover, δέδοικα *fear* (stem δει-, δι-, aor. ἔδεια):

perf. ind. δέδια, -ας, -ε(ν), δέδι-μεν, δέδι-τε, δέδι-ασι(ν).
 plupf. ἐδέδι-σαν; inf. δεδιέναι; part. δεδι-ώς, -υῖα, -ός,
 -ότος, -υῖας.

4. Finally, a defective perfect with present meaning :

οἶδα *know, novi*(= *have seen*, of εἶδ-, ἰδ- (φιδ-), *vid-eo*; aor. εἶδον *saw*, 112, 6).Pres. and aor. are supplied by γινώσκω (110, 11) *nosco*.

PERFECT (PRESENT)	PLUPERFECT (IMPERFECT)	MOODS, INFIN., PARTIC.
οἶδα <i>know, novi</i> οἶσθα οἶδ-ε(ν) ἴσ-μεν ἴσ-τε ἴσασι(ν)	ἤδ-η (-ειν) <i>knew</i> , ἤδ-ησθα (-ας) <i>noveram</i> ἤδ-ει ἤδ-ε-μεν ἤδ-ε-τε ἤδ-ε-σαν	Subj. εἰδῶ, -ῆς Opt. εἰδείην Imp. ἴσ-θι, ἴστω etc. Inf. εἰδ-έ-ναι Part. εἰδ-ώς, -υῖα, -ός, -ότος, -υίας

Future εἰ-σομαι *shall know (novero)* and *shall know (learn, cognoscam)*.

2. VERBS IN -μι OF A DIFFERENT FORMATION.

104. 1. φημί *say, affirm*, st. φη-, φᾶ-, Lat. *fā-ri*,

collateral form φάσκω.

PRESENT IND.	IMPERFECT	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE
φη-μί φῆς (φῆς) φη-σί(ν) φᾶ-μέν φᾶ-τέ φᾶσι(ν)	ἔ-φη-ν ἔ-φη-σθα ἔ-φη ἔ-φᾶ-μεν ἔ-φᾶ-τε ἔ-φᾶ-σαν	φῶ φῆ-ς φῆ φῶ-μεν φῆ-τε φῶσι(ν)	φαίη-ν φαίη-ς φαίη φαῖ-μεν φαῖ-τε φαῖε-ν	φᾶ-θι φᾶ-τω φά-τε φά-ντων
Infin. φᾶ-ναι Partic. (φᾶς) or φάσκων		Fut. φή-σω Aor. ἔ-φη-σα		

Note 1. — The whole of the pres. ind. except φῆς is enclitic. 9, 1.

Note 2. — φάναι and the impf. ἔφην have also the force of aorists.

Note 3. — φημί means a) *say, declare* : fut. ἐρῶ, λέξω, aor. εἶπον, ἔφην.b) *say yes, assent* : fut. φήσω, aor. ἔφησα.οὐ φημι = *nego, say no, refuse, deny*.

2. εἶμι *shall go*, st. εἶ-, ἶ-, Latin ī-re, ī-ter.

PRESENT IND.	IMPERFECT	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE
εἶ-μι <i>shall go</i>	ἦ-α <i>went</i>	ἶ-ω (<i>that</i>) <i>I may go</i>	ἶ-οι-μι	
εἶ	ἦ-εις	ἶ-ῃ-ς	ἶ-οι-ς	ἶ-θι
εἶ-σι(ν)	ἦ-ει	ἶ-ῃ	ἶ-οι	ἶ-τω
ἶ-μεν	ἦ-μεν	ἶ-ω-μεν	ἶ-οι-μεν	
ἶ-τε	ἦ-τε	ἶ-ῃ-τε	ἶ-οι-τε	ἶ-τε
ἶ-ᾶσι(ν)	ἦ-σαν	ἶ-ωσι(ν)	ἶ-οι-ε-ν	ἶ-ό-ντων
Inf. ἶ-έναι		Part. ἶ-όν, ἶ-ούσα, ἶ-όν		Verb. Adj. ἶ-τέον
		G. ἶ-όντος, ἶ-ούσης		

Note 1. — The pres. ind. has always a future meaning; the opt., inf. and part. have sometimes future, sometimes present force.

Note 2. — Note the accent in compounds :

e.g. ἄπειμι, ἄπιμεν, ἄπιθι,
but ἀπῆα, ἀπῆμεν, ἀπῆσαν (99, 4).

3. εἰμί *am*, st. ἐσ-, Lat. *es-se*.

PRES. IND.	IMPERFECT	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE
εἶμι	ἦν (ῆ)	ῶ (from ἐφ-ω)	εἴη-ν (from ἐφ-ιη-ν)	
εἶ	ἦσθα	ῆ-ς	εἴη-ς	ἴσ-θι
ἐσ-τί(ν)	ἦν	ῆ	εἴη	ἔσ-τω
ἐσ-μέν	ἦμεν	ῶ-μεν	εἴη-μεν εἶ-μεν	
ἐσ-τέ	ἦτε (ῆσ-τε)	ῆ-τε	εἴη-τε	ἔσ-τε
εἰσί(ν)	ἦσαν	ῶσι(ν)	εἴη-σαν εἶε-ν	ἔσ-των
Inf. εἶναι (from ἐσ-ναι)		Future ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ (ἔσει), 3. p. sing. ἔσ-ται, otherwise regular.		
Part. ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν, G. ὄντος, οὔσης.				

Note 1. — The whole present ind. (except εἶ) is enclitic when it is merely the copula, but orthotoned when it means: *to exist, to be* (in a certain state or condition).

Note 2. — In this latter case, the 3. p. sing. is: ἔστιν, as also in the meaning: *it is possible* (= ἔξεστι(ν)) and after ὥς, οὐκ, εἰ, καί, as well as after τοῦτ' and ἀλλ': ὥς ἔστιν, τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἀλλ' ἔστιν.

Note 3. — Accentuation of the compounds :

e.g. ἄπειμι, ἄπει, ἀπεσθι, ἀπισθι,
but ἀπῶ, ἀπεῖμεν, ἀπῆμεν, ἀπέσται.

4. *χρή* it is necessary, one must (ought).

From a combination of the noun *χρή* (sc. *ἐστὶν ὀπὺς ἐστ*) and certain forms of *εἶμι* the following forms result :

impf. *χρῆν* and *ἐχρῆν* ; subj. *χρῆ* ; opt. *χρεῖη* ;
inf. *χρῆναι* ; part. *τὸ χρεών* (indecl.).

5. *κάθημαι* am seated, st. *ἦσ-*, *καθη(σ)-* ; and

6. *κείμει* lie, iaceo, st. *κει-* are thus inflected :

PRESENT	IMPERFECT	IMPERATIVE	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	IMPERATIVE
<i>κάθη-μαι</i> <i>κάθη-σαι</i> <i>κάθη-ται</i> etc.	<i>ἐ-καθή-μην</i> <i>ἐ-κάθη-σο</i> <i>ἐ-κάθη-το</i> etc.	<i>κάθη-σο</i> <i>καθή-σθω</i> etc.	<i>κεῖ-μαι</i> <i>κεῖ-σαι</i> <i>κεῖ-ται</i> etc.	<i>ἐ-κεῖ-μην</i> <i>ἔ-κει-σο</i> <i>ἔ-κει-το</i> etc.	<i>κεῖ-σο</i> <i>κεῖ-σθω</i> etc.
Inf. <i>καθῆ-σθαι</i> Part. <i>καθή-μενος</i> Fut. <i>καθεδούμαι</i> , <i>-ῆ</i> (112, 14).			Inf. <i>κεῖ-σθαι</i> Part. <i>κεῖ-μενος</i> Fut. <i>κείσομαι</i> , <i>-ση</i> , <i>-σεται</i> etc.		

Note 1. — The simple *ἦμαι*, *ἦσαι*, *ἦσται* is poetic. Like the future, the subj. and opt. are supplied by *καθέζομαι* (112, 14).

Note 2. — Both the simple *κείσθαι* and its compounds serve as perf. pass. of *τίθημι* (100, 1) ;

e.g. *ὑποτίθημι* lay under, — *ὑπόκειται* it underlies ;
νόμους τιθέασιν οἱ ἄρχοντες, — *οἱ νόμοι κείνται*,
θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα ἐκέλευσεν, — *τὰ ὄπλα ἔκειτο*.

Note 3. — A list of forms of like or similar sound

of *ἵημι*, *ἴστημι*, *οἶδα*, *εἶμι*, *εἰμί*, *κάθημαι*.

παρέν, *παρῆν*, *πάρες*, *πάρει* 2, *παρῆ*, *παρῆ* 3, *παρίη*, *παριῆ* 2, *παρείη* 2, *ἀφείη*,
ἀπείη, *παρῆει*.

παρεῖς, *παρεῖεν* 2, *πάρευσιν* 2, *παρεῖσιν*, *ἀφείσιν*, *ἀπεισιν* 2, *παριαῖσιν*, *παρίασιν*,
παρίωσιν, *παριοῦσιν*, *παροῦσιν*.

ἴθι, *ἴσθι* 2, *ἴτε* 2, *ἴστε* 2, *ἔτε*, *παρῆτε* 3, *παρῆτε*, *παρεῖτε* 2, *παρεῖται*, *παρεῖτο* 3,
παρεῖγτε 2, *ἦτε*, *ῆτε*, *ῆτε* 2, *ῆστε*, *ῆσθε* 3, *ἔσθε*, *εἰσθε* 5.

ἔστέ, *ἔστε*, *ἔστη*, *ἴστη* 2, *ἔσται*, *ἔσεσθαι*, *εἰσεσθε* 2, *εἴσεσθαι*, *εἰσέσθαι*, *εἰσεῖ-*
σθε 5, *εἰσεῖσθαι*, *καθέσθαι*, *καθεῖσθαι*, *καθῆσθαι*, *ῆσεσθαι*.

ἴστασαν, *ἔστασαν*, *ἰσῆσαν*, *ἔστωσαν*, *παρίεσαν*, *παρεῖσαν* 2, *ῆσαν*, *ῆσαν*, *καθῆ-*
σον, *κάθησο*, *κάθεσθε*, *κάθησθε*, *καθῆσθε*, *καθεῖσθε* 5.

Which of these forms may belong to other verbs than the above-named, and to what verbs?

3. VERBS IN *-νῦμι* (*-ννῦμι*).

105. 1. They are inflected like the verbs in *-μι* in the present and imperfect of the active, middle and passive ;

the subj. and optative always, other forms sometimes, follow the -ω inflection ;

e.g. δεικνύει = δείκνῃσιν, ἔδεικνε = ἔδεικνῷ etc.

2. The *υ* of the syllable -νῦ is long in the sing. of the pres. and impf. ind., as well as in the 2. p. sing. imper. active; elsewhere it is short.

3. Paradigm: δείκ-νυμι *show*.

Verb stem δείκ-, present stem δείκ-νῦ-.

		ACTIVE	MIDDLE AND PASSIVE
Present Indic.	S. 1.	δείκ-νῦ-μι	δείκ-νῦ-μαι
	2.	δείκ-νῦ-ς	δείκ-νῦ-σαι
	3.	δείκ-νῦ-σι(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-ται
	P. 1.	δείκ-νῦ-μεν	δείκ-νῦ-μεθα
	2.	δείκ-νῦ-τε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3.	δείκ-νῦ-ᾱσι(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-νται
Imperfect	S. 1.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ν	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-μην
	2.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ς	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-σο
	3.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-το
	P. 1.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-μεθα
	2.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-τε	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-ντο
Subjunctive	S. 1.	δείκ-νῦ-ω	δείκ-νῦ-ωμαι
	2.	δείκ-νῦ-ῃς etc.	δείκ-νῦ-ῃ etc.
Optative	S. 1.	δείκ-νῦ-οι-μι	δείκ-νῦ-οί-μην
	2.	δείκ-νῦ-οι-ς etc.	δείκ-νῦ-οι-ο etc.
Imperative	S. 2.	δείκ-νῦ	δείκ-νῦ-σο
	3.	δείκ-νῦ-τω	δείκ-νῦ-σθω
	P. 2.	δείκ-νῦ-τε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3.	δείκ-νῦ-ντων	δείκ-νῦ-σθων
Infinitive		δείκ-νῦ-ναι	δείκ-νῦ-σθαι
Participle		δείκ-νύς, -νύσα, -νύν gen. -νύντος, -νύσης	δείκ-νύ-μενος, -μένη, -μενον
Future	Act. δείξω,	Mid. δείξομαι,	Pass. δειχθήσομαι,
Aorist	“ ἔ-δειξα,	“ ἔδειξάμην,	“ ἔδειχθην,
Perfect	“ δέ-δειχα,	δέ-δειγμαι.	

106. THE REMAINING VERBS IN -νῦμι.

a) Stems with final A-sound.

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
1. κεράννῦμι <i>mix</i> (with : τινί)	κερά(ς) κρά	κερῶ, -ᾶς κράθήσομαι	ἐκέρᾱσα ἐκράθην	—— κέκράμαι
2. κρεμάννῦμι <i>hang,</i> <i>tr., suspend</i>	κρεμά(σ)	κρεμῶ, -ᾶς κρεμασθήσομαι	ἐκρέμᾱσα ἐκρεμάσθην	—— [itr. κρέμαμαι <i>hang.</i>
3. πετάννῦμι <i>spread</i> <i>out, expand</i>	πετᾶ(σ) πτα	πετῶ, -ᾶς πετασθήσομαι	ἐπέτᾱσα ἐπετάσθην	—— πέπτᾱμαι
4. σκεδάννῦμι <i>scat-</i> <i>ter, disperse</i>	σκεδᾶ(σ)	σκεδῶ, -ᾶς σκεδασθήσομαι	ἐσκεδᾱσα ἐσκεδάσθην	—— ἐσκεδάσμαι

b) Stems with final O-sound.

5. ῥώννῦμι <i>strengthen</i>	ῥω(σ)	ῥώσω ῥωσθήσομαι	ἔρρωσα ἔρρώσθην	—— ἔρρωμαι
6. στρώννῦμι <i>spread</i> <i>out</i>	στρο	στρώσω στρωθήσομαι	ἔστρωσα ἐστρώθην	—— ἔστωμαι

c) Stems ending in -γ.

7. ζεύγνῦμι <i>yoke, join</i> <i>together</i>	ζευγ	ζεύξω ζευχθήσομαι	ἔζευξα ἐζεύχθην	—— ἔζευγμαι
8. μείγνῦμι <i>mix</i> (with : τινί)	μειγ	μείξω μειχθήσομαι	ἔμειξα ἐμείχθην	—— μέμειγμαι
9. πηγνῦμι <i>fasten</i> <i>πηγνῦμαι am fas-</i> <i>tened</i>	πηγ πᾶγ	πήξω πᾶγήσομαι	ἔπηξα ἐπᾶγην	—— πέπηγα <i>am</i> <i>fixed</i>
10. ῥήγνῦμι <i>break, tē.</i> <i>ῥήγνῦμαι burst, itr.</i>	ῥηγ ῥᾶγ	ῥήξω ῥᾶγήσομαι	ἔρρηξα ἐρράγην	—— ἔρρωγα

d) Stems ending in a liquid.

11. ἀπ-δallῦμι <i>perdo,</i> <i>destroy, lose</i> <i>ἀπ-δallῦμαι pereō,</i> <i>perish</i>	δλ-ε	ἀπολῶ, -εῖς ἀπολῶμαι, -ῆ	ἀπώλεσα ἀπωλόμην	ἀπολώλεκα ἀπωλώλεκιν ἀπόλωλα ἀπώλωλεν
12. ὀμνῦμι <i>swear</i>	ὀμ-ο	ὀμοῦμαι, -ῆ	ὤμοσα	ὀμώμοκα ὤμωμόκειν

C. IRREGULAR CONJUGATION.

Introductory Note.

107. Some of the irregular verbs have their presents enlarged or strengthened in a manner different from that described in 77, others form their tenses from several, mostly quite different, stems.

Hence we obtain five other classes of verbs, 108-112.

Fourth Class (Lengthening of Vowel in Present).

108. The verbs have in the present a lengthened vowel. In the II aorist, however, they take, as a rule, the corresponding short or weak vowel. In some of them there is a change of quality (ablaut) in the II perfect.

A similar change from strong to weak vowel (11), and the ablaut is sometimes met with in word formation :

E.g. φεύγω *flee*, II aor. ἔφυγον, ἡ φυγή, ὁ φυγάς.
 λείπω *leave*, II perf. λέλοιπα, λοιπός.

Note. — Here belong four verbs in -έω :

πλέω *sail* (fut. πλεύ-σομαι), χέω *pour* (τὸ χεῦ-μα *gush*),
 πνέω *breathe* (τὸ πνεῦ-μα *breath*), ῥέω *flow* (τὸ ρεῦ-μα *stream*).

Πλεύω became first πλέρω, then πλέω; for the forms of ῥέω, see 102, 4. b.

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
1. τήκω <i>melt</i> , tr. τήκομαι <i>melt</i> , itr.	τηκ τᾱκ	τήξω τᾱκήσομαι	ἔτηξα ἐτάκην	—— τέτηκα
2. πλήττω <i>strike</i> (112, 15) pass. ἐκ-πλήττω <i>frighten</i> ἐκ-πλήττομαι <i>am</i> <i>frightened, fear</i>	πληγ πληγ πλᾶγ	πλήξω πληγήσομαι ἐκ-πλήξω ἐκ-πλᾶγήσομαι	ἔπληξα ἐπλήγην ἐξ-ἐπληξα ἐξ-επλᾶγην	—— πέπληγμαι —— ἐκ-πέπληγμαι <i>am panic-</i> <i>stricken</i>
3. τρίβω <i>rub</i> pass.	τρίβ τρίβ	τρίψω τριβήσομαι	ἔτριψα ἐτρίβην	τέτριφα τέτριμμαι
4. λείπω <i>leave</i> pass.	λειπ λῖπ	λείψω λειφθήσομαι	ἔλιπον ἐλείφθην	λέλοιπα λέλειμμαι
5. πείθω <i>persuade</i>	πειθ πίθ	regular, see 97, 8. 9., πιστός, πίστις [except :		πέποιθα <i>trust</i> , <i>rely</i>
6. φεύγω <i>flee</i>	φευγ φύγ	φεύξομαι	ἔφυγον	πέφευγα

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
7. πλέω <i>sail</i>	πλευ	πλεύσομαι	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα
8. πνέω <i>breathe, blow</i>	πνευ	πνεύσομαι	ἔπνευσα	πέπνευκα
9. χέω <i>pour</i> pass.	χευ χϋ	χέω χϋθήσομαι	ἔχεα ἐχϋθην	κέχϋκα κέχϋμαι

Fifth or Nasal Class.

109. The present is lengthened by a nasal.

a) Present in -νω.

1. τίνω <i>pay, suffer</i> τίνομαι <i>punish</i>	τι τει	τείσω τείσομαι	ἔτεισα ἐτεισάμην	τέτεικα τέτεισμαι
2. φθάνω <i>am before-</i> <i>hand (with τινὰ</i> <i>ποιῶν τι), anticip-</i>	φθα φθη πατε	φθήσομαι	ἔφθην and ἔφθασα	— ἔφθᾶκα
3. κάμνω <i>am weary,</i> <i>become tired (πο-</i> <i>ρευόμενος of march-</i>	κάμ κμη ing)	καμοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἔκαμον	κέκμηκα
4. τέμνω <i>cut</i>	τεμ τμη	τεμῶ, -εῖς τμηθήσομαι	ἔτεμον ἐτμήθην	τέτμηκα τέτμημαι
5. ἐλαύνω <i>drive, set</i> <i>in motion; intr.</i> <i>march, ride etc.</i>	ἐλαυ ἐλα	ἐλῶ, -ᾶς ἐλαθήσομαι	ἤλαῤσα ἤλαθην	ἐλήλακα ἐλήλαμαι

b) Present in -νέο-μαι.

6. ἰκ-νέο-μαι <i>come to,</i> usu. ἀφ- <i>arrive</i>	ικ at	ἀφίξομαι	ἀφικόμην	ἀφίγμαι
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c) Present in -άνω.

7. αἰσθάνομαι <i>per-</i> <i>ceive, hear (τινός</i> <i>and τι), observe</i>	αἰσθ-η	αἰσθήσομαι	ᾔσθόμην (αἰσθέσθαι)	ᾔσθημαι (ᾔσθῆσθαι)
8. ἀμαρτάνω <i>sin (τι);</i> <i>miss (τινός)</i>	ἀμαρτ-η	ἀμαρτήσομαι ἀμαρτηθήσεται	ἤμαρτον ἤμαρτήθην	ἡμάρτηκα ἡμάρτημαι
9. αὐξάνω, αὐξω <i>in-</i> <i>crease, tr.</i>	αὐξ-η	αὐξήσω αὐξήσομαι	ἠύξησα ἠύξῆθην	ἠύξηκα ἠύξημαι

d) Present in -άνω with a nasal in the stem syllable.

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
10. λαγχάνω <i>obtain</i> (by lot, something)	λάχ, ληχ τινός	λήξομαι	ἔλαχον	εἴληχα
11. λαμβάνω <i>take, receive, get, obtain</i>	λάβ ληβ	λήψομαι ληφθήσομαι	ἔλαβον ἐλήφθην	εἴληφα εἴλημμαι
12. λανθάνω <i>escape the notice (of τινά), am hidden from</i> ἐπιλανθάνομαι <i>forget (something)</i>	λάθ ληθ τινός	λήσω ἐπιλήσομαι	ἔλαθον ἐπελάθόμην	λέληθα ἐπιλέλησμαι
13. μανθάνω <i>learn</i>	μάθ-η	μαθήσομαι	ἔμαθον	μεμάθηκα
14. πυνθάνομαι <i>inquire, learn, hear (τινός τι)</i>	πϋθ πενθ	πεύσομαι	ἐπυθόμην	πέπυσμαι
15. τυγχάνω <i>hit (something τινός), obtain (something from τινός τινος)</i>	τϋχ-η τευχ	τεύξομαι	ἔτϋχον	τετύχηκα

Sixth Class: Inchoative Verbs.

110. The present is enlarged by -σκο, -σκε (-ισκο, -ισκε).

a) Without Reduplication in the Present.

1. γηράσκω <i>grow old</i>	γηρᾱ	γηράσομαι	ἐγήρᾱσα	γεγήρᾱκα
2. ἡβάσκω, ἡβάω <i>grow to, am at man's estate</i>	ἡβα ἡβη	ἡβήσω	ἡβησα <i>came to man's estate, reached manhood</i>	ἡβηκα <i>have been young!</i>
3. ἀρέσκω <i>please</i>	ἄρε	ἀρέσω	ἤρεσα	—
4. ἀλίσκομαι <i>am taken</i>	άλ-ω	άλώσομαι	έάλων ἤλων	έάλωκα ἤλωκα
5. ἀναλίσκω, ἀναλόω <i>spend, use up</i>	ἀν-άλ-ω	ἀναλώσω ἀναλωθήσομαι	ἀνήλωσα ἀνηλώθην	ἀνήλωκα ἀνήλωμαι
6. εὐρίσκω <i>find</i>	εὐρ-η εὐρ-ε	εὐρήσω εὐρεθήσομαι	εὗρον εὐρέθην	εὔρηκα εὔρημαι

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
7. ἀπο-θνήσκω <i>die off</i>	θᾶν θνη	ἀπο-θανοῦμαι, [-ῆ]	ἀπ-έθανον fut. pf.	τέθνηκα <i>am dead</i> τεθνήξω <i>shall be dead</i>
8. διδάσκω <i>teach</i> pass. Mid. <i>take lessons, have myself taught</i>	διδᾶχ	διδάξω διδαχθήσομαι διδάξομαι	ἐδίδαξα ἐδιδάχθην ἐδίδαξάμην	δεδιδᾶχα δεδίδαγμαι διδακτός
b) With Reduplication in the Present.				
9. ἀπο-διδράσκω <i>run away</i>	δρᾶ	ἀπο-δράσομαι	ἀπ-έδρᾶν	ἀπο-δέδρᾶκα
10. μμνήσκω <i>remind</i> (usu. ἀνα-, ὑπο-) (τινά τι <i>one of</i>) μμνησκομαι <i>re-member, am mindful; mention</i> (τινός)	μνη μνη(σ)	ἀνα-μνήσω μνησθήσομαι	ἀν-έμνησα ἐμνήσθην	— μέμνημαι <i>memini</i> μεμνήσομαι <i>meminero</i>
11. γιγνώσκω <i>know, learn to know</i>	γνω(σ)	γνώσομαι γνωσθήσομαι	ἔγνω ἐγνώσθην	ἔγνωκα ἔγνωσμαι γνωστός
12. τιτρώσκω <i>wound</i>	τρῶ	τρώσω τρωθήσομαι	ἔτρωσα ἐτρώθην	τέτρωκα τέτρωμαι τρωτός

Seventh or E-Class.

111. The verb stem is enlarged by an E-sound, either in the present or in the other tenses only.

a) Verbs with an enlarged present stem :

1. γαμέω <i>marry (a woman γυναῖκα)</i> γαμοῦμαι <i>marry (a man ἀνδρί, nubo)</i>	γαμ-ε γαμ-η	γαμῶ, -εῖς γαμοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἔγημα ἐγημάμην	γεγάμηκα γεγάμημαι
2. δοκέω <i>seem, am looked upon as; believe, think</i> δοκεῖ <i>videtur, it seems good, best,</i>	δοκ-ε <i>advisable</i>	δόξω δόξει	ἔδοξα ἔδοξε(ν)	— δέδοκται <i>it has been decreed</i>

Verbs with an enlarged present stem. — *Concluded.*

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
3. ὠθέω <i>push</i> (impf. ἔωθουν, 89, 1. note)	ὠθ-ε	ἔωσω ὠσθήσομαι	ἔωσα ἔωσθην	ἔωκα ἔωσμαι
b) Verbs with a short present stem :				
4. ἐθέλω (θέλω) <i>am willing</i>	ἐθελ-η	ἐθελήσω	ἠθέλησα	ἠθέληκα
5. μέλλω <i>am about, intend; am expected or destined; hesitate</i>	μελλ-η	μελλήσω	ἐμέλλησα	
6. ἐρ- (ἐρωτάω) <i>ask</i>	ἐρ-η	ἐρωτήσω and ἐρήσομαι	ἠρώτησα and ἠρόμην	ἠρώτηκα
7. γίγνομαι <i>fo, am born, happen, become</i>	γεν-η become	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	γεγέννημαι II pf. γέγονα
8. ἄχθομαι <i>am displeased, vexed, angry</i> (αι [ἐπί] τινί)	ἄχθ-εσ τινί)	ἄχθέσομαι	ἠχθέσθην	
9. βούλομαι <i>wish, desire</i>	βουλ-η	βουλήσομαι	ἐβουλήθην	βεβούλημαι
10. δεῖ <i>it is necessary, one must, ought</i>	δε-η	δεήσει	ἐδέησε	δεδέηκε
11. δέομαι <i>need, want</i> (τινός); <i>ask, beg</i>	δε-η (τινός τι)	δεήσομαι	ἐδεήθην	δεδέημαι
12. μέλει μοι (τινός something) <i>is an object of care to me</i>	μελ-η	μελήσει	ἐμέλησε	μεμέληκε
13. ἐπι-μέλομαι, -μελῶμαι <i>take care</i> (of τινός, that ὅπως)	μελ-η	ἐπιμελήσομαι	ἐπεμελήθην	ἐπιμεμέλημαι
14. οἶομαι (οἶμαι) <i>think, believe</i>	οἶ-η	οἶήσομαι	ὤήθην	
15. μάχομαι <i>fight</i> (against, with τινί)	μαχ-ε(σ) μαχ-η	μαχοῦμαι, -ῃ	ἔμαχεσάμην	μεμάχημαι

Eighth or Mixed Class.

112. Contains Verbs with several altogether different stems.

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
1. αἰρέω <i>take, capture</i> Mid. <i>take for myself; choose</i> Pass. (to Act. and Mid.)	αἶρη } ἐλ } αἶρε }	αἰρήσω αἰρήσομαι αἰρεθήσομαι	εἶλον εἰλόμην ἡρέθην	ἤρηκα ἤρημαι ἤρημαι
2. ἔρχομαι <i>go, come</i> impf. ἦα 104, 2	ἐρχ, εἰ, ἰ, ἐλ(υ)θ	εἶμι	ἦλθον	ἐλήλυθα ἦκω <i>adsum</i>
3. ἐσθίω (βιβρώσκω) <i>eat, consume</i>	ἐσθι, ἐδ φαγ, βρω	ἔδομαι κατα-βρωθήσομαι	ἔφαγον κατ-εβρώτην	κατα-βέβρωκα κατα-βέβρωμαι
4. ἔπομαι <i>sequor, follow</i> (impf: εἰπόμην, 89, 1)	ἐπ, σεπ, σπ	ἔψομαι	ἐσπόμην s. σπῶμαι-ἐπίσπωμα o. σποῖτο-ἐπίσποιτο imp. σποῦ-ἐπίσπου	
5. ἔχω <i>have, hold</i> (coll. form: ἴσχω) impf. εἶχον 89, 1 Middle Compounds:	ἐχ, σεχ σχ-η	ἔξω σχήσω ἔξομαι σχήσομαι	ἔσχον subj. σχῶ opt. σχοίην imp. σχές, σχέτω ἐσχόμην subj. σχῶμαι opt. σχοίμην imp. σχοῦ, σχέσθω	ἔσχηκα ἔσχημαι
a) παρ-έχω <i>furnish, supply, afford, provide</i> Mid. <i>furnish etc.</i> (<i>from my own means</i>)		παρ-έξω παρα-σχήσω παρ-έξομαι παρα-σχήσομαι	παρ-έσχον subj. παράσχω opt. παράσχοιμι imp. παράσχες παρ-εσχόμην subj. παράσχωμαι opt. παράσχοιτο imp. παράσχου	παρ-έσχηκα παρ-έσχημαι
b) ἀν-έχομαι <i>endure, suffer; impf. ἠνειχόμην 89, 7</i>		ἀν-έξομαι	ἦν-εσχόμην subj. ἀνά-σχωμαι etc.	ἦν-έσχημαι
c) ὑπ-ισχ-νέο-μαι <i>promise</i>		ὑπο-σχήσομαι	ὑπ-εσχόμην subj. ὑπό-σχωμαι etc.	ὑπ-έσχημαι
6. ὁράω <i>see, impf. ἑώραν 89, 2</i>	ὄρα (φορα) ὀπ, ἰδ(φιδ)	ὄψομαι ὀφθήσομαι	εἶδον ὠφθην	έώρακα, ὀπτα έώραμαι, ὠκμαι

Eighth or Mixed Class. — Continued.

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
7. <i>πάσχω experience, suffer</i>	πασχ, πᾶθ πενθ	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα
8. <i>πίνω drink</i>	πῖν, πι πω, πο	πίομαι ποθήσομαι	ἔπιον ἐπόθην	πέπωκα πέπομαι
9. <i>πίπτω fall</i>	πετ, πεσ πτω	πεσοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα
10. <i>τρέχω run [impf.] θέω (only pres. and</i>	τρέχ δραμ-η	δραμοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἔδραμον	δεδράμῃκα
11. <i>φέρω bear, carry</i> Mid. <i>carry (for myself)</i> Pass. <i>am borne, carried</i> <i>φέρομαι hurry, rush, fly, etc.</i>	φερ, οἰ, ἐνε(γ)κ	οἶσω οἶσομαι ἐνεχθήσομαι ἐνεχθήσομαι	ἤνεγκον and ἤνεγκα ἤνεγκάμην ἤνέχθην Verb. A. ἤνέχθην	ἐνήνοχα ἐνήνεγμαι οἰστέον ἐνήνεγμαι
12. ἀγορεύω λέγω φημί Pass. <i>ἀγορεύω, λέγω, φημί</i> Compounds; e.g. a) ἀπ-αγορεύω 1) <i>forbid</i> , 2) <i>give out</i> b) δια-λέγομαι <i>speak, converse (with τινί)</i> but c) λέγω <i>gather, collect (with συν-, ἐκ-, κατα-)</i>	ἀγορευ, λεγ, φη, φᾶ, φερ, φερ, ῥη	ἐρῶ, ἐρεῖς λέξω, φήσω, 104, 1. n. ῥηθήσομαι λεχθήσομαι	εἶπον, εἶπέ and εἶπα ἔλεξα, ἔφησα ἐρρήθην ἐλέχθην	εἶρηκα εἶρημαι λέλεγμαι
		ἀπ-ερῶ δια-λέξομαι συν-λέξω συν-λεγήσομαι	ἀπ-εἶπον δι-ελέχθην συν-έλεξα συν-ελέγην	ἀπ-εἶρηκα δι-εἶλεγμαί συν-εἶλοχα συν-εἶλεγμαί
13. <i>ζάω (βιώω) live</i>	ζη, βιω	βιώσομαι	ἐβίων	βεβίωκα

Eighth or Mixed Class. — *Concluded.*

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
14. καθίζω tr. <i>make sit down</i> , intr. <i>sit down</i> καθίζομαι sit down καθέζομαι intr. <i>am seated and sit down</i>	ιδ- εδ, ἡ(σ)	καθιῶ, -εῖς καθεδοῦμαι, -ῇ	ἐκάθισα ἐκαθεζόμην 1) <i>considebam</i> and 2) <i>consedi</i>	—— —— <i>κάθημαι</i> <i>consedi = sedeo, am seated</i> 104, 5
15. παίω, } τύπτω } <i>strike</i> , πατάσσω, } <i>beat</i> πλήττω } Pass. ἐκ-πλήττω <i>frighten</i> ἐκ-πλήττομαι <i>am panic-stricken</i>	παι, τυπ, παταγ, πληγ πληγ πλάγ	παίσω πληγήσομαι ἐκ-πλήξω ἐκ-πλάγῃσομαι	ἔπαισα ἐπλήγην ἐξ-ἐπλήξα ἐξ-ἐπλάγην	πέπαικα πέπληγμαι —— ἐκ-πέπληγμαι
16. πωλέω, πιπράσκω, ἀποδίδομαι <i>sell</i> (ὀλίγου, πολλοῦ 151)	πωλη, δω, δο, πρᾶ	πωλήσω ἀποδώσομαι πρᾶθήσομαι	ἐπώλησα ἀπεδόμην ἐπράθην	πεπώληκα πέπρᾶκα πέπρᾶμαι
17. σκοπέω and -έομαι, σκέπτομαι <i>look</i> , <i>view</i> , <i>consider</i> , <i>examine</i>	σκοπε, σκεπ	σκεψόμαι	ἔσκεψάμην	ἔσκεμμαι
18. ὠνέομαι <i>buy</i> (for τινός: ὀλίγου, πολλοῦ 151) -	ὠνη, πρια	ὠνήσομαι ὠνηθήσομαι	ἐπριάμην ἔωνήθην	ἔώνημαι ἔώνημαι

113. Certain Occasional Irregularities

Occurring with Attic Writers in the Inflection of Verbs.

For Reference.

ἄγνυμι *break*, tr.; (φαγ-): κατ-άξω, κατ-έαξα; augm. 89, 1. n.ἄγνυμαι *break*, intr.: pf. κατ-ἔαγα *have been (am) broken*; aor. p. ἔαγην.
ἄγω: 97, 16; aor. a. also ἦξα.

αἰνέω: 91, 5; f. also ἐπαινέσω and παραινέσομαι; pf. p. ἦνῃμαι.

ἀκροάομαι *hear*; ἀκροάσομαι, ἡκροασάμην; cf. βοήσομαι and 80.ἀλαλάζω *raise the war-cry*; aor. ἠλάλαξα: 77, 3, b. n.ἀλείφω *anoint*; pf. p. ἐξ-αλήλμμαι w. Attic redupl.: 89, 5.ἀλέξω *ward off* (chiefly poetic); (ἀλεκ-, ἡ ἀλκ-ῆ): f. ἀλέξῃσω.

Mid. ἀλέξομαι, f. ἀλεξήσομαι and ἀλέξομαι. a. ἠλεξάμην.

ἀλέω *grind*; pf. p. ἀλήλε(σ)μαι, see 89, 5 and 91, 4.

ἄλλομαι *leap*; f. ἀλοῦμαι, I a. ἡλάμην, ἄλασθαι (like ἄραι 90, 3 for ἡλασθαι according to 84, 2), II a. ἡλόμην, ἀλέσθαι.

ἀπαμείβομαι *reply* (chiefly poet.) D. M. 72, 3; rarely ἀπημείβη.

ἀμφιγινώω *am in doubt*; augm. ἡμφιγιν. or ἡμφεγιν. 89, 6 and 7.

ἀμφισβητέω *dispute*; augm. ἡμφισβ. or ἡμφεσβ. 89, 7.

ἀνᾶλίσκω: 110, 5; also (incorrectly) ἀνάλισκον etc. without augm.

ἀνδάνω *please*; (ἀδ-, σφαδ-, ἡδύς): f. ἀδήσω; a. ἔαδον, ἀδεῖν; pf. ἔαδα.

ἀνίτω besides ἀνύω (ἀνύω) *accomplish*: ἀνύσω, ἡνύσα, ἡνύκα, ἡνυσμαι, ἡνύσθην, ἀνυστός, see 77, 2. n.; 83, 1; 91, 4.

ἀποδημέω *am abroad*; augm. ἀπεδήμησα, redupl. ἀποδεδήμηκα (agt. 75, 3, from ἀπόδημος).

ἀραρίσκω *join, fit*; (ἀρ-, see 110, b.): aor. ἡράρον; pf. ἄραρα *fit well*.

αὔαινω *dry*; sometimes drops the augm.: αὔαινετο (besides ἡαῖνετο).

βαίνω: 102, 4. a.; pf. p. (ξυμ-, παρα-) -βέβᾶμαι; aor. -εβάθην.

βίωω: 112, 13; aor. opt. also βιώῃ besides βιοίῃ, part. also βιώσας besides βιώς.

βιώσκομαι, ἀνα-: *bring (and come) to life again*; aor. -βιώσασθαι.

βλαστάνω *sprout*; (βλαστ-η, 109, c.): βλαστήσω, ἔβλαστον, βεβλάστηκα.

βλώσκω *go*; (μολ-, μλω-, 15): μολοῦμαι, ἔμολον; cf. ὁ αἰτόμολος.

βούλομαι: 111, 9; sometimes augm. η- (ἡβουλόμεν, ἡβουλήθην).

γαθέω *rejoice*; pf. γέγηθα, with present force.

γηράσκω: 110, 1; poetic aor. also ἐγήραν, γηράναι, according to 102, 2. a.

δάκνω *bite*; (δηκ-: δᾶκ-, 109, a.): δήξομαι, ἔδακον, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην.

δαρθάνω *sleep*; (δαρθ-η 109, c.): κατ-έδαρθον, κατα-δεδάρθηκα.

δει-, δι-: 103, 3; plupf. 3. pl. also ἐδεδίσαν.

δαιτάομαι *live, diet*; augm. διητώμην, διητήθην and redupl. ἐδεδείητο.

δίδημι, collat. with δέω *bind*; 3. p. plur. pres. διδέασιν.

διψάω *thirst*; contr. like ζάω 91, 2: διψῆς, διψῇ, ἐδίψη, διψῇ.

δράω *do*; pf. pass. ἐέδραμαι. Aor. p. ἐδράσθην; v. adj. δραστήος.

δύναμαι: sometimes augm. ἡ- (ἡδυνάμην, ἡδυνήθην) and in the impf. also ἐδύνω (ἡδ.) for ἐδύνασο.

δύω: 91, 6; pf. ἀπο-δέδυκα is very rarely also trans.. πολλούς.

ἐγγνᾶω *pledge*; augm. and redupl. ἡγγ. (or ἐνεγύων, ἐγγεγύηκα).

ἐγείρω *awaken*; fut. ἐγερῶ, -εῖς. Aor. ἡγείρα. Aor. pass. ἡγέρθην *was awakened and awoke*.

ἐγείρομαι *awake*, intr. Aor. ἡγρόμην (14), according to 86; pf. ἐγρήγορα, plup. ἐγρηγόρειν (no augm.) *am, was awake*, cf. 89, 5.

ἐγκωμιάζω *eulogize*; fut. -άσω and -άσομαι; impf. ἐνεκωμ.; pf. ἐγκεκωμ.

εἰμί: 104, 3; verb. adj. συν-εστέον (impf. ἤμην).

εἶμι: 104, 2; collat. impf. sing. 1. ἦειν, 2. ἦεισθα, 3. ἦειν, plur. 3. ἦεσαν. Opt. also ἰοῖην. Imper. 3. pl. also ἴτων; v. adj. also ἱητέον (from ἱτάω, not used in Attic dial.).

ἐκκλησιάζω *vote*; augm. ἐξεκκλησιάζον or ἡκκλησ. etc.

ἐλέγχω *convict*; reg., only perf. with Attic redupl., 89, 5: ἐλήλεγκται, plup. ἐλήλεγκτο (no augm.).

ἐλίσσω *roll*; besides εἰλίσσω, augm. εἰλισσον, εἰλιγμαί etc., according to 89, 1; all the forms are also found with the smooth breathing: ἐλίττω etc.

ἐναντιόμαι: 89, 6; also ἐν-ηντιούμην, ἐν-ηντιώθην, ἐν-ηντιώμαι.

ἐννυμι, ἀμφι-, *clothe*, ἀμφιῶ, -εῖς, ἡμφίεσα, ἡμφίεσμαι.

ἐνοχλέω *annoy*; augm. ἡνώχλον, -ησα, -ημαι, according to 89, 7.

ἐπιωρκέω *swear falsely*; augm. ἐπιώρκουν, ἐπιώρκησα.

ἐπίσταμαι: 101, 6; has also ἐπίστω for ἐπίστασο; ἡπίστω for ἡπίστασο.

ἐργάζομαι *work*; augm. εἶργ. (89, 1) and ἡργ., redupl. εἶργ.

ἔρπω and ἐρπύζω *creep, serpe*; augm. εἶρπον, εἶρπυσα, according to 89, 1.

ἔρχομαι: 112, 2; fut. ἐλεύσομαι (chiefly poetic and Ionic); aor. imper. ἐλθέ like εἰπέ 72, 12. d.

ἐσθίω: 112, 3; pf. ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδεσμαι (comp. 89, 5); v. adj. ἐδεστέον.

ἐστιάω *entertain*; augm. εἰστίων, εἰστίασα, εἰστίακα etc. 89, 1.

εὔδω *sleep*, usu. καθ-; see below καθεύδω.

εὐεργετέω *do good*; augm. εὐεργ. or εὐήργ.

ἐχθάνομαι, usu. ἀπ-, *incur hatred*; (ἐχθ-η, according to 109, c.): ἀπ-εχθήσομαι, ἀπ-ηχθόμην, ἀπ-ήχθημαι.

ἔχω: 112, 5; ἄμπ-έχω and -ίσχω *envelop*; impf. ἤμπισχον; ἀμπέχομαι *have (something) wrapped about me*; augm. ἡμπειχόμην, according to 112, 5. b.

ἔψω *cook*; fut. ἐψήσω; aor. act. ἤψησα, verb. adj. ἐψητός and ἐφθός.

ζώννυμι *gird*, according to 106, b.: ζώσω, ἔζωσα, ἔζω(σ)μαι.

ἵμαι, κάθηναι: 104, 5. Impf. also καθήμην, καθήσο, καθήστο etc., subj. καθώμεθα, opt. καθήμην or καθοίμην.

ἡμί *say*, impf. ἦν δ' ἐγώ and ἦ δ' ὅς *said I, said he*, cf. 104, 1.

θέω *run*, pres. and impf. 91, 3; (from θέω, θέρω, like πλέω 108, note); fut. θεύσομαι according to 108, note.

θιγγάνω *touch*; (θιγ-, 109, d.): θίξομαι, ἔθιγον.

θνήσκω, ἀπο-: 110, 7; properly θνη-ίσκω; wrongly θνήσκω; pf. opt. τεθναίνην, imper. 3. sg. τεθνάτω.

θρύπτω *crush, enervate*; pf. pass. τέθρυμαι of τρύφ-, according to 21, 2.

ιδρόω *sweat*, reg.; besides ιδροῦντι also ιδρῶντι τῷ ἵππῳ.

ἰζω, see καθίζω.

ἰημι: 98-100; ἀφίημι: impf. also ἡφίειν, augm. according to 89, 7.

ἰλάσκομαι *appease*; st. ἰλα(σ): ἰλάσομαι, ἰλασάμην.

ἴστημι: besides τὸ ἐστώς (103, 1) also τὸ ἐστός, τὸ καθεστός.

καθεύδω: 89, 6; augm. besides ἐκάθευδον sometimes καθηῦδον; f. καθευδήσω.

καθίζω: 112, 14; augm. besides ἐκάθισα (89, 6) also καθίσα.

καίνω: 86, 3; pf. κατα-κέκονα, according to 88, 3.

καίω: 92, 2, compare 77, 3. d. n.; aor. act. also (ἐκκα), ἔκκα (poetic); aor. pass. also ἐκάη (poet. and Ionic).

καλέω: 92, 5; opt. pf. pass. κεκλήῳ (no periphrasis).

κεῖμαι: 104, 6; subj. κέηται, κέωνται; opt. κέοιτο, κέοιντο.

κεράννυμι: 106, 1; pass. perf. κεκέρασμαι; aor. ἐκεράσθην.

κερδαίνω *gain*; aor. besides ἐκέρδηνα also ἐκέρδᾶνα, against 84, 2.

κλάω *break*; (κλᾶ(σ)-): κλάσω, ἔκλασα, κέκλασμαι, ἐκλάσθην, according to 91, 4.

κλέπτω *steal*; κλέβομαι and κλέψω, ἔκλειψα, κέκλοφα (88, 3. d.), κέκλεμμαι, ἐκλάπην (87, 3), κλεπτός and κλεπτέος.

κλίνω: 97, 49; pass. also ἐκλίνην (and ἐκλίνθην), κλινήσομαι.

κνάω *scrape*; mid. κνῆται, κνῆσθαι, contr. like ζῆν etc., 91, 2.

κορέννυμι *satiate*; (κορεσ-): κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, κεκόρεσμαι, ἐκορέσθην.

κρούω *knock, strike*: κέκρουμαι, ἐκρούσθην, κρουστός, like κλείω 91, 7.

κτάομαι *acquire*, reg.; pf. opt. κεκτώμεθα (without periphrasis).

κτίννυμι, ἀπο-, *kill*; coll. with ἀπο-κτείνω (κτείννυμι).

λαμβάνω: 109, 11; II aor. imp. λαβέ (like εἰπέ 72, 12. d.).

λέγω *collect, gather* in ἐκ-, κατα-, συλ-λέγω: 112, 12. c.; pf. p. also -λέλεγμαι; aor. συν-ελέχθην (chiefly Ionic).

λεύω, gen. κατα-, *stone*; aor. p. κατελεύσθην, see 91, 7.

λούω *wash, bathe* (λόφω *lavo*), reg.; besides also λούται, ἐλούτο, ἐλούντο, λούσθαι and other contracted forms.

μείγνυμι: 106, 8 (see μίγνυμι); aor. p. ἐμίγην (μειγ: μῖγ, 11, 1).

μεθύσκω *make drunk*, μεθύσκομαι and μεθύω *am drunk*: ἐμεθύσθην.

μέλλω: 111, 5; sometimes ἦ- as augm. (ἤμελλον, ἤμέλλησα).

μένω *remain, halt*; f. and a. reg.; pf. μεμένηκα; v. a. μενετός, -τέον.

μερ- allot (τὸ μέρος, μερίζω — μόρος, μοῖρα): pf. pass. εἵμαρται *it is allotted, fated*; ἡ εἵμαρμένη *lot, fate, destiny*.

μίσγνυμι, μίξω etc., late and improper spelling for μείγνυμι, μείξω etc.: 106, 8.

μιμνήσκω: 110, 10; (also μιμνήσκω and ἐμνήσθην); pf. pass. without periphrasis: subj. μεμνώμεθα, opt. μεμνήῃο, μεμνήῃτο, μεμνήμεθα (or μεμνώο, μεμνώμεθα).

μνημονεύω *remember*; redupl. ἀπ-μνημόνευκα, cf. 74, 2. 3.

νέμω *distribute, deal out*; fut. and aor. regular; but then νενέμηκα, νενέμημαι, ἐνεμήθην, according to 111, b.

νέω *swim*, see 108, note, like πλέω 108, 7: νέυσομαι, ἔνευσα, νένευκα.

οἶγω, ἀν-: 89, 2; also ἦνοιγεν, ἦνοιξεν; f. pf. p. ἀνεώζεται.

οἶδα: 103, 4; οἶδας collat. with οἶσθα; 2. p. sg. impf. ἦδης and ἦδειςθα, in the plur. (poet.) ἦσμεν, ἦστε, ἦσαν; f. εἰδήσω; v. adj. ιστέον *one must ascertain*.

οἰκτεῖρω *pity*, reg.; better οἰκτίρω (77, 3. d.), οἰκτίρῳ, ᾤκτιρα.

οἴχομαι, *go away, am gone away*: f. οἰχόσομαι; pf. οἴχωκα (ᾤχωκα and ᾤχημαι).

ὀμνυμι: 106, 12; pf. ὀμώμο(σ)ται, ὠμό(σ)θησαν — ἀπώμοτος.

ὀνίνημι: 101, 1; besides (poet.) aor. mid. ὠνήμην (ὠνάμην), opt. ὄναιτο, inf. ὄνασθαι *to reap profit*.

ὀράω: 112, 6; aor. imp. act. also ἰδέ (like εἰπέ 72, 12. d.); aor. also middle: εἰδόμην, imp. ἰδοῦ, when exclamation: ἰδοῦ, *behold, lo! ecce!*

ὀφείλω *owe*: ὄφελον 86, 3; ὀφειλήσω, ὄφειλήσα, ὀφειληθεῖς.

- ὀφλισκάνω: *incur (a penalty)*; (ὀφλ-η): ὀφλήσω, ὄφλον (improperly accented ὀφλεῖν and ὄφλων) and ὄφλησα, ὄφληκα.
- παύομαι (Doric) = κτάομαι and πέπαμαι = κέκτημαι.
- παρانونέω *act contrary to law*; παρενόμουν, παρανενόμην.
- παροινέω *act insultingly*; augm. ἐπαρώνησα, like 89, 7.
- παύω *cause to stop*, reg., except πανστέον, ἀπανστος with σ. Herodotus has also ἐπαύσθην. — παύομαι *stop, cease*: παύσομαι, ἐπανασάμην, πέπαυμαι.
- πιέω: 97, 8, 9; II pf. πέποιθα 108, 5; aor. mid. ἐπιθόμην.
- πεινάω *hunger*; is contracted like ζάω 91, 2: πεινῆς, πεινῇ, ἐπεινή, πεινῇ.
- πειράομαι, M. P. 95, 3; but also aor. mid. ἐπειρασάμην.
- πέτομαι *fly*; fut. πτήσομαι; aor. ἐπτόμην (according to 86) or ἐπτάμην (according to 100) or ἔπτην (according to 102, 2. a.).
- πηγνύμι: 106, 9; opt. pres. πηγνύτο (for πηγνύτο).
- πίμπλημι and πίμπρηνμι may lose their μ, when preceded by ἐμ: ἐμπίπλημι, ἐμπίπρηνμι, ἐμπιπράσιν etc., but always ἐνεπίμπλην etc., ἐνεπίμπρην collat. with ἐνεπίμπρασιν.
- πλέκω *plait*: πλέξω, ἔπλεξα, ἐπέπλεγμαί, ἐπλάκην, 87, 3.
- πλέω: 108, 7; fut. also πλεουσῶμαι (the so-called Doric future); also πεπλευσμένος *navigated*, ἀπλευστος *not yet navigated*, and πλευστέον.
- πλήττω: 108, 2; 111, 15; πεπληγέαι doubtful for πεπληχθαι.
- πνίγω *choke, tr.*; *strangle* (like τρίβω 11, 1 and 108, 3): πνίξω, ἔπνιξα; mid.-pass. *choke, intr.*; *am drowned*: πνιγήσομαι, ἐπνίγην, πέπνιγμαί.
- ποθέω *long for, desire*, reg.; sometimes also ποθέσομαι, ἐπόθεσα.
- πορ- *procure, bring about* (πορίζω, πορσύνω): II aor. ἔπορον *gave*; pf. p. πέπρωται *it is fated*; ἡ πεπρωμένη and τὸ πεπρωμένον *fatum*.
- πράττω: 97, 13; besides πέπραγα *have fared, am (in a state or condition)*.
- ρύγω *am cold, shiver*, reg.; besides also subj. ῥύγῃ, inf. ῥύγων, part. ῥυγόντων.
- σαλπίζω *sound the trumpet*; (σαλπιγγ- 77, 3. b. note): ἐσάλπιγξεν (ὁ σαλπικτής).
- σβέννυμι *quench*; (ἀπο-, κατα-): σβέσω, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβεσμαι, ἐσβέσθην. σβέννυμι *am quenched*: σβήσομαι, ἔσβην, ἔσβηκα, see 102, 4.
- σειώ *shake*; p. with σ: σέσεισμαι, ἐσεισθην, σειστός; 91, 7.
- σήπω *rot, tr. ἀπο-, κατασήπομαι, intr. rot, become rotten* (like τήκομαι 108, 1): σάπησομαι, ἐσάπην, ἀπο-σεσηπώς *rotten*.
- στάζω *drop* (σταγ- *stagnum*): στάξω, ἔσταξα, ἐν-έστακται, 77, 3. b. n.
- στηρίζω *prop* (στηριγ-): ἐστήριξα, ἐστήρικτο, στηριχθεῖς, 77, 3. b. n.
- στιίω *prick* (στιγ-): στιίξω, ἔστιξα, ἔστιγμαί, στικτός 77, 3. b. n.
- τάττω: 97, 14; occasionally τετάχεται and ἔφταχάτο (against 83, 2 without periphrasis, after the Ionic manner).
- τίθημι: 98-100; pf. τέθεικα late (Hellenistic) form.
- τίνω: 109, 1; incorrect τίσω, ἔτισα, etc. (τεῖ: τῖ-, 109, 1; 11, 1).
- τιτράω (τετραίνω) *bore*: ἔτρησα, τέτρημαι.
- τλη-: τλά *sustain, endure*, defective stem, wanting in the present; forms τλήσομαι, ἔτλην, τέτληκα, according to 102, 3. 4.
- τρέω *tremble*; aor. ἔτρεσα, according to 91, 4.

PART III.: SYNTAX.

I. AGREEMENT.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

114. 1. A neuter plural subject generally takes a singular verb.

Καλὰ ἦν τὰ σφάγια *the omens were favorable.*

Τὰ μεγάλα δῶρα τῆς τύχης ἔχει φόβον.

2. Two subjects or a dual subject have their predicate sometimes in the dual, sometimes in the plural.

Δύο καλῶ τε κἀγαθῶ ἄνδρε τέθνατον or τεθνᾶσιν.

Κριτίας καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐδυνάσθην τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν κρατεῖν.

3. Observe the idiomatic agreement between the Greek and the English in cases where a collective noun in the singular *may* take a plural verb.

Πᾶσα ἡ στρατιὰ ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ιερά.

Ἀθηναίων τὸ πλῆθος οἶονται Ἱππαρχον τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν.

4. A masculine or feminine subject often takes for its predicate the neuter singular of an adjective, which is then used as a noun. Compare *triste senex miles*.¹

Ἀθάνατον ἡ ψυχὴ *the soul is (an) immortal (being).*

Πονηρὸν ὁ σκυοφάντης *a sycophant is a malign creature.*

Δεινὸν οἱ πολλοί *the mob is a power.*

5. Gender and number of a pronominal subject or object agree with the predicate noun. Compare *ea firma amicitia est*.

Αὕτη ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν. Οὗτοι νόμοι εἰσίν.

Λόγοι εἰσὶν ἐν ἐκάστοις ἡμῶν, ἃς ἐλπίδας ὀνομάζομεν.

But sometimes also: Ἐγωγέ φημι ταῦτα φλυαρίας εἶναι.

Note. — Definitions require the neuter of the pronoun, which is then the predicate, and not the subject, of the sentence.

Τί φῆς ἀρετὴν εἶναι; *Quid . . . ? How do you define ?*

ADJECTIVE. COMPARISON.

115. 1. Adverbial phrases which signify place, situation time, manner, succession, or a state of mind, are expressed

¹ Note the frequent omission of the copula in short statements.

in Greek by adjectives agreeing with the word (subj. or obj.) to which they relate. Compare

Socrates primus hoc docuit. Socrates venenum laetus hausit.

Σκηνοῦμεν ὑπαίθριοι ἐν τῇ τάξει in the open air.

Τριταῖοι ἐκ Σπάρτης ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ on the third day.

Ἐπύαξα προτέρα Κύρου εἰς Ταρσοὺς ἀφίκετο before Cyrus.

Ἐκοῦσαι αἱ πόλεις χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο willingly.

Κατέβαινον εἰς τὰς κόμας ἤδη σκοταῖοι it was already dark when . . .

2. To denote the highest possible degree of anything, ὥς, ὅτι, ἦ or οἷος may be added to the superlative. *E.g. ὥς τάχιστα quam celerrime, as quickly (soon) as possible; ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους as many men as possible; χωρίον οἷον χαλεπώτατον almost impregnable.*

Δεῖ ὅτι μάλιστα εὐμαθεῖς εἶναι τοὺς νέους.

II. THE ARTICLE.

116. The originally (Homer!) demonstrative force of the article ὁ, ἡ, τό *the* is still apparent

1. in ὁ μὲν — ὁ δέ (*the*) *one — the other* (through all cases);

in τὸ μὲν — τὸ δέ } adverbially: *partly — partly,*
τὰ μὲν — τὰ δέ } *sometimes — sometimes.*

in πρὸ τοῦ *before this, erenow, formerly.*

2. in ὁ δέ, ἡ δέ, τὸ δέ *but (and) he, but (and) she, etc.*

in the acc. with inf. τὸν δέ, τὴν δέ, τοὺς δέ *but (and) he, she, etc.*

and καὶ τόν, καὶ τήν, καὶ τοὺς *and he, and she, and they* (nom. καὶ ὅς 129, 1. note 3).

Οἱ μὲν ἐτόξευον, οἱ δ' ἐσφενδόνων.

Ἐπορεύθησαν τὰ μὲν τι μαχόμενοι, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἀναπανόμενοι.

Κῦρος δίδωσι Κλεάρχῳ μυρίους δαρεικούς· ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὸ χρυσίον στράτευμα συνέλεξεν.

Τὸν δὲ γελάσαι whereupon he laughed.

Note 1. — The article in the above meaning has of late begun to be orthotoned: ὄ, ῆ, οῖ, αῖ.

Note 2. — For other proofs of the dem. force of the art., see 117, 1; 119, notes 1 and 2.

USE OF THE ARTICLE.

117. The Greek article has sometimes as in English and sometimes in opposition to our idiom

1. an **individualizing** force, when it points to one particular person or thing in order to distinguish it from others (*limited signification*):

Τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ σοφῶν σοφώτατος ἦν Σόλων.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν *his property*.

Τὴν δίκην ἐπιθεῖναι τινι *due, condign punishment*.

Ξέρξης ἡττηθεὶς τῇ μάχῃ ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπεχώρει *in the well-known battle*.

Κῦρος ὑπισχνεῖτο δώσειν τρία ἡμίδαρκα τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ
(distributive force: *singulis militibus singulis mensibus: a (each) soldier a (per) month*).

2. a generic force, when it points to a particular person or thing in order to make it the representative of a whole class. Here the English often prefers the indefinite article.

Ἄλλ' εὖ φέρειν χρὴ συμφορὰς τὸν εὐγενῆ (a [*the*] *noble-minded man*).

Δεῖ τὸν στρατιώτην φοβεῖσθαι μᾶλλον τὸν ἄρχοντα ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους
(a soldier ought to fear his commander).

Νικᾷ ὁ μείων τὸν μέγαν δίκαι' ἔχων.

Note 1. — There is therefore a difference between

πολλοί *many*, and οἱ πολλοί *the most, most people (the majority, multitude)*,

ὀλίγοι (a) *few*, “ οἱ ὀλίγοι (*the few* =) *the oligarchs*,

πλείονες (*still*) *more, a greater number*,

and οἱ πλείονες *the majority, generality*,

πλείστοι *very many*, “ οἱ πλείστοι *the greatest number, most*,

ἄλλοι *alii*, “ οἱ ἄλλοι *ceteri*,

ἐμὸς φίλος a (some) *friend of mine*, and ὁ ἐμὸς φίλος (*this*) *my friend*,

τοιοῦτος ἀνὴρ *such a man* = a (some) *man of such qualities*,

ὁ τοιοῦτος ἀνὴρ *such a man* = *the (this, that) man of such qualities*.

Note 2. — ὁ βουλόμενος *whoso will, any person who wishes*,

ὁ τυχών “ *the first one meets*,” a chance comer, any one,

ὁ τολμήσων *such a one as will, or as is able to, venture*
(*Quality!*).

118. The article is used in the following cases, in which it refers to a definite object. Here the English often omits it.

1. With the apposition after the personal pronoun (expressed or understood):

ἡμεῖς οἱ Ἕλληνες *we Greeks*, ἐγὼ ὁ πλῆμων —

Εἰ βούλεσθέ μοι οἷ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ λοχαγοὶ ἐλθεῖν, λέξω.

2. With cardinal numbers, esp. when they denote a definite portion of a whole number which is either expressed or otherwise known, hence also with fractions.

Τὰ δύο μέρη *two thirds*.

Ἀπῆσαν τῶν λόγων δώδεκα ὄντων οἱ τρεῖς *three*.

3. With ἄμφω, ἀμφοτέρως and ἐκάτερος (*utroque*), often also with ἕκαστος :

τὼ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω *both (the) sons*, ἐπὶ τῶν πλευρῶν ἐκατέρων, ἕκαστον (τὸ) ἔθνος, ἐκάστης (τῆς) ἡμέρας, ἐκάστου ἔτους.

4. With the possessive genitives οὗ, ἧς, ὧν *whose, of whom, of which* :

Ἀπέθανεν ὁ φίλος, οὗ τὸν υἱὸν παιδεύω *whose son*.

Αἰσχύνθητε Δία, ἐν οὗ τῷ ἱερῷ ἔσμεν.

Likewise with the posses. pron. 64; 126; with the demonstr. 65; 128; with πᾶς, 123.

5. Note.—Poets frequently omit the article where it cannot be dispensed with in prose.

119. The article is **omitted** in the following cases—though referring to a definite object. Its omission partly agrees with, and is partly contrary to, English usage.

1. With the predicate noun or adjective :

Πολλῶν ὁ καιρὸς γίγνεται διδάσκαλος *the teacher*.

Αἱ δεύτεραί πως φροντίδες σοφώτεραι.

Κάλλιστόν ἐστι κτήμα παιδεία βροτοῖς.

Χαιρεφῶν ἐμὸς ἐταῖρος ἦν ἐκ νέου.

2. With words that denote persons (as θεός, ἄνθρωπος, στρατηγός, etc.), when they are used as appellatives in a generic sense, 117, 2.

Πάντων μέτρον ἀνθρωπός ἐστιν *man* (in general).

3. With certain appellatives, which are then used almost with the force of proper names :

βασιλεύς *the king of Persia*, μέγας βασιλεύς *the Great King*,

ἐν ᾧσται *in the city (of Athens)*, ἐπὶ θάνατον *to execution*, ἥλιος, οὐρανός, etc.

Ἦν ἥλιος ἐπὶ δυσμαῖς, — ἦν ἡδὴ ἐγγὺς ἡλίου δυσμῶν.

Note 1.—The uses of the article may thus be illustrated in the word ἄνθρωπος :

ὁ ἄνθρωπος = a) *the* (i.e. *this particular*) *man, the man (mentioned before)*; *each man* (117, 1).—b) *man* (in general, with all the constituent elements of human nature, *mankind, the human race*), e.g. θνητός ἐστιν (= οἱ ἄνθρωποι θνητοὶ εἰσιν) (117, 2).

ἄνθρωπος = a) *a man* (*some man, any one individual of the human race*), e.g. ἔλεξεν αὐτῷ *told him* (117, note 1).—b) *man* (in general, one man serving as the representative of mankind), e.g. πάντων μέτρον ἀνθρωπός ἐστιν (119, 2).

Note 2.—However, the predicate noun takes the article, whenever it is to be emphasized as quite definite, as previously mentioned or generally known, hence esp. with participles that are used as nouns, with ὁ αὐτός *the same*, τοῦναντίον, θάτερον, etc.

Αὐτὴ ἡ πολιτεία ἔκειτο τὰ ἄλλα *the prize (belonging to a contest).*

Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ σόφρων, οὗτος ὁ ἀνδρείος *the truly wise man, the very type of a wise man.*

Οἱ ἄνδρες εἰσὶν οἱ ποιοῦντες, ὅ, τι ἂν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις γίγηται *are precisely those, who perform.*

Ἐγὼ μὲν ὁ αὐτός εἰμι, ὑμεῖς δὲ μεταβάλλετε.

Note 3.—Proper names do not require the article, unless the person spoken of is to be pointed out as precisely the same who has been previously mentioned, or as one who is well known. In this case the article is added to the person's name or to its apposition, if there be one.

E.g. ὁ Σωκράτης or Σωκράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος.
the (well-known) Athenian Socrates.

Note 4.—Names of countries, originally adjectives, as a rule, take the article.

ἡ Ἀσία, ἡ Εὐρώπη, ἡ Ἑλλάς, ἡ Ἀττική (*sc.* γῆ).

Note 5.—Names of rivers stand between the article and ποταμός; *e.g.* ὁ, Εὐφράτης ποταμός *the (river) Euphrates.* Other geographical names also have the attributive position (120), if their gender coincides with that of their respective appellatives (ὄρος, πόλις), as τὸ Πήλιον ὄρος, but ἡ Αἴγνη τὸ ὄρος.

Note 6.—Words that signify parts of the body, virtues, vices, faculties, arts, size, descent, length, width, name, etc., are more frequently without than with the article.

The article is also omitted in very many familiar expressions: κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, ἐκ νέου, ἐκ παιδός (παίδων), κατ' ἀγρούς *ruri*, ἐν δεξιᾷ, etc. etc.

120. A word has the **attributive position**, when it stands between the article and the noun, or after the noun with the article repeated.

ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ *the good man,*

or ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός *the man (and more particularly). the good man.*

Thus ἡ τῶν Περσῶν ἀρχή, ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων,

ὁ παρὼν καιρὸς, κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τοὺς κειμένους.

Δέδοικα μὴ ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἴκαδε ὁδοῦ.

Ὁ τόπος οὗτος ἐκαλεῖτο Ἀρμενία ἢ πρὸς ἐσπέραν.

By means of the attributive position adverbs and adverbial phrases are used as attributes. *E.g.*

τὴν ἄνω ὁδόν (*cf.* “the above remark”), οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι (*cf.* “the then president”),

τοὺς οἴκοι στασιώτας — τὸ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς ἔργον.

Note.—The attributive genitive of nouns is not strictly confined to the attributive position. Thus besides ἡ τῶν Περσῶν ἀρχή, τῶν Περσῶν ἡ ἀρχή and ἡ ἀρχή τῶν Περσῶν are equally good.

121. A word has the **predicate position**, when it stands before the article, or follows the noun without an additional article. See 145, 1.

ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός (sc. ἐστίν or ὢν),

the man is good or the man, who (when, etc. . . . he) is good.

Εἶχον πάντες τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας.

Note.—Compare in English: The law makes a difference between things stolen and things found.

122. A change of position sometimes changes the meaning. Hence:

1. ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς *the same king, idem rex,*
 ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός } *the king himself, rex ipse* ; 127.
 αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς }
2. ἡ μέση πόλις *the middle city* (between two others),
 ἡ πόλις μέση } *the middle (center) of the city.*
 μέση ἡ πόλις }
3. τὸ ἄκρον ὄρος *the high, peaked mountain,*
 τὸ ὄρος ἄκρον } *the top, brow of the mountain.*
 ἄκρον τὸ ὄρος }
4. ἡ ἐσχάτη νῆσος *the farthest, most distant of several islands,*
 ἡ νῆσος ἐσχάτη } *the end, extremity, edge of the island.*
 ἐσχάτη ἡ νῆσος }

123. Πᾶς (ἅπας, σύμπας, ὅλος) mean:

1. when qualifying a noun **with the article**—in which case a definite object is referred to—

a) in predicate position: *all*.

πᾶσα ἡ πόλις } *all the city, the (this) whole city.*

ἡ πόλις πᾶσα }

πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις } *all the (these) cities.*

αἱ πόλεις πᾶσαι }

b) in attributive position: *whole, entire, total, complete.*

ὁ πᾶς ἀριθμὸς *the sum total.*

ἡ πᾶσα πόλις *the entire city, the whole of the city (at every point, in every quarter of the city).*

αἱ πᾶσαι πόλεις *the union (confederation) of cities, the United Cities,*

hence οἱ πάντες, τὰ σύμπαντα (with numbers): *in all, all told.*

2. when qualifying a noun **without the article**—here an indefinite object is referred to—

every, any, all, whole, nothing but, extreme, absolute, utter, sheer.

πάσα πόλις } *a whole city; every (any) city.*
 πόλις πάσα }

πάσαι πόλεις *whole cities; any (number of) cities imaginable, all the cities imaginable.*

Πᾶσαν ὑμῖν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐρῶ. — Τὴν πᾶσαν νῆσον τειχιούμεν.

Εἰς πάντας τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ εἰς ἅπασαν τὴν πόλιν ἡμαρτήκασιν.

Εἴ που διακοπείη ἡμῶν ἡ φάλαγξ, τῇ ὅλῃ φάλαγγι κακὸν ἔσται.

Ναῦς διέφθειραν τὰς πάσας ἐς διακοσίας *in all.*

Τῷ γὰρ καλῶς πράσσουσι πᾶσα γῆ πατρὶς. See An. 2, 5, 9.

Πᾶσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ *by every means and device.*

παντὶ σθένει *with all might, at full speed.*

πάντες ἄνθρωποι “*everything human,*” *everybody, all the world.*

πᾶν ἀγαθόν *nothing but what is good.*

ἐν πάσῃ ἀπορίᾳ *in sheer want of everything, in utter want.*

124. By **prefixing the article** any word (adj., part., adv., inf.), even parts of sentences or entire sentences can be used as nouns. Thus the neuter of an adjective may supply an abstract noun.

τὸ ἀγαθόν, οἱ πολλοί, οἱ πλείονες, οἱ παρόντες,

οἱ νῦν, οἱ πάλαι, τὸ ὅπως, τὸ γινῶθι σαυτόν,

τὸ δίκαιον *justice*, τὰ ληθῆ *truth*, τὸ ἀναγκαῖον *what is (was, etc.) necessary.*

Νέοις τὸ σιγᾶν κρεῖττόν ἐστι τοῦ λαλεῖν.

Note. — Here belong expressions like the following:

τὰ οἶκοι *the state of affairs at home, in one's country.*

τὰ τῶν φίλων κοινὰ *the property of friends.*

τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον *what belongs to war; military matters.*

οἱ περὶ Κῦρον, οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἀριαῖον *Cyrus, Ariaeus and his men, followers, etc.*

τὸ τοῦ Δημοσθένους, *illud Demosthenis, that (word) saying of Dem.*

III. PRONOUNS.

125. 1. The **reflexive pronouns** (62) are used

a) **directly**, when they refer to the subject of that sentence (or clause) in which they stand [*Direct Reflexives*], as in: — γινῶθι σαυτόν *know thyself.*

Δίδωμί σοι ἑμαυτὸν δοῦλον καὶ σύμμαχον.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν.

b) **indirectly**, when they stand in subordinate (dependent) clauses and refer to the subject of the principal sentence (or clause) [*Indirect Reflexives*], as in:

Ὁρέσσης φεύγων ἔπεισεν Ἀθηναίους ἑαυτὸν κατὰγειν *to restore him.*

2. Instead of the **indirect** reflexive of the third person,

a) either the oblique cases of *αὐτός* may be used, in which case the statement is taken objectively from the point of view of the writer :

Λέγουσι Ξενοφῶντι, ὅτι μεταμέλῳ αὐτοῖς (se paenitere).

b) or the forms *οἱ* (encl. *οἶ*) and *σφίσιν* (rarely *σφῶν, σφᾶς*) are employed :

Κῦρος ἡξίου ἀδελφὸς ὦν βασιλέως δοθῆναι οἱ (sibi) ταύτας τὰς πόλεις. — (ἐρίζοντά οἱ : An. 1, 2, 8).

126. Possessive pronouns. — The relation of property may be expressed by the individualizing article (see 117, 1). But more frequently this is done by means of the possessive pronouns and the possessive genitive of the personal pronouns. See 64, 3.

Σοὶ τοῦτο δίδωμι, ὅτι μου τὴν μητέρα τιμᾷς.

Καὶ ὑμεῖς ἅπαντες τοὺς ὑμετέρους παῖδας ἀγαπᾶτε.

Κἀπὶ τοῖς σαυτῆς κακοῖσι καπὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς γελᾷς.

Ἀστυάγης τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα μετεπέμψατο καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς.

Μᾶλλον πιστεύετε τοῖς ὑμετέροισι αὐτῶν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἢ τοῖς τοῦτου λόγοις (cf. vestra ipsorum opera).

127. The intensive pronoun *αὐτός* admits of a variety of uses :

1. **self**, *ipse*, e.g. *ὁ υἱὸς αὐτός filius ipse, the son himself*.

2. in the oblique cases : *of him, of her, of it, etc., eius, etc.* It never heads a sentence. *ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ filius eius, his son ; στέργω αὐτόν I love him.* See 61. 63.

3. with the article : *the same, idem, ὁ αὐτὸς υἱός.*

4. *καὶ αὐτός (et ipse)* means : *himself, himself too, likewise, in turn.*

Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὶ τὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.

5. with ordinal numbers *αὐτός* assigns to a person a prominent place among others :

τρίτος αὐτός himself the third = he with two others.

Στρατηγὸς ἦν Ξενοκλείδης πέμπτος αὐτός.

6. for *αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν* and *ὁ αὐτὸς τινι* see 158, 3.

128. Demonstrative pronouns (see 65).

1. *Ὁδε this one (here or there)*, points ahead to what is present, what is before and connected with one's self, or to what follows.

Οὗτος this, that, the said, points back to what has been previously mentioned, to what precedes.

Ἐκεῖνος *that, yonder, that — yonder, that — over there*, points to things absent or remote in reality or only in thought.

ἦδε ἡ ἡμέρα *this (the present) day*, τόδε τὸ ὄρος *the m. before me (or us)*. ἦδε ἡ χεὶρ *(this) my hand, this hand of mine*.

Τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου (i.e. *of what was said*) καὶ τόδε (the following).

Ταῦτα μὲν δὴ σὺ λέγεις, παρ' ἡμῶν δὲ ἀπάγγελλε τάδε.

Τοιόσδε and τοιοῦτος, τοσόσδε and τοσοῦτος, ὧδε and οὕτως etc. are to be distinguished as ὅδε and οὗτος.

Κλέαρχος μὲν τοσαῦτα εἶπε· Τισσαφέρνης δὲ ὧδε ἀπεκρίνατο.

2. Observe that ὅδε (like *hic*) points to what concerns and is near (in place, time or thought) the person speaking, οὗτος (like *iste*) to what concerns the person spoken to, ἐκεῖνος (like *ille*) to what is remote in some way or other with respect to the person speaking. Moreover, these pronouns must often be rendered by adverbs.

ὅδε ἔστηκα *here I am (stand)*. — Ἡρόμην, ὅπου αὐτὸς εἶη. Οὗτος, ἔφη, ὀπισθεν προσέρχεται *there he comes behind you*. Νῆες ἐκείναι ἐπιπλέονσι *ships are coming yonder*. (Note the omission of the article in cases such as this.)

Note 1. — “*He who*,” “*that which*” are expressed by οὗτος ὅς, as in: οὗτος ὅς λέγει, or ὁ with the participle (201), as in: ὁ λέγων.

Αἰρεῖσθε τὸν ἐροῦντα *him, the person, who is to speak*.

Note 2. — καὶ οὗτος is sometimes used in the sense of καὶ αὐτός *et ipse, ipse quoque* (127, 4); so also, though less frequently, καὶ ἐκεῖνος: *too, likewise*.

Ἄγιος καὶ Σωκράτης καὶ τούτῳ ἀπεθανέτην *A. and S. too*.

Note 3. — καὶ οὗτος (= *et is, atque is*) introduces an additional qualification to a noun previously mentioned, καὶ ταῦτα (= *idque*) adds a supplementary remark to a previous statement: *and that too, and besides, and yet, although*.

Ἀπόρων ἐστὶ καὶ ἀμηχάνων, καὶ τούτων πονηρῶν, . . . *and that too, besides*.

Μένωνα οὐκ ἐξήτει, καὶ ταῦτα παρ' Ἀραιοῦ ὧν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένον *although*.

129. Relative pronouns and adverbs (66. 68. 69).

1. ὅς *who, that, which, what*, and the other simple relatives (οἷος, ὅσος, οὗ, ὅτε, ὡς) point to some **definite** object (individualizing force: limited signification).

ὅστις *whoever, whichever, whatever*, and the other compound relatives (ὅπ. . . .) point either to some **quality** of a person (or thing) or to a whole **class** (generic force: unlimited signification).

Ἔστιν Δίκης ὀφθαλμός, ὃς τὰ πάνθ' ὁρά.

Μακάριος, ὅστις οὐσίαν καὶ νοῦν ἔχει.

Note 1. — Therefore ὅστις (not ὅς) is always used after negatives:

οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις, οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ὅστις, τίς ἔστιν ὅστις; likewise πᾶς ὅστις *any person who* (plur. πάντες ὅσοι *as many as*).

Note 2. — Note the following idiomatic expressions:

ἔστιν ὅστις *some*, ἔστιν ὅτε *sometimes*, ἔστιν οὐ *somewhere, here and there*,
ἔστιν ᾧ *to some*, ἔστιν οἷ and εἰσὶν οἷ *some, sunt qui, nonnulli*.

Ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ οἷς βέλτιον τεθνάναι ἢ ζῆν sometimes and for some death is better than life.

Note 3.—ὅς has demonstrative force (116) in καὶ ὅς (and) he, ἢ δ' ὅς said he.

Οὐδεὶς ἀντέλεγε, καὶ ὃς ἡγείτο . . . no one contradicted; whereupon he advanced.

ὅσπερ points to things that are known: *qui quidem*. An. 3, 2, 10.

ὅσγῃ adds at once a reason: *quippe qui*. An. 1, 6, 5.

2. A relative pronoun, whose antecedent is in the genitive or dative case, is often put in the same case instead of in the accusative. This is called **assimilation** or attraction of the relative pronoun. If the antecedent is a demonstrative, it is dropped; if a noun, it is usually placed, without the article, at the end of the relative clause.

Ἀξιοὶ ἔσεσθε τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἣς κέκτησθε of the liberty you enjoy.

Οἱ χρησμοδοὶ ἴσασιν οὐδὲν ὧν λέγουσιν nothing of what they say.

Νῦν ἐπαινώ σε ἐφ' οἷς λέγεις τε καὶ πράττετε for what you say.

Τούτους ἄρχοντας ἐποίει ἡς κατεστρέφετο χώρας rulers of whatever land he conquered.

Ἡριππίδας ἐπορεύετο σὺν ᾗ εἶχε δυνάμει with what force he had.

Note.—The antecedent (a noun or a pronoun) is sometimes assimilated to the relative. This is called *inverted assimilation*.

Ἀνέλεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεοῖς οἷς ἔδει θύειν.

3. When two (or several) relative clauses follow in succession, and the case of the second relative pronoun differs from that of the first, it is either dropped or replaced by αὐτός (less frequently by οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος) or a personal pronoun is used.

Ἀριαῖος, ὃν ἡμεῖς ἠθέλομεν βασιλέα καθιστάναι, καὶ (sc. ᾧ) ἐδώκαμεν καὶ (sc. παρ' οὗ) ἐλάβομεν πιστά, ἡμᾶς κακῶς ποιεῖν πειρᾶται.

Ποῦ δὴ ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃς συνεθήρα ἡμῖν, καὶ σὺ μάλα ἐθαύμαζες αὐτόν;

Καὶ νῦν τί χρὴ δρᾶν; ὅστις ἐμφανῶς θεοῖς ἐχθαίρομαι, μισεῖ δέ μ' Ἑλλήνων στρατός.

130. Interrogative pronouns and adverbs (67; 69).

τίς, ποῖος, πόσος, ποῦ, πότε, πῶς are used directly and indirectly.

ὅστις, ὁποῖος, ὁπόσος, ὅπου, ὁπότε, ὅπως are used in indirect questions only.

Τίς τε καὶ πόθεν πάρει;

Μάθε πρῶτον, τίνες εἰσίν. Οὐκ ἴστε ὅ,τι ποιεῖτε.

Note.—Ὅς, ᾧ, ὃ may take the place of the indirect interrogative pronoun. Ἀκούσατε, ᾧ τρόπῳ ἡμῖν ἡ δημοκρατία κατελύθη.—Compare 179, 1.

IV. THE CASES.

131. The Greek, like other kindred languages, originally had eight cases, but in course of time lost three of them: the ablative (*whence?*), the locative (*where? when?*) and the instrumental (*whereby? wherewith?*). The lost cases are made up for partly by the genitive, partly by the dative.

A. THE ACCUSATIVE.

132. The accusative is the case of the so-called direct or nearer object, which is either external to, and merely affected by, the action (*ἐνίκησαν τοὺς πολεμίους*), or internal to, and already implied in the meaning of, the action (*τίνα νίκην ἐνίκησας* ;).

1. ACCUSATIVE OF EXTERNAL OBJECT.

133. Verbs that regularly take an external object in the accusative are called transitive, all others intransitive verbs. For verbs which are transitive in Greek, see the Lexicon.

Attention is here called to :

do good (harm) to one εὖ (κακῶς) ποιῶ τινα,
speak well (ill) of one εὖ (κακῶς) λέγω τινά,
escape the notice of λανθάνω τινά (*secretly, unawares!*),
swear, swear falsely by ὅμνυμι, ἐπιορκέω τινά.

Hence νῆ Δία *yes, by Zeus* ; οὐ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς *no, by the gods*.

am on my guard against, beware of φυλάττομαι τινα.

Οὐδεὶς ποιῶν πονηρὰ λανθάνει θεόν.

134. Even (originally) intransitive verbs, esp. such as express motion and are compounded with a preposition, are employed as transitives. *E.g.*

μένω	<i>wait, stay, remain,</i>	τινά, τι	<i>wait for, am in store for, expect,</i>
σπουδάζω	} <i>am eager, in earnest,</i>	τινά	} <i>promote, further,</i>
σπεύδω		τι	
πλέω	<i>sail, go by sea,</i>	τὴν θάλατταν	<i>sail (over) the sea.</i>

In like manner (cp. the English *to under-go dangers*) :

διαβαίνω ποταμόν, ὑφίσταμαι κινδύνους, ὑπερβαίνω ὄρος.
 παραβαίνει τοὺς νόμους, διέρχομαι τὴν χώραν, παραπλέω νῆσον etc.

135. Verbs that signify *to name, make, appoint* and the like take **two accusatives**, one of the **external object**, the other a **predicate accusative**. In the passive both accusatives become nominatives.

Δαρείος Κῦρον σατράπην ἐποίησε. Κῦρος στρατηγὸς ἀπεδείχθη.

136. The following verbs take two accusatives of the external object, one of the **person**, the other of the **thing** affected.

<i>remind of, ask, question</i>	(ἀνα-)μιμνήσκω, ἐρωτάω	} τινά τι.
<i>demand from, ask for, exact</i>	αἰτέω, ἀπαιτέω, πράττομαι	
<i>deprive of, rob of</i>	ἀφαιρέομαι, ἀποστερέω	

Ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τοὺς τῶν προγόνων κινδύνους.

Κύρον αἰτήσομεν πλοῖα καὶ ἡγεμόνα.

Τὸν πάντα δ' ὄλβον ἡμαρ ἐν μ' ἀφείλετο.

Note 1.—In the passive, the acc. of the person becomes the subject nominative, that of the thing remains unchanged: Αἰδέκης ἀπεστέρητο τὴν ἀρχήν.

Note 2.—For ἀποστερέω τινά τινος and ἀφαιρέομαι τινός τι see 147, 2. with note 2.

2. ACCUSATIVE OF INTERNAL OBJECT.

137. Sometimes a transitive or an intransitive verb takes an accusative of the internal object (**accusative of content or cognate accusative**). The object may be

1. a **noun** of kindred **etymology** or **meaning**. It is nearly always modified by an attribute (or a relative clause). The cognate accusative is more frequent in Greek than in English. (*Figura etymologica*. Compare: *vitam iucundam vivere*, to live a pleasant life.)

ταύτην τὴν στρατηγίαν στρατηγεῖν — κάλλιστον ἔργον ἐργάζεσθαι — δουλείας δουλεύειν, οἷας οὐδ' ἂν δοῦλος οὐδεὶς —

Μέγιστα καὶ ἀνοσιώτατα ἁμαρτήματα ἁμαρτάνουσιν.

πορεύεσθαι τοὺς πρώτους σταθμούς — τὸν ἱερὸν πόλεμον στρατεῦσαι — ἄπιμεν, ἤνπερ ἤλθομεν, ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ ὁδόν;

Ζήσεις βίον κράτιστον, ἣν θυμοῦ κρατῆς.

Note.—The modifying attribute may be wanting in certain idiomatic phrases with pregnant meaning, as in φυλακὰς φυλάττειν to keep watch and ward, φόρον φέρειν to pay tribute, and some others.

2. or an **attribute** (sometimes a noun, sometimes the neuter of an adjective or pronoun) relating to a noun that is understood.

Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν = Ὀλυμπικὴν νίκην νικᾶν,

ἡδὺ γελᾶν to laugh heartily — δεινὰ ὑβρίζειν to commit an outrageous insult, πάντα νικᾶν, οὐδὲν φροντίζειν, τὰ ἄλλα ἐπιμελεῖσθαι etc.

Οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις πάντ' ἀνὴρ εὐδαιμονεῖ.

138. Many transitive verbs take two accusatives, one a cognate accusative, the other of the external object. See 133.

Βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς τὰ αἰσχιστὰ αἰκίζεται.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι πολλὰ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν ἡδικήκασιν καὶ μέγала.

Note. — In the passive the acc. of the external object becomes the subject nominative, the cognate acc. is retained :

ἄλλην εὐεργεσίαν εὐεργετηθεὶς — οὐδὲν ἀδικούμενος.

3. GREEK ACCUSATIVE — ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT — ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE.

139. The accusative is sometimes somewhat loosely used after verbs that express a state or condition, as well as after adjectives, in order to limit their application. (Accus. of limitation; **Greek Accus.** Compare: *os humerosque deo similis.*)

κάμνω τὴν κεφαλὴν *suffer from my head, have a headache;*

κάμνω τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς *suffer from my eyes, have sore eyes.*

(τὸ) ὄνομα, γένος, εἶδος *by name, by birth — race, in appearance, in form.*

(τὸ) εὖρος, ὕψος, βάθος, πλῆθος, κάλλος *in breadth, . . . (its) breadth being . . .*

Βέλτιόν ἐστι σῶμά γ' ἢ ψυχὴν νοσεῖν.

Τυφλὸς τὰ τ' ὦτα τὸν τ' νοῦν τὰ τ' ὄμματ' εἶ.

140. The accusative of extent (of space and time) answers the questions: *how far?* (*for*) *how long?*

Τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐ μείον ἢ μύρια στάδια ἀπείχον.

Ψευδόμενος οὐδεὶς λανθάνει πολλὸν χρόνον.

Note 1. — τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς *triginta annos natus.*

and: ἐνάτην ἡμέραν (*this being the ninth day =*) *eight days ago (before).*

Note 2. — The terminal accusative without a preposition (*whither?*) is found only in poetry.

In prose a preposition must be used; hence only εἰς Ἀθήνας *Athenas.*

141. Very many accusatives of content, of restriction and of extent have by frequent use become adverbs or adverbial phrases (**Adverbial Acc.**).

Οὐδὲν *in no respect, not at all,*

τί *in what respect? why?*

πολύ *much, by far, multo,*

(τὰ) πάντα *in all respects, in every way, in all,*

(τὸ) πρῶτον } *in the first place,*

(τὴν) πρώτην } *at first,*

μακρὰν *far, a long way,*

τὶ *in any (some) respect, to some extent, at all,*

τὰλλα *in other respects, for the rest,*

τίνα τρόπον; — τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, *in what manner? in this manner, thus,*

τὸ πρὶν, τὸ νῦν *formerly; nowa-days, at present,*

πολλά *in many respects, often,*

τὰ πολλά *for the most part, generally,*

ἀρχήν at all, at first, from the beginning, τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον as far as depends on me (him), as far as
 τὸ λοιπὸν for the rest, for the (in) future, I am (he is) concerned. 199, 5.
 τὴν ταχίστην (ὁδὸν) as soon as possible, ὁπόσῃν professedly, pretendedly, ostensibly.

Note.—For the acc. absolute see 203, 4.

B. THE GENITIVE.

142. The Greek Genitive is partly **genitive proper** and partly represents the original **ablative** (*whence-case*) which denotes the source of an action. This can be either material (*separation — comparison — matter*) or mental (*cause*).

1. THE GENITIVE PROPER.

143. The **possessive genitive** with nouns and adjectives, as also after εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι (*to belong to, be owned by; to be the part, characteristic, in the power of; to betoken, give evidence of* etc.) denotes the owner or author.

ἡ Κύρου στρατιά — τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος, τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων etc.

ἱερὸς ὁ χῶρος τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος — Κίμων Μιλτιάδου, Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου.

ἐν Ἀιδου (sc. τῇ οἰκίᾳ), εἰς Ἀιδου. Compare: at my brother's.

Πενίαν φέρειν οὐ παντός, ἀλλ' ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ — but ἐμὸν ἐστίν.

Compare: *cuiusvis hominis est errare* — but *meum est*.

144. The **objective genitive**, which denotes the object of an action or feeling, is used

1. with nouns which denote an action (compare *cupiditas gloriae*):

ἡ τῆς πατριδος σωτηρία — ἡ ἐπιθυμία ἡδονῶν,

τὸ μῖσος Πausανίου the hatred of (felt against) P. (subj. hatred of [felt by] Paus.),

βία τῶν πολιτῶν against the will of the citizens,

δι' αἰσχύνην ἀλλήλων καὶ Κύρου from a sense of shame before.

2. with judicial verbs, nouns and adjectives that denote a charge or crime. E.g.

to accuse of, charge with αἰτιάομαι, γράφομαί τινά τινος.

to convict, detect one doing, catch in αἰρέω τινά τινος — ἀλίσκομαί τινος. guilty of αἵτιος, ἀναίτιός τινος.

Ἐάν τις ἀλφῇ τῆς κακώσεως τῶν γονέων, δεδέσθω.

3. with verbs and adjectives expressing the following notions (and their opposites) Digitized by Microsoft®

- desire* : ἐπιθυμέω, ἐράω, ἐφίεμαι, ὀρέγομαι τινος.
knowledge : ἔμπειρος, ἄπειρος, ἐπιστήμων τινός.
memory : μέμνημαι, μνήμων — ἐπιλανθάνομαι τινος.
concern : ἐπιμέλομαι, φροντίζω — ἀμελέω τινός,
 μέλει μοί τινος — ἐπιμελής, ἀμελής τινος.
participation : κοινωνέω, μετέχω — μεταδίδωμί τινος.
power : ἄρχω, βασιλεύω — κύριος, ἐγκρατής τινος, see 148, 2.
plenty : ἐμπίμπλημι, πληρόω — πλήρης, μεστός, κενός τινος.

Ὁ γραμμάτων ἄπειρος οὐ βλέπει βλέπων.

Ἄνθρωπος ὦν μέμνησο τῆς κοινῆς τύχης.

4. after verbs that signify :

to seize, grasp, touch : λαμβάνομαι, ἅπτομαι τινος.

to cling, — hit, find : ἔχομαι, τυγχάνω τινός.

to obtain, miss, lose : λαγχάνω, ἀμαρτάνω τινός.

to be mistaken, disappointed; experience : ψεύδομαι, πειράομαι τινος.

Ἐπ' ἔστι καὶ σοὶ τῶνδε συγγνώμης τυχεῖν.

Ἐσφάλημεν τῆς δόξης — πολλῶν κακῶν πεπειράμεθα.

Note. — With many of the verbs that belong to 3 and 4, the objective genitive is at the same time partitive.

145. 1. The **partitive genitive** is the genitive of the **whole** of which a part is taken. It has nearly always the predicate position (121). It is more frequent in Greek than in Latin, and may be used wherever there is an expressed or implied relation of whole to part.

τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ σοφοί — (but only οἱ θνητοὶ ἄνθρωποι) —

ὁ ἄριστος ἀπάντων — τίς ἡμῶν — οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν —

Θῆβαι τῆς Βοιωτίας — ποῦ γῆς; ubi terrarum? —

ὁππότε τῆς ἡμέρας — εἰς τοῦθ' ὕβρεως (eo vecordiae).

Ἄριστεὺς ἤθελε καὶ αὐτὸς τῶν μενόντων εἶναι.

2. Accordingly, the partitive genitive may be dependent upon any verb, if its action affects only a part and not the whole of the object. It follows, therefore, especially

a) verbs that signify *to eat, to drink, to take, to taste*, if only part of the food etc. is taken.

Τῶν κηρίων ὅσοι ἔφαγον, πάντες ἄφρονες ἐγίγνοντο.

Ὀλίγοι σίτου ἐγένεσαντο. — but : Σωκράτης τὸ φάρμακον ἔπιεν.

b) verbs and adjectives that signify *participation or fulness*. See 144, 3.

Note 1. — καινόν τι (aliquid novi) [not : καινοῦ τι],

οὐδὲν ἀγαθόν (nihil boni) [not : οὐδὲν ἀγαθοῦ].

Note 2. — When a partitive genitive depends on a numeral adjective, the latter agrees in gender with the genitive :

ὁ λοιπὸς τοῦ χρόνου — τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλήν — τοῦ σίτου τὸν ἥμισυν.

146. The **genitive of quality** is used almost exclusively with definite numbers to express size or age. An. 1, 2, 8.

Τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν — τείχος εὖρος εἴκοσι ποδῶν, ὕψος δὲ ἑκατόν —
Πρόξενος ἦν, ὅτε ἀπέθνησκεν, ἑτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα.

Note. — In other instances, quality is expressed by the Greek accusative. 139 sq.

2. THE GENITIVE WITH ABLATIVE FORCE.

147. The **genitive of separation**

is used with verbs (and adjectives of kindred meaning) that signify

1. *to separate, remove, free* and the like.

Here belongs: *φείδομαί τινος I spare.*

Ἀπέχει ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίου ἐβδομήκοντα.

2. *to deprive, be in want of, need* and the like.

Note in particular: *δεῖ μοί τινος I need something.*

Ὁ μὴδὲν ἀδικῶν οὐδενὸς δέεται νόμον.

Note 1. — “*I ask something of some one*” means *δέομαί τινός τι*, if the thing asked for is expressed by a neuter adjective or pronoun. Otherwise, *αἰτῶ* with two accusatives is generally used.

E.g. Ὑμῶν δέομεθα ταῦτα, but: *Κῦρον ἤτησαν μισθόν.*

Note 2. See 136. — Ἀφαιρέομαι takes also *τινός τι*.

3. *to begin* and *to cease* :

ἄρχω I begin (what *others* continue): *τοῦ λόγου open the discussion.*

ἄρχομαι (I begin what *I myself* continue): *τοῦ λόγου my speech.*

ἄρχομαι ἀπό, ἐκ τινος from, with, at : *ἀπὸ* or *ἐκ* τῶν θεῶν.

παύω cause to stop, τινά τινος restrain, prevent ; *depose, divest* (ἀρχῆς).

παύομαι, λήγω τινός quit, cease, desist from (ὀργῆς).

Πειρᾶσθε σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἄρχεσθαι παντὸς ἔργου.

Ἐπauσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Τιμόθεον τῆς στρατηγίας.

4. *to perceive, hear* etc., to denote the person who is heard :

ἀκούω, μαnθάνω, αἰσθάνομαι, πυνθάνομαι.

Ἀκούσεσθε ἐμοῦ πᾶσαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

Note. — The thing that is heard etc. is generally put in the accusative. There is, however, a difference between

ἀκούω, αἰσθάνομαί τι I hear, learn, notice, perceive something ; and

ἀκούω, αἰσθάνομαί τινος (persons or things) : *listen, harken, give heed, attend to, obey.*

Ἀκούσαντες τὸν θόρυβον οὐχ ὑπέμειναν.

Ἄκουε πάντων, ἐκλέγου δ' ἃ συμφέρει.

Νέος ὢν ἀκούειν τῶν γερατέρων θέλε.

148. The genitive of comparison is used

1. with comparatives. It is equivalent to ἤ with a nom., acc., (gen.) or dat.

Σιγή ποτ' ἐστὶν αἰρετωτέρα λόγου — cf. *lucē clarīus*.

Φιλεῖ δ' ἑαυτοῦ πλείον οὐδεὶς οὐδένα.

Προσῆκει μοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων ἄρχειν (= ἡ ἐτέροις).

2. with verbs and adjectives involving comparison, i.e. such as denote

superiority: περιγίγνομαι, στρατηγέω, ἡγέομαι (cf. 144, 3) etc.;

inferiority: ἡττάομαι — ὑστερέω etc., *am (come) later than (too late for)*.

Ἀνθρωπος ξυνέσει ὑπερέχει τῶν ἄλλων.

Παυσανίας εἰς Ἀλῖαρτον ὑστέρησεν Λυσάνδρου.

Note. — κρατέω τινός: *lord it over, am master of*: κρατοῦσι πάντων οἱ θεοί.

but κρατέω τινά: *conquer, vinco*: ἐκρατήσαμεν μάχαις Συρακοσίου.

ἡγέομαι τινος: *am leader (head) of, command*: στρατεύματος.

ἡγέομαι τινι: *lead = guide, show the way to*: ναυσίν.

149. The genitive of material denotes the material of which anything consists or is made or what it contains. The Latin has here *ex aliqua re*.

παράδεισος παντοίων δένδρων, γέρρα δασειῶν βοῶν (β. here *ox-hides*).

Οἱ στέφανοι οὐκ ἔων ἢ ῥόδων ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ χρυσίῳ.

150. The genitive of cause, after verbs and adjectives denoting mental states, designates the person or thing that causes an emotion. Comp. 159, 2. Such verbs are:

εὐδαιμονίζω, μακαρίζω τινά τινος *count one happy for*,

χαλεπαίνω, ὀργίζομαι τινί τινος *am angry with one on account of*.

Εὐδαιμονίζω ὑμᾶς τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἧς κέκτησθε.

151. The genitive of price denotes the price after verbs (and adjectives) that signify:

to buy, to sell: ὠνέομαι — πωλέω, ἀποδίδομαί τί τινος,

to value, to think worthy: τιμᾶω, ἀξιόω — ἄξιος, ἀνάξιος.

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰγάθ' οἱ θεοί.

Ἱητρός γὰρ ἀνὴρ πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων *worth as much as*.

Thus: πολλοῦ *magna, dear* — ὀλίγου, μικροῦ *parvo, cheap*, πλείονος, ἐλαχίστου etc. — μισθοῦ *mercede, for money, for a salary*. — τιμᾶσθαι τι πολλοῦ *magna aestimare*.

Note especially the phrase: περὶ πολλοῦ (πλείονος, πλείστου, παντός, οὐδενός) ποιεῖσθαι *magni, pluris, etc., facere, to make much of, etc., to value highly, etc.*

152. The genitive of time stands

1. *without an attribute*, in answer to the question: *at what time?*
(General statements of time!)

νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας — θέρους *aestate*, χειμῶνος *hieme*,
τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ *quotannis* — τοῦ μηνὸς *every month* (117, 1. extr.).

2. *with an attribute*, in answer to the question: *since or within what time?*

πολλοῦ, πλείστου χρόνου *for a long, very long time*.

πέντε, δέκα ἡμερῶν *within five, ten days*.

153. The genitive is used with many verbs, one of whose component parts is a **preposition** that requires the genitive (162, 3). So especially with:

ἀπό: ἀποτρέπω τινός *turn away from*, ἀπογινώσκω τινός *despair of*,

147 ἀφίστημί τινος *cause to revolt from*, ἀφίσταμαι τινος *revolt from*,

ἐκ, ἐξ: ἐκβάλλω τινά τινος *banish*, ἐκπίπτω τινός *am banished*,

147 ἐξίστημί τινά τινος *remove*, ἐξίσταμαι τινος *depart, retire*,

κατά meaning “down upon, against,” in a hostile sense:

καταγελάω τινός *laugh at*,

καταφρονέω τινός *despise*,

κατηγορέω “*speak agt.*” = *accuse*,

καταψηφίζομαι “*vote agt.*,” *condemn*,

πρό: προαιρέομαι τινος *prefer*,

προκρίνω τινός *praefero alicui*,

148 προτίθημί τινος *antepono alicui*,

προίστημί τινος *praefero alicui* etc.

Πολλῶν κατέγνωνσαν θάνατον (κατεγνώσθη θάνατος) *μηδισμού*.

C. THE DATIVE.

154. The Greek dative has **two functions**, one of its own (**the dative proper**), the other representing the Latin ablative (**the dative of accompaniment, of means or instrument, the locative dative**).

1. THE DATIVE PROPER OR OF INDIRECT OBJECT.

155. Very many (transitive as well as intransitive) verbs and adjectives¹ take a **dative of the person** (or thing) to whom anything is done. Most of the verbs of this kind govern other cases in English.

Ἡ μορῖα δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις κακά.

Νόμοις ἔπεσθαι τοῖς ἐπιχωρίοις καλόν.

Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεὶς, ὅστις οὐχ αὐτῷ φίλος.

Note. — εὐχομαι τινί τι *wish one something*: ὑμῖν ἀγαθά.

εὐχομαι θεοῖς τι *promise the gods*: σωτήρια, δεκάτην,

¹ esp. βοηθῶ τινί *help*,

δουλεύω *serve*,

ἔπομαι, ἀκολουθῶ *follow*,

πειθομαι *obey*,

πιστεῦν, πέποιθα *trust*,

ἀρκέω *suffice, help*,

ἀπειλέω *threaten*,

πρέπει, προσήκει *it becomes*,

ὀργίζομαι *am angry with (at)*,

συμφέρει *it is of advantage*.

or *implore the g. for, implore something from the g.*: σωτηρίαν, σφάζειν.
φθονέω τινί τινος *begrudge one something* (150).

156. The **dative of advantage** (or disadvantage) designates the person (or thing) for whose sake, benefit or advantage (disadvantage) anything is done or exists, at whose disposal it is etc. So especially with εἶναι and γίγνεσθαι.

Ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος.

Ἐκαστος οὐχὶ τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῇ μητρὶ μόνον γεγένηται, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῇ πατρίδι.

157. Closely akin are the following varieties:

1. The **ethical dative** denotes in general the person who is morally or mentally interested in an action. In particular it designates

a) the person who **desires** the performance of an action.

Τί σοι μαθήσομαι; *what do you want me to learn?* — *tell me, what . . . ?*

Μή μοι θορυβήσῃτε *pray, do not raise an uproar.*

Τούτῳ πάνν μοι προσέχετε τὸν νοῦν *I beg you to pay close attention to this.*

b) the person whose **feelings** (*joy, surprise, distress, impatience*) are awakened by an action [often untranslatable].

Πῶς ἡμῖν ἔχεις; *how is our darling?* comp. *quid mihi Celsus agit?* = "*How fares my Celsus?*"

ᾧ τέκνον, ἡ βίβηκεν ἡμῖν ὁ ξένος; *O daughter, is the stranger gone at length?*

c) the person with whose **mind** or **view** anything accords.

Οὕτως ἔχει σοι ταῦτα *such is the case — you understand?*

Ὅ ἐσθλὸς εὐγενὴς ἐμοί γ' ἀνὴρ — *at least to my mind, in my opinion.*

2. The **dative of agent** denotes the personal agent or author of an action. This dative:

is always used with the verb. adj. in -τέος: ἡμῖν ποιητέον *nobis faciendum est*, and

often with the passive, esp. the perf. pass. (instead of ὑπό with the genit.):

τὰ ὑμῖν πεπραγμένα *your achievements — your policy.*

Ἐὰν ἐκεῖ νικῶμεν, πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποιήται.

3. The **dative of reference**: "*judging from the point of view of one who,*" "*with respect to one (doing),*" "*when or as one [you] . . .*" Compare: *in universum aestimanti.*

Διαβάντι, εἰσπλέοντι (*as you sail in*), προιούσιν. An. 3, 5, 15; 6, 4, 1; 3, 2, 22.

Τῷ γὰρ καλῶς πράσσουντι πᾶσα γῆ πατρίς.

Likewise γίγνεται μοι βουλομένῳ, ἡδομένῳ, ἀχθομένῳ,
I am pleased with it, glad of it, vexed at it.
 Ἐπανέλθωμεν, εἰ σοι ἡδομένῳ ἐστίν *if you please.*

Note. — In the phrase ὄνομά μοι ἐστὶ (*nīhi nomen est*), the name is always put in the same case as ὄνομα: Ἐμοὶ δ' ὄνομα κλυτὸν Αἴθων.

2. THE DATIVE OF UNION.

158. The dative of union and accompaniment denotes union, approach or concurrence, in both a friendly and a hostile sense. Here the English generally uses the preposition *with*.

1. It follows verbs, adjectives and adverbs to denote the person (or thing) with whom any sort of union (or its opposite) is entered into; thus esp.

διαλέγομαι <i>speaking, converse,</i>	ὀμιλέω <i>associate, mingle,</i>
μάχομαι, πολεμέω <i>fight, make war,</i>	σπένδομαι <i>make a treaty,</i>
ὁμολογέω, ὁμονοέω <i>agree,</i>	κεράννυμι, μείγνυμι <i>mix,</i>
κοινωνέω, μετέχω, μεταδίδωμι 144, 3.	ἅμα, ὁμοῦ <i>together with,</i>

χράομαι *τινι utor alqo, alqo re make use of, employ; deal with, treat; have as.*

Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὺτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός. Ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

Θεῷ μάχεσθαι δεινόν ἐστὶ καὶ τύχη.

Note. — Πολεμεῖν and μάχεσθαι σύν *τινι* or *μετά τινος* mean:
to fight with = in alliance with one, as one's ally.

2. It denotes accompaniment of military forces (mostly without σύν):

ὀλίγῳ στρατεύματι ἐφέπεσθαι *parva manu.*
 δισχιλίῳις ὀπλίταις στρατεύειν.

3. It stands with αὐτός “*together with*,” — “*even inclusive of*,” and: ὁ αὐτός *τινι*, “*the same as*.”

Μίαν ναῦν λαμβάνουσιν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν *with all the crew — men and all.*
 Ἐν ταυτῇ ἦσθα τούτοις *at the same place as these.*

4. It is often qualified by σύν (168, 27): σύν τοῖς θεοῖς.

3. THE INSTRUMENTAL USES OF THE DATIVE.

159. The dative (as instrumental case) is used like the ablative in Latin.

1. The dative of instrument denotes the means or instrument by which anything is accomplished. So especially with *χράομαι*.

Οὐδεὶς ἔπαινον ἡδοναῖς ἐκτήσατο.

Χρήσεται ἡμῖν βασιλεύς, ὅ,τι ἂν βούληται.

2. The **dative of cause** denotes the motive or cause. So esp. with verbs denoting emotion. See 150.

εὐνοία, ὕβρει, φθόνῳ, φόβῳ ποιεῖν τι *out of kindness* etc.

Ἀβουλία τὰ πολλὰ βλάπτονται βροτοί *suffer harm because of*.

Χαλεπῶς ἔφερον οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν.

Note. — Ἐπί is often added to this dative in connection with verbs denoting emotion.

θανυμάζειν ἐπὶ ποιήσει, μέγα φρονεῖν ἐπ' ἀρετῇ etc.

Χαίρειν ἐπ' αἰσχροῖς ἡδοναῖς οὐ χροῖ ποτε.

3. The **dative of manner** denotes manner or attendant circumstances. It is generally accompanied by an attribute.

τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ, οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ *in this way, in no wise,*

τῇδε, ταύτῃ, δρόμῳ, βία, κρῶγῃ, σιγῇ,

δημοσίᾳ publice, ἰδίᾳ privatim, κοινῇ jointly,

τῷ ὄντι, ἔργῳ *in deed, in fact, really,*

λόγῳ, προφάσει *avowedly, professedly, pretendedly* (141),

παντὶ σθένει *with all one's might*, πάσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ *by every means and device*.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κρίνουσι βῶν καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ.

4. The **dative of degree of difference** with comparative expressions denotes measure or degree of difference: *by how much* . . .

πολλῷ (μακρῷ) κρείττον *much or by far better*, ὀλίγῳ ἐλάττους *triacosion*,

πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον *many years later*, πόλει λογίμῃ ἀσθενέστερος.

ὅσῳ — τοσούτῳ: quo — eo, the — the.

Note. — Besides πολλῷ etc., the adverbial accusative (141) is often used: πολὺ χεῖρον, ὀλίγον πρότερον, as always οὐδέν, τί and τί (never οὐδενί etc.).

4. THE LOCATIVE DATIVE.

160. The dative (as locative case), which corresponds to the Latin ablative of place and time, is used

1. as **dative of place** in answer to the question: "where?" In prose a preposition (ἐν, παρά, ὑπό) is always added — except in the adverbial expressions τῇδε, ταύτῃ, ἧ — κύκλῳ — and in the locatives Μαραθῶνι, Ἀθήνησιν (51).

2. as **dative of time** in answer to the question: "when?"

a) without ἐν (dates or names of festivals!):

ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, τῇ ὕστεραίᾳ, τετάρτῳ ἔτει,

τῷ ἐπιόντι μηνί, Παναθηναίοις, —

b) with ἐν (= *during, within the space of, in the course of*, see 152, 2):

Ἐν ἔτεσιν ἑβδομήκοντα ἔξῃ σοι ἀπιέναι.

Ἐν νυκτὶ βουλὴ τοῖς σοφοῖσι γίγνεται.

Note.—To be distinguished: τὴν ἡμέραν (140), ἡμέρας (152), τῆς ἡμέρας (152), τῇ ἡμέρᾳ and ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

161. The dative is used with verbs one of whose component parts is a preposition that requires the dative:

σύν: σύνειμι	am together with,	συμμαχέω	fight in alliance with,
158: συμπονέω	toil together with,	συμπράττω	work with, concur, help,
ἐν: ἐνειμι	am in, at,	ἐμμένω	abide by,
160: ἐμπίπτω	fall into,	ἐντυγχάνω	come upon, find,
ἐπί: ἐπιβουλεύω	plot against,	ἐπιδίδωμι	give in addition,
158: ἐπιτίθεμαι	attack,	ἐπιτρέπω	give up, commit;
less frequently after verbs compounded with παρά, ὑπό: πάρεμι, ὑπόκειμαι.			

V. PREPOSITIONS.

162. 1. All prepositions were originally adverbs. Homer, Herodotus and the Attic poets still regard them as such, whilst in standard prose only πρὸς (*besides, in addition*, in: πρὸς δέ and πρὸς δὲ καί) is used adverbially.

2. As adverbial locative particles, the prepositions are frequently joined to the oblique cases in order to bring out more clearly, and define more plainly, their local meaning. Broadly speaking, prepositions

with the genitive	} answer the question	whence? whereof?
with the dative		where? wherewith?
with the accusative		whither? how far?

3. In many cases, however, the Greeks took a different view of things from ours and, in consequence, expressed the same thought by means of different prepositions. Compare: στρατεῦμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων *with this money*—δεῖν ἐκ δένδρων *to tie up to trees*—ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς *on the left*.

4. USES AND MEANINGS OF THE PREPOSITIONS.

		GENITIVE	DATIVE	ACCUSATIVE
with one case	ἀντί	<i>instead of, for</i>		
	ἀπό	<i>from, away (down) from</i>		
	ἐκ, ἐξ	<i>out of, from, in conse- quence of</i>		
	πρό	<i>before, in behalf of</i>		
	ἐν		<i>in, at, during</i>	
	σύν		<i>together with</i>	
	εἰς			<i>to, into, against</i>
	ἀνά			<i>up along, over, through</i>

USES AND MEANINGS OF THE PREPOSITIONS. — *Concluded.*

		GENITIVE	DATIVE	ACCUSATIVE
with two cases	διά	through		owing to, thanks to, on account of
	κατά	down from; down upon, against		down along, over, according to
	μετά	with		after, post
	ὑπέρ	above, super, for, pro		beyond
with three cases	ἀμφί	about, de	about, on account of	about
	ἐπί	upon	upon, because of, for the purpose of	up to, against, towards, in quest of
	παρά	from beside, on the part of	by the side, near, at	alongside of, by and beyond, against, during
	περί πρός ὑπό	on, concerning, de by, from, on the part of from beneath, under, by (agent !), through	about, around at, near, besides under, sub w. abl.	about towards, against to a place and under, sub w. acc.

5. The prepositional adverbs take the genitive:

ἀνεν	without,	sine,	ἄχρι and μέχρι as far as, until,
ἐκτός	outside,	extra,	ἔξω out of, without,
ἐντός	inside,	intra,	εἰσω into, within,
μεταξύ	between,	inter,	ἐγγύς and πλησίον near, prope,
πλὴν	except,	praeter,	πόρρω and πρόσω far from,
πέραν	on the other side, trans,	πέρα beyond, ultra,	
ἐμπροσθεν	in front of, before,	ἐνεκα (ἐνεκεν) for the sake of, causā,	
ὀπισθεν	behind, after,	ἐναντίον opposite, in presence of, coram,	
ἐκατέρωθεν,	ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἔνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν	from both sides, etc.	

163. USES AND MEANINGS OF THE PREPOSITIONS.

- 'Αμφί with the ACCUSATIVE (Gen., Dat.) = περί with the acc., about.
 - of PLACE: οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἀραιοῖν, 124 note.
 - of TIME: ἀμφὶ μέσας νύκτας about midnight.
 - FIGURATIVELY: ἀμφὶ τὰ πενήκοντα ἔτη about, circiter.
- 'Ανά with the ACCUSATIVE: up, up along, over (opp. to κατά).
 - of PLACE: ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμόν, ῥοὺν up the river.
ἀνὰ τὸ πεδίον, τὰ ὄρη over, through, upon.
 - of TIME: ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν all day long.
 - FIGURATIVELY: ἀνὰ κράτος to the extent of one's power, ἀνὰ λόγον in due proportion.
 - DISTRIBUTIVELY: ἀνὰ πέντε five each, ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν every day.

3. **Ἀντί** with the GENITIVE: **instead of, for, in return for.**

αἰρεῖσθαι τὸ χεῖρον ἀντὶ τοῦ βελτίονος.

τιμωρώμεθα τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀνθ' ὧν ὑβρίσθημεν.

4. **Ἀπό** with the GENITIVE: **from, away from, off from.**

a) of PLACE: ἀφ' ἵππου *from the horse, on horseback*, ἀπὸ Σάρδεων.

b) of TIME: ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου *from (ever since) this time*.

c) FIGURATIVELY: καλεῖσθαι ἀπὸ τινος *to be named after one*.

means: στρατεύμα συλλέγειν ἀπὸ τῶν χρημάτων *with*.

cause: ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ τολμήματος *for, in consequence of*.

5. **Διά** with the GENITIVE: **through (the midst of).**

a) of PLACE: *per*, διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως *through the center of the city*.

inter, διὰ χειρῶν ἔχειν *in hand, to be working at*.

b) of INTERVAL: διὰ πέντε σταδίων *at a distance of*.

διὰ πολλοῦ (ὀλίγου) *longo interiecto tempore*.

c) of MEDIUM: *per*, δι' ἑρμηνέως *through (the medium of) an interpreter*.

6. **Διά** with the ACCUSATIVE: **on account of, owing to, by the help of.**

mostly of CAUSE and AGENCY: διὰ ταῦτα *on this account, for this reason*,

διὰ προδοσίαν, διὰ ἡμᾶς *owing to us* (whether merit or demerit).

7. **Εἰς (ἐς)** with the ACCUSATIVE: **into, against = in c. acc.**

a) of PLACE: εἰς τὴν πόλιν *into the city*, εἰς πολεμίους ἰέναι *against*.

b) of TIME, limit: εἰς τὴν ἑσπέραν “into eventide” = *until (on, at, for, toward) the evening*.

or extension: εἰς τὸ λοιπὸν *for (in) the future*.

c) FIGURATIVELY, purpose: διδόναι, χρῆσθαι εἰς τι *for*.

w. numerals: εἰς (τοὺς) ἑκατὸν *about (to the number of) a hundred*.

8. **Ἐκ, ἐξ** with the GENITIVE: **out of, from within, ex (opp. to εἰς).**

a) of PLACE: ἐκ τῆς πόλεως φεύγειν, ἐκ τῆς γῆς φύεσθαι.

b) of TIME: ἐκ παιδῶν *from childhood*, ἐκ παλαιοῦ *from ancient times*.

ἐκ τούτου *from (after) that time, thereupon*, ἐξ οὗ *ex quo, since*.

c) FIGURATIVELY, congruity: ἐκ τῶν παρόντων *as the state of things would require*.

consequence: ἐκ τούτων *in consequence of this*.

manner: ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου *in every possible manner*.

9. **Ἐν** with the DATIVE: **in, within, at, on, in c. abl.**

a) of PLACE: ἐν Ἀθήναις, ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν *among*. πεφευγῆναι ἐν τοῖς ὀχυροῖς.

ἄτμος ἐν τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ Πόντῳ, *on (by) the shore of*.

b) of TIME: ἐν νυκτί, ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς *during*, 160, 2.

c) FIGURATIVELY: ἐν φόβῳ εἶναι, ἐλπίδας ἔχειν ἐν τινι.

10. **Ἐπὶ** with the GENITIVE: **upon.**

a) of PLACE, where?: ἐφ' ἄρματος ὀχεῖσθαι, — ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους *on top of*.

whither?: ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας, ἐπ' οὐκὸν ἀπέναι *in the direction of, towards*.

- b) of TIME: ἐπὶ Κροίσου βασιλεύοντος *during (in) the reign.*
ἐπ' ἐμοῦ *me vivente*, οἱ ἐφ' ἡμῶν *our contemporaries.*
- c) FIGURATIVELY: ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ *by himself, alone*, ἐπὶ καιροῦ *as circumstances suggested.*
- d) DISTRIBUTIVELY: ἐπὶ τεττάρων πορεύεσθαι *four men deep.*
11. **Ἐπὶ** with the DATIVE: **upon.**
- a) of PLACE, where?: ἐπὶ ναυσίν, πόλις ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ οἰκουμένη *situated by the seaside.*
- b) of TIME, “*immediately after*”: ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ σημείῳ, ἐπὶ τούτοις.
- c) FIGURATIVELY, charge: οἱ ἐπὶ τῷ στρατεύματι, οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ πόλει.
dependency: ἐφ' ὑμῖν ἐστι *penes vos*, ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ γίνεσθαι *to fall into the hands of.*
cause (with verbs denoting emotion 159, 2): χαίρειν ἐπ' αἰσχροῖς ἡδοναῖς.
condition: ἐπὶ τούτοις *on such terms*, ἐφ' ᾧ τε *on condition that*, 180, 2. d.
object: ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἄγειν, ἐπὶ βλάβῃ, ἐπὶ τῷ κερδαίνειν *with a view to.*
in honor of: ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ, ἐπὶ Λεωνίδᾳ.
12. **Ἐπὶ** with the ACCUSATIVE: **towards, against.**
- a) of PLACE: ἐφ' ἵππον ἀναβαίνειν, ὁδὸς ἐπὶ Σούσα φέρονσα, ἰέναι, πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τινα, *in both a friendly and a hostile sense.*
- b) of TIME: ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας, ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον *for the space of.*
- c) FIGURATIVELY: object (*in quest of*): ἐπὶ λείαν (*praedatum*) ἐξίέναι, ἐφ' ὕδωρ πέμπειν *to fetch.*
13. **Κατὰ** with the GENITIVE: **down from, down upon = against.**
- a) of PLACE: κατ' οὐρανοῦ, κατὰ τῶν ὀρώων, τειχῶν ῥίπτεσθαι — οἰκεῖν κατὰ γῆς *beneath (where?), δύναι κατὰ γῆς beneath (whither?).*
- b) FIGURATIVELY: *down upon = against:* λέγειν κατὰ τιος, cf. 153.
14. **Κατὰ** with the ACCUSATIVE: **down along, over (extension), according.**
- a) of PLACE: κατὰ τὸν ποταμόν *down the river*, κατ' ἀγρούς *ruri*, κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς *opposite.*
- b) of TIME: κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον *in (at, during) that time.*
- c) FIGURATIVELY, reference: τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον.
congruity: κατὰ δύναμιν *to the extent of one's power*; κατὰ τοὺς νόμους *according.*
manner: κατὰ τάχος — καθ' ἡσυχίαν *at leisure.*
κατὰ μικρόν little by little, into small pieces.
with numbers: ἀπέθανον κατὰ ἑξακισχιλίου ἀνδρας *about.*
- d) DISTRIBUTIVELY, by: καθ' ἓνα *one at a time*, κατ' ἄνδρα *viritim*, καθ' ἡμέραν *day by day*, κατ' ἔτος, κατ' ἐνιαυτόν *every year.*
15. **Μετά** with the GENITIVE: (in company) **with, amid.**
- attendance, company, alliance: εἶναι μετὰ τιος *to side with*, μάχεσθαι μετὰ τιος *in alliance with*, οἱ μετὰ Κύρου C. and his followers.
manner, attendant circumstances: μετὰ δακρύων, κινδύνων *amid tears, dangers.*

16. **Μετά** with the ACCUSATIVE: *after, next to, post, secundum*.
 a) of TIME: *μετὰ τὴν μάχην, μετὰ ταῦτα, μεθ' ἡμέραν at daybreak.*
 b) of RANK, SUCCESSION: *θείτατον μετὰ θεοῦς ἡ ψυχή.*
17. **Παρά** with the GENITIVE: *from (beside)*.
 of PLACE: *ἦκειν παρὰ βασιλέως, αἰτεῖν, μανθάνειν παρὰ φίλων.*
18. **Παρά** with the DATIVE: *by (the side of), with*.
 of PLACE, esp. with names of persons: *παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ εἶναι, παρὰ τοῖς Μήδοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς Πέρσαις.*—*παρὰ τῇ πόλει ὀρμίζεσθαι, παρὰ τῷ βωμῷ θύειν.*
19. **Παρά** with the ACCUSATIVE: *to or towards, alongside*.
 a) of PLACE: *πέμπειν πρέσβεις παρὰ Φίλιππον.*
παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν πορεύεσθαι, οἰκεῖν alongside, on the shore of.
 b) of TIME: *παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον per totam vitam.*
 c) FIGURATIVELY:
going by and beyond: παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, ὅρκους (opp. κατά) against.
difference, by: παρὰ πολύ by far, παρὰ τοσοῦτον, παρ' ὀλίγον.
compared with: παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους εὐτακτος.
in proportion to: παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ῥώμην on account of.
20. **Περὶ** with the GENITIVE: *about, on, concerning, de*.
λέγειν περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης, ἐρίζειν, φοβεῖσθαι περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς.
περὶ πολλοῦ, οὐδενός, παντὸς ποιέσθαι: 151.
21. **Περὶ** with the DATIVE: *about (rare in prose)*.
 a) of PLACE: *στρεπτοὺς περὶ τοῖς τραχήλοις ἔχειν.*
 b) FIGURATIVELY: *δεδιέναι περὶ πάσῃ τῇ πόλει for.*
22. **Περὶ**: with the ACCUSATIVE: *about, around, near*.
 a) of PLACE: *οἱ περὶ Κῦρον, περὶ τὰ ὄρια, περὶ τὴν πόλιν.*
 b) of TIME: *περὶ μέσας νύκτας, περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγοράν.*
 c) FIGURATIVELY: *in respect to, against: ἀμαρτάνουσι περὶ ἡμᾶς.*
23. **Πρό** with the GENITIVE: *before, ante, and for, in behalf of, pro*.
 a) of PLACE: *πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν, τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν.*
 b) of TIME: *πρὸ τῆς μάχης, πρὸ ἡμέρας, οἱ πρὸ ἡμῶν.*
 c) FIGURATIVELY, preference: *πρὸ πολλῶν αἰρεῖσθαι, τιμᾶσθαι.*
in defence of: πρὸ τῆς πατρίδος μάχεσθαι for (see ὑπέρ).
24. **Πρός** with the GENITIVE: *from, on the part of*.
 a) of PLACE: *ἔπαινον πρὸς ὑμῶν ἔχω, τὸ πρὸς ἐσπέρας τεῖχος,*
ἐστάναι πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ so as to face the river.
 b) FIGURATIVELY: *πρὸς τινος εἶναι to side with (stare ab aliquo), see 15.*
in swearing: δμνῦναι πρὸς θεῶν by the gods, see 133.
25. **Πρός** with the DATIVE: *at, by, near*.
 a) of PLACE: *πρὸς Βαβυλῶνι, πρὸς ταῖς πηγαῖς, τῇ ἀγορᾷ at Babylon, etc.*
 b) FIGURATIVELY: *besides, in addition to (cf. 162, 1): πρὸς τῷ ὑπάρχοντι*
πόνῳ, πρὸς τούτοις besides this.

26. **Πρός** with the ACCUSATIVE: **towards, against.**

- a) of PLACE: *πρὸς μεσημβρίαν, ἰέναι πρὸς βασιλέα* as friend or as enemy.
σπονδὰς ποιῆσθαι πρὸς τινα with.
- b) of TIME: *πρὸς ἑσπέραν* towards evening.
- c) FIGURATIVELY: *in regard to*: *ἄθυμος πρὸς τὴν ἀνάβασιν, πρὸς ταῦτα*
εἶπε by way of answer.
compared with: *οὐδὲν τὰ χρήματα πρὸς τὴν σοφίαν* nihil ad.
 end, purpose: *παιδεύεσθαι πρὸς ἀρετὴν, λέγειν πρὸς χάριν.*

27. **Σύν, ξύν** with the DATIVE: **with, cum.**

- union, accompaniment { *οἱ σύν Φαλίνφ* the followers of Ph., *σύν τοῖς*
 attendant circumstances { *ὄπλοις.*
σύν κραυγῇ — *σύν τῷ δικαίῳ.*
 aid: *σύν τοῖς θεοῖς* with the help, by the blessing of.

28. **ὑπέρ** with the GENITIVE: **over, super, in behalf of, pro.**

- a) of PLACE: *ὑπὲρ τῆς γῆς, γήλοφος ὑπὲρ τῆς κώμης ἦν.*
- b) FIGURATIVELY, *in behalf of*: *στρατηγεῖν ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου.*
in defence of: *μάχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος.*
 cause: *δργίζεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῶν γεγενημένων.*
 (In the sense of *περί* with the GENITIVE only since Demosthenes.)

29. **ὑπέρ** with the ACCUSATIVE: **beyond, supra, ultra.**

- a) of PLACE: *ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον οἰκεῖν.*
- b) of TIME: *ὑπὲρ τὰ πεντήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς* amplius annos 50 natus.
- c) FIGURATIVELY: *ὑπὲρ δύναμιν* supra vires.

30. **ὑπὸ** with the GENITIVE: **under, beneath.**

- a) of PLACE, *from beneath*: *ὑπὸ γῆς ἦλθεν εἰς φῶς.*
under: *ὑπὸ γῆς οἰκεῖν, οὗτ' ἐπὶ γῆς οὐθ' ὑπὸ γῆς.*
- b) FIGURATIVELY (“under the influence of”), *in consequence, on account of*: = *ab* with the passive: *νικᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἀποθνήσκειν*
ὑπὸ φονέως at the hand of, *κακὰ πάσχειν ὑφ' ὧν οὐκ ἔδει.*
 cause: *ὑπὸ λύπης* through grief, *ὑπὸ λιμοῦ ἀπόλλυσθαι* to die of hunger.
 accompaniment: *ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος* to the sound of trumpet.

31. **ὑπὸ** with the DATIVE: **under, sub** with the ABL.

- a) of PLACE: *ὑπὸ τῷ οὐρανῷ, ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει* at the base of.
- b) FIGURATIVELY: *ὑπὸ τυράννοισ ἐῖναι, γίγνεσθαι* in the power of.
ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ ποιῆσθαι to bring under one's control.

32. **ὑπὸ** with the ACCUSATIVE: **to a place and under, sub** with the Acc.

- a) of PLACE: *ὑπὸ τὰ δένδρα ἀπῆλθον, ὑπὸ τὸν λόφον* sub collem.
- b) of TIME: *ὑπὸ νύκτα* sub noctem, *ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους.*

33. **Ὡς** with the ACCUSATIVE: **to, towards** (with personal objects).

ἀνίχθησαν ὡς βασιλέα.

VI. THE VOICES OF THE VERB.

ACTIVE VOICE.

164. 1. Some verbs are both transitive and intransitive :

<i>E.g.</i> ἄγειν	lead,	intr.	march,
αἶρειν	lift up,	"	set out, set sail,
ἐλαύνειν	drive,	"	drive, march,
καταλύειν	unyoke,	"	halt, take up quarters,
ὀρμᾶν	urge on,	"	set out,
τελευτᾶν	bring to an end,	"	die,
εἰς-, ἐμβάλλειν	throw into,	"	invade ; empty,
ἐξιέναι (-ιέναι)	send out,	"	empty, have an outlet,
διαφέρειν	carry across,	"	differ,
ἔχειν	have, hold,	with adv.:	be (in a certain condition),
πράττειν	do,	" "	be, do, fare.

Note.—For transitive and intransitive tenses of the same verb, see 93.

2. Some active verbs serve as passives of other verbs.

<i>E.g.</i> ἀποκτείνειν	to kill :	ἀποθνήσκειν (ὑπό τινος)	to be killed,
εἰλεῖν or λαβεῖν	take :	ἀλῶναι	to be taken,
ἐκβάλλειν	banish :	ἐκπίπτειν or φεύγειν	to be banished,
εὖ λέγειν	speak well of :	εὖ ἀκούειν	to enjoy a good repute,
εὖ, κακῶς ποιεῖν τινα		εὖ, κακῶς πάσχειν (ὑπό τινος)	
	to treat well, etc.		to be treated well.

3. The active voice sometimes has a causative meaning :

Κῦρος ἐξέκοψε τὸν παράδεισον καὶ τὰ βασίλεια κατέκαυσεν

Cyrus had the park cut down and the palace burnt. Comp. Caesar pontem fecit.

MIDDLE VOICE.

165. 1. The middle voice denotes that the agent is acting **with reference to himself**. As this reference may have either an accusative — or a dative — or a dynamic signification, there are three kinds of the middle voice :

a) **the accusative middle**: the agent acts on himself, being at once the subject and the direct (*i.e.* accusative) object of the action. The Direct (Reflexive) Middle :

λούω	wash,	λούομαι	wash myself, take a bath,
γυμνάζω	train,	γυμνάζομαι	train myself,
ἐνδύω	clothe,	ἐνδύομαι	clothe myself, etc.

Some direct middles assume an intransitive meaning ;

e.g. ἵστημι *place*, ἵσταμαι *place myself = stand*,
παύω *stop*, παύομαι *stop myself = cease*,
φαίνω *show*, φαίνομαι *show myself = appear*.

For the so-called Middle-Passives (M. P.), see 95, 3.

b) **the dative middle**: the agent acts for himself, for his own sake, his own advantage. The Indirect Middle or the Middle of Advantage. See 156.

αἰρούμαι *take for myself, make my choice, choose*,
ἀμύνομαι *τινα ward one off to my own adv., defend myself agt.*,
μεταπέμπομαι *send for one sc. to come to me, summon*,
φυλάττομαι *watch one sc. lest he should harm me, am on my guard agt.*,
παρέχομαι *μάρτυρας sc. to give evidence in my own favor*,
λυόμεθα *μόνυχας ἵππους let us unyoke our horses*,
ἄρχω *begin what others continue, ἄρχομαι begin my own work*.
Ὁ νομοθέτης νόμους τίθησιν, ὁ δῆμος νόμους τίθεται *the people make their own laws*.

c) **the dynamic middle**: the agent effects some result by his own means (*δυνάμει*). Here the action involves some exertion, activity, effort on the part of the agent.

παρέχομαι *supply from my own means, furnish what is my own*,
σκοποῦμαι *look at closely, examine, search*,
πολιτεύω *am a citizen*; πολιτεύομαι *fulfil my duties as a citizen*,
πόλεμον ποιῶ *bring about a war, bellum moveo*, but
ποιοῦμαι *make, wage war, bellum gero*,
ἐπαγγέλλομαι *announce something done by myself, offer, profess*.

2. The middle too has often a **causative** meaning:

δανείζομαι *cause one to lend to myself, borrow*,
μισθοῦμαι *cause to be let to myself, hire, bribe*,
ποιοῦμαι ὅπλα *have arms made for myself*,
παρατίθεμαι δεῖπνον *have a meal served to myself*,
δικάζομαι *have my case tried, go to law*.

Note. — One verb may, of course, at the same time express several of the relations which belong to the middle voice.

PASSIVE VOICE.

166. 1. Also intransitive verbs form a personal passive.

E.g. ἄρχω *τινός rule (over) one*, ἄρχομαι *am ruled (over)*,
καταφρονέω *τινός despise*, καταφρονοῦμαι *am despised*,
ἐπιβουλεύω *τινί plot against*, ἐπιβουλεύομαι *am plotted against*,

πιστεύω τινί *trust*, πιστεύομαι *am trusted*,
 φθονέω τινί *invideo alicui*, φθονοῦμαι *mihi invidetur*.

Note.—The only impersonal passive of an intransitive verb (compare *itur*, *perventum est*) is δέδοκται *visum est*, *it has been agreed upon*.

2. With the passive, the agent is put in the genitive with ὑπό = *ab* c. abl., 163, 30. b.

Note.—Occasionally ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά and πρὸς with the gen. are used instead of ὑπό. For the dative of the agent in connection with the verbal adjective or the perf. passive, see 157, 2.

VII. THE TENSES OF THE VERB.

THE TENSES IN GENERAL.

167. 1. The forms of the Greek verb simultaneously denote an action

- a) as either past, present or future:
 they express the **period of the action** ;
- b) as either momentary, continuous or completed:
 they express the **stage of the action**.

2. Every form of the verb is capable of denoting the **stage of the action**. An action is therefore described by the forms

- a) of the aorist stem :

as simply taking place (*no qualification being implied*), as commencing (*entrance upon a state*), as being (*successfully*) accomplished, in a word as **attained**.

- b) of the present stem :

as going on and (*still, as yet*) in progress, as stopping short before its accomplishment (*the conative tenses !*), as repeated or customary, as qualified (*modality !*), as **continued**.

- c) of the perfect stem :

as fully accomplished and resulting in a certain state, as still felt in its consequences, as lasting in its result, as **completed**.

φύγ- (e.g. εἶν) : *to flee* [169, 4 *to have fled*] as a simple occurrence — *take to flight* [inceptive] — *to flee* [successfully] = *escape* ; Xen. An. 1, 3, 20.

φευγ- (e.g. εἶν) : *to flee* = *to be* [still, as yet] *fleeing* — *to attempt* etc. *fleeing* — *to flee* [repeatedly] — *to be under accusation* ; *to be a fugitive, live in exile*. An. 3, 2, 19.

πτεφευγ- (e.g. εἶναι) : *to have fled* = *to have* [already and fully] *accomplished the flight* ; — *to be in safety, out of reach*. An. 1, 4, 8.

Thus ἀποθνήσκειν *to be dying*, θαυμάζειν *to be wondering*,
 ἀποθανεῖν *to die*, θαυμάσαι *to (be struck with) wonder*,
 τεθνάναι *to be dead*, τεθαυμακέναι *to be full of wonder*.
 κτᾶσθαι *to be acquiring*, πίπτειν *to be (in the act of) falling*,
 κτήσασθαι *to obtain possession of*, πεσεῖν *to fall, commence falling*,
 κεκτήσθαι *to be in possession of, own*. πεπτωκέναι *to have fallen, iacere*.

3. The **period of the action** is expressed solely by the **indicatives**:

the present by the present and perfect,
 the past by the aor., impf. and plupf. (augment! 73, 1),
 the future by the future and fut. perfect.

Note. — For the infinitive and the dependent moods (subj., opt., imper.), see 169; for the participle, see 170.

4. Table in Illustration of the Meanings of the Tenses:

STAGE OF ACTION	PERIOD OF ACTION			STEMS
	Past	Present	Future	
Attainment	Indic. Aor.	—	Future	Aorist Stem
a) simple occurrence (<i>histor. sense</i>)	ἀπέθανεν		ἀποθανεῖται	(including the future and inchoative verbs)
b) entrance upon state (<i>ingress. sense</i>)	ἐβασίλευσεν	γηράσκει	βασιλεύσει	
Continuance	Imperfect	Present	Future	Present Stem
progress of action (<i>durative sense</i>)	ἀπέθνησκεν	ἀποθνήσκει	βασιλεύσει	(including the future)
Completion	Pluperfect	Perfect	Fut. Perfect	Perfect Stem
lasting results (<i>perfect sense</i>)	ἐτεθνήκει	τέθνηκεν	τεθνήξει	

Note. — There is no sequence of tenses in Greek, because the tense of the leading verb never affects that of the dependent verb.

THE INDICATIVES.

168. 1. The **present indicative** and the **imperfect**, which represent action as going on (**Durative Present** — **Durative Imperfect**),

a) describe conditions, situations, customs, manners, characters, express repeated or customary action, denote general truths, detail attendant circumstances.

Πλοῖον ἐς Δῆλον Ἀθηναῖοι πέμπουσιν (*every year*).

Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκὰς τὰ Λύκαια ἔθυσε καὶ ἀγῶνα ἔθηκεν· ἐθεώρει δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ Κῦρος.

b) denote action that is prepared, intended, expected, attempted, started, but not accomplished (**Conative Present** — **Conative Imperfect**).

Ἔπειθον αὐτοῦς, καὶ οὐς ἐπεισα, τοὺτους ἔχων ἐπορεύμην *tried to p.*

Note 1. — There is, also, an Historical Present for lively narration.

Ἐπεὶ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος, Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον.

Note 2. — A number of presents, besides denoting a certain action, at once denote its lasting *effect* and may consequently be rendered by perfects — their imperfects by pluperfects. Examples are

νικῶ conquer	{ have conquered, am victorious over,	ἡττῶμαι am conquered	{ have been c., am inferior to,
ἀδικῶ do wrong	{ have done w., am in the wrong,	μανθάνω learn	{ have learned, know (novi).

Note 3. — The indicative of ἤκω *am come, here* and of οἶχομαι *am gone, off* has always perfect force, the other moods have perfect as well as aorist force.

2. The aorist indicative presents the following peculiarities (167).

a) **Historical Aorist.** — Being the tense of narration, it merely chronicles events that once came to pass. It corresponds to the historical perfect in Latin.

Ἦλθον, εἶδον, ἐνίκησα *veni, vidī, vici.*

b) **Gnomic Aorist.** — It denotes a general truth gathered from experience.

Οὐδείς ἔπαινον ἡδοναῖς ἐκτῆσατο.

Compare *omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.*

c) The **Pluperfect Aorist** denotes an action as prior to another past action, especially in temporal and relative clauses. It is therefore rendered by a pluperfect.

Ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε, προβαλλόμενοι τὰ ὄπλα ἐπῆσαν.

Δαρεῖος Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησεν.

Note. — Sometimes the imperfect is thus used. It then brings out more forcibly continued or repeated action.

Κῦρος εἶδε τὰς σκηνάς, οὗ οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον *had been watching.*

Ὅπῃ ἐπρόσθεν προσεκύκλουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύκλουν.

d) The **Ingressive Aorist** expresses the entrance upon a state or condition.

E.g. ἐβασίλευσα *became king,* ἡράσθην *took a fancy to,*
ἐνόσησα *fell sick, was taken ill,* ἐθάρσησα *took heart,*
ἐδάκρυσα *fell (burst out) a-crying,* ἐσίγησα *became silent.*

Διὰ μικρὸν ἐπολεμήσατε *started a war.*

Πεισιστράτου τελευτήσαντος Ἰππίας ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν.

Note. — All these aorists may, of course, be used also in the historical (2. a) sense :

ἐβασίλευσα *was (once) king,* ἐνόσησα *was (once) sick.*

3. The **future indicative** denotes both the attainment (ingressive sense) and the continuance (durative sense) of a future action. Hence *ἄρξω* means both: *I shall obtain power* (ingress.), and: *I shall have power* (durat.).

Σκεπτόμεν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὅπως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἔξομεν.

Ὁ δίκαιος ἀνὴρ εὖ βιώσεται, κακῶς δὲ ὁ ἄδικος.

Note.—*Μέλλω* with the fut., pres. or aor. inf. means (see 111, 5):

a) *am about, willing to*: *μέλλω ὑμᾶς διδάξειν.*

b) *am likely, expected to*: *ἀγορὰν οὐδεὶς ἔτι παρέξειν ἔμελλεν.*

4. The **perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative** express action already completed, as well as the state resulting from it.

In the present

past

future

ἔστηκα stand (100, 2),

εἰστήκειν stood,

ἑστήξω shall stand.

τέθνηκα am dead,

ἐτεθνήκειν was d.

τεθνήξω shall be d.

μέμνημαι am mindful,

ἐμεμνήμην was m.

μεμνήσομαι shall be m.

Ἀπολελόπισιν (are gone) *ἡμᾶς* *Ξενίας καὶ Πασίων,* ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀποπεφύγασιν (out of reach).

Οὐ βουλευέσθαι ἔτι ὦρα, ἀλλὰ *βεβουλευῆσθαι* (advice should be ready).

Note.—In Greek, therefore, the perfect is never historical perfect; the pluperfect does not describe an action as prior to another past action (168, 2. c); the future perfect corresponds to the fut. perfect in Latin in independent sentences only; for the dependent clauses, see 187, 1.

INFINITIVES AND DEPENDENT MOODS (Subj., Opt., Imp.).

169. 1. According to 167, 3, these forms of the verb do not imply the period of an action. They merely describe the stage of action, as explained in 167, 2. Thus, *ἔπωμεν ἢ σιγῶμεν*; means almost as much as: *shall we break, or continue in, our silence?*

2. The time of the action in this case is expressed by the tense of the principal verb: e.g.

<i>λέγω ταῦτα</i>	} <i>ἵνα</i>	{	<i>in order that you may now obey,</i>
<i>εἶπον ταῦτα</i>			<i>in order that you might (at that time) obey,</i>
<i>ἐρῶ ταῦτα</i>			<i>in order that you should obey at some future time.</i>

3. Accordingly, the imperative of the

aorist: expresses one single instance of a command to be obeyed then and there;

present: expresses either one single command — which is then viewed in its continuance — or a command to be obeyed continually or at least repeatedly; hence also general rules and maxims of life.

Μείνον παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ συνέστιος γενοῦ.

Τοὺς μὲν θεοὺς φοβοῦ (*make it a rule ever to fear*), τοὺς δὲ γονέας τίμα,
τοῖς δὲ νόμοις πείθου.

4. It is only in indirect discourse that the opt. and the infin. express the period of the action, as they then represent the corresponding indicatives of the direct discourse. In indirect discourse, therefore

the opt. and inf. aor. denote a past action,

the opt. and inf. fut. denote a future action,

the opt. and inf. pres. denote either a present or

(accdg. to 177, note) a past action.

ἔλεγον, ὅτι δοίη (αὐτὸν δοῦναι) *that he had given* (ἔδωκε),

ἔλεγον, ὅτι δώσοι (αὐτὸν δώσειν) *that he would give* (δώσει),

ἔλεγον, ὅτι διδοίη (αὐτὸν διδόναι) *that he gave* (δίδωσιν), or
that he had given (ἐδίδου).

Note.—The fut. opt. is never found except in indirect discourse and, consequently, always has a future meaning.

THE PARTICIPLES.

170. 1. The participles denote “relative time,” *i.e.* they represent the secondary action as either contemporaneous with or antecedent or subsequent to the principal action expressed by the leading finite verb. Accordingly, the secondary action is marked by

a) the **present** as contemporaneous with the principal action.

Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὐτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.

b) the **orist** as prior to the principal action.

Δίκαια δράσας συμμαχούς ἔξεις θεούς.

c) the **perfect** as finished and still lasting in its results at the time when the principal action takes place.

Διαβεβηκόσι τοῖς Ἑλλήσι (*the Greeks had already reached the other bank of the river, when*) φαίνεται ὁ Μιθραδάτης.

Ἐσκεμμένα καὶ παρεσκευασμένα πάντα λέγω.

d) the **future** as subsequent to the principal action.

Ὁ βάρβαρος ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα δουλωσόμενος ἦλθεν (*in order*) *to subjugate it.*

2. The participles depend, therefore, for their time on the principal finite verb;

e.g. ταῦτα λέγων ἀκούει *while saying (while he says) this, he hears,*
ταῦτα λέγων ἤκουσεν *while saying (while he said) this, he heard,*
ταῦτα λέγων ἀκούσεται *while saying (while he shall be saying)*
this, he will hear,

or ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀποβαίνει (ἀπέβη, ἀποβήσεται).

VIII. THE MOODS OF THE VERB.

Introductory Notes.

171. 1. There are two main divisions of sentences:

- a) such as contain a simple **statement** or assertion: (neg. οὐ).
- b) such as express a **wish**, desire, command: (neg. μὴ).

2. The modal particle ἄν, which is often approximately rendered by: "*possibly, perhaps, if the opportunity should present itself*" (see 174, 2), is of frequent occurrence in statements, but rarely found in sentences of the second kind.

Note.—Position of ἄν. Ἄν is, as a rule, placed after its verb. Often, however, it is attached to some prominent word in the sentence, esp. to interrogatives, negatives, and adverbs. In relative and conjunctive clauses which require the verb to be in the subjunctive ἄν stands next to the relative or to the conjunction, with which it often forms one word (ἐάν, ὅταν, ἐπεί, ἐπειδάν).

A. MOODS IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

172. The **indicative** mood expresses in general the relation of **reality** and, in consequence, has its proper place in declaratory sentences. In this the Greek is not at variance with our idiom. However, there are some uses of the indicative peculiar to Greek.

1. The **imperfect without ἄν** stands in certain impersonal expressions which imply ability, possibility, necessity, duty, propriety. In English we employ, as a rule, a different mood.

ἔδει, ἐχρῆν, προσήκειν oportet, decet or oportebat, decebat,
it would be necessary etc.; you (one) should or ought —
it would have been necessary etc.; you (one) should or ought to have —

ἔξιπν, εἰκός, δίκαιον, ἀναγκαῖον ἦν æquum est, erat,
it would be possible, proper — it would have been proper —
you (one) might, you (one) might have —

προαίρετον, παιδευτέον ἦν praeferendum est, erat,
you (one) ought to educate — you (one) ought to have educated.

The thought implied here (not so in 172, 3!) is this:

you ought etc. to do, but you do not,
you ought to have done, but you did not.

Τί σιγᾶς; οὐκ ἐχρῆν σιγᾶν, τέκνον *you ought not.*

Αἰσχρῶς κακὰ εἰργάσω τούτους, οὓς ἥκιστα ἔδει.

Note.—Ἐδει etc. may, of course, also denote reality (*it was necessary*). It has, therefore, three meanings: *it was necessary, it would be n., it would have been n.*

To denote a true case of unreality, *ἄν* must be added, according to 172, 3: *εἶδει ἄν* *it would be or would have been necessary.*

2. The **indicative of the historical tenses without ἄν** expresses an unattainable wish. It is preceded by *εἴθε, εἰ γάρ, ὥς*. The negative is *μή*.

a) The imperfect refers to the present.

b) The aorist refers to the past.

Εἴθε ἦσθα δυνατὸς δρᾶν, ὅσον πρόθυμος εἶ *O that you were able.*

Εἴθ' εὗρομέν σ' Ἀδμήτε μὴ λυπούμενον *Would that we had found you.*

Note. — A hopeless wish may also be expressed by *ὄφελον, -ες, -εν* etc. with the present or aorist infinitive.

Ἄλλ' ὄφελε μὲν Κῦρος ζῆν *Would that Cyrus were alive.*

Ὡς ὄφελον πάροιθεν ἐκλιπεῖν βίον *O that I had departed life.*

3. The **indicative of the historical tenses with ἄν** may express unreality. The negative is *μή*.

a) The imperfect with *ἄν* refers to the present:

ἔλεγον ἄν *dicerem I should say* (but now I do not say).

b) The aorist with *ἄν* refers to the past:

ἔλεξα ἄν } *dixissem I should have said*
εἶπον ἄν } (but I did not say).

Examples are given in 185.

4. Again, the **indicative of the historical tenses with ἄν** may express past potentiality. "The Potential Indicative."

ἔλεγεν (εἶπεν) ἄν τις *diceres one (you) might have said;*

θάπτον ἢ ὥς τις ἂν ᾤετο *faster than you would have believed.*

Εἰ τις Κλεάρχῳ δοκοῖ βλακεῖν, ἔπαισεν ἄν *he would sometimes apply the-cane: iterative ἄν.*

Note. — Accordingly, the indicatives of the historical tenses are capable of expressing three different relations:

a) past reality, 167, 3;

b) unreality, 172, 3;

c) past potentiality, 172, 4.

173. The **subjunctive** is the mood of anticipation, inasmuch as it expresses that the speaker anticipates something to happen or to be done.

1. The **hortatory subjunctive** is used in exhortations. It is almost confined to the 1. person plural. The negative is *μή*.

Ἴωμεν *eamus let us go.*

Φειδώμεθ' ἀνδρῶν εὐγενῶν, φειδώμεθα.

Note. — To the 2. and 3. persons commands are given in the imperative, 175.

2. The **deliberative** subjunctive is used in questions of appeal. It stands almost only in the 1. person. The negative is μή.

Τί ποιῶμεν; *quid faciamus? what shall we do?*

Εἴπωμεν ἢ σιγῶμεν; ἢ τί δράσομεν; see 169, 1.

Πότερον βίαν φῶμεν ἢ μὴ φῶμεν εἶναι;

3. The **prohibitive** subjunctive is used in prohibitions. The 2. and 3. persons of the aor. subj. are used instead of the neg. aor. imperative. The negative is μή.

Μὴ ποιήσης *ne feceris: do not do!*

Μηδὲν ἀθυμήσητε ἕνεκα τῶν γεγεννημένων.

174. The **optative** is the mood of thought or supposition, inasmuch as it expresses that the speaker fancies something to be possible. It is used

1. **without ἄν** to denote an attainable wish. It may take in addition the particles :

εἴθε, εἰ γάρ, ὥς *O that, O if, Would that.* The negative is μή.

ὦ παῖ, γένοιτο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος.

Μή μοι γένοιθ' ἂ βούλομ', ἀλλ' ἂ συμφέρει.

Note. — For the method of expressing a hopeless wish, see 172, 2.

2. **with ἄν** to express *possibility* (*may might, can could, will shall, possibly, perhaps, peradventure*). It is apt to render a command less imperative or a statement less positive. The negative is οὐ. **The Potential Optative.**

Ἴσως ἄν τις εἴποι *forsitan dixerit quispiam, perhaps somebody may say.*

Ὡρα ἄν εἴη συσκευάζεσθαι *it may be time, — I believe, it is time.*

ὦ παῖ, γένοιτο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος,

τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ὅμοιος, καὶ γένοι' ἂν οὐ κακός.

Note. — For the potential indicative (past potentiality), see 172, 4. Notice the difference

between εἴποι (λέγοι) ἄν τις *dixerit quispiam*

and εἶπεν (ἔλεγεν) ἄν τις *diceres.*

175. The **imperative** denotes a positive demand. The negative is μή. See the examples in 169, 3.

A prohibition is expressed by the present imperative or aorist subjunctive with μή:

μὴ ποίει or μὴ ποιήσης,

μὴ ποιείτω or μὴ ποιήσῃ,

in the third person more frequently μὴ ποιησάτω.

B. MOODS IN DEPENDENT SENTENCES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

176. 1. The mood of the subordinate verb (= verb of the dependent sentence) depends on the tense of the leading verb. This may be either a principal or an historical tense.

2. *Principal tenses* are all those forms of the verb that refer either to the present or the future, *i.e.* the indicative present, perfect and future, the potential optative and all subjunctives and imperatives.

3. *Historical tenses* are all those forms of the verb that refer to the past, *i.e.* the aorist indicative, the imperfect and pluperfect, the historical present and the potential indicative (172, 4).

4. This dependence of mood is often not expressed at all. Nor can it ever be done after a principal tense. It *may* be expressed after an historical tense and then *only* by means of the *Indirect Optative* (without *ἄν*). Moreover, only indicatives expressing reality and subjunctives are subject to this change, whilst indicatives denoting unreality as well as the potential moods must remain unaltered.

5. The subject of the dependent sentence is often “anticipated” and made dependent on the leading verb (anticipation or prolepsis).

Δέδοικα δ' αὐτήν, μή τι βουλεύσῃ νέον.
Ἡρώτων τὸν ἄνδρα τὸ στράτευμα, ὅποσον εἴη.

SIMPLE SENTENCES IN INDIR. DISCOURSE.

177. They are introduced by **ὅτι**, **ὥς** *that*, and take

after a **princ.** tense the **indic.** (potent., unreal.¹),

after an **hist.** tense the **opt.** (potent., unreal.), rarely the indicative, unless their verb be an infinitive or a participle.

The negative is **οὐ**.

Λέγει ὁ κατήγορος, ὥς ὑβριστῆς εἰμι καὶ βίαιος.

Κῦρος ἔλεγεν, ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν.

Ἔλεγον, ὅτι Κῦρος μὲν τέθυηκεν, Ἀριαῖος δὲ πεφευγὼς ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ εἴη.

Note.—The sentence ἔλεγεν, ὅτι ἀδικοῖην may mean:

both: *he said [that] I was doing wrong* (direct: ἀδικεῖς),

and: *he said [that] I had been doing wrong* (direct: ἡδίκεις), 169, 4.

¹ (potent., unreal.) = “unless the expression of potentiality or unreality should require a different mood.” See 176, 4.

DEPENDENT CAUSAL CLAUSES.

178. They are introduced by

ὅτι, διότι, ὥς *because, as, quod,*

ἐπεὶ *since, because, ἐπειδὴ inasmuch as, quoniam,*

ὅτε, ὁπότε *since then, quando,*

and take after a **princ.** tense the **indic.** (pot., unreal.),

after an **hist.** tense the **indic.** (point of view of writer)

or the **opt.** (point of view of leading subject).

The negative is οὐ.

Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνόμισαν λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς, διότι ἐς χεῖρας ἦλθον
(reason assigned by writer).

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Περικλέα ἐκάκιζον, ὅτι στρατηγὸς ὦν οὐκ ἐπέξάγοι
(reas. ass. by the κακίζοντες).

Ἐθαύμαζον οἱ Ἕλληνες, ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος φαίνοιτο οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρείη.

Δέομαί σου παραμείναι ἡμῖν, ὥς ἐγὼ οὐδ' ἂν ἐνὸς ἡδίου ἀκούσαιμι ἢ σοῦ.

DEPENDENT INTERROGATIVE CLAUSES.

179. 1. They are introduced by interrogative or relative pronouns and adverbs (130), or by the interrogative particles:

εἰ *if, whether, num,*

πότερον — ἢ, εἰ — ἢ } *whether — or,*

πότερα — ἢ, εἴτε — εἴτε } *utrum — an.*

They take after a **princ.** tense the **indic.** (pot., unreal.),

after an **hist.** tense the **opt.** (rarely the **indic.**).

The negative is οὐ.

Συμβουλευόμεθά σοι, τί χρὴ ποιεῖν.

Ἐπήρετο τὸν Μηδοσάδην, εἰ ἀληθὴ ταῦτ' εἶη.

Οἶων ἂν ἐλπίδων ἐμαντὸν στερήσαιμι, ταῦτα λέξω.

Ξενοφῶν οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἠρώτα, πότερον λῶν εἴη αὐτῷ πορεύεσθαι ἢ μένειν, ἀλλὰ τοῦτ' ἐπυνθάνετο, ὅπως ἂν κάλλιστα πορευθεῖη.

Note 1. — Observe that εἰ has not the same limitations as *si* in Latin.

Note 2. — Μῆ is sometimes used in the second member of dependent double questions.

2. Dependent questions implying doubt (173, 2) take

after a **princ.** tense the **subjunctive**,

after an **hist.** tense the **optative** or **subjunctive**.

The negative is always μή.

Ὅρῳ σε ἀποροῦντα, ποίαν ὁδὸν ἐπὶ τὸν βίον τράπη *which road to take.*

Ὁ Θηβαῖος ἠπόρει, ὅτι χρῆσαιτο τῷ πράγματι *what to make of it.*

CONSECUTIVE CLAUSES.

180. 1. They are introduced by ὥστε (ὡς) *so that, so (such . . .) as*.

An **actual** result (histor. fact) requires ὥστε with the **indic.** (pot., unreal.), neg. οὐ,

a merely **conceivable** (expected, possible) result requires ὥστε (ὡς) with the **inf.**, neg. μή.

*Ὦν ψυχὸς δεινόν, ὥστε τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπήγνυτο.

*Ἐχω τριήρεις ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον.

Κραυγὴν πολλὴν ἐποιοῦν οἱ στρατιῶται καλοῦντες ἀλλήλους, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀκούειν *could hear or could not help hearing it*.

2. The infinitive is regularly used in the following cases:

a) to denote an **intended** result:

Πᾶν ποιοῦσιν ὥστε δίκην μὴ δίδόναι.

b) after such expressions as: *to be able, qualified; to bring about, effect; to be such as; e.g.*

Τὸ θεῖον τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν ὥστε πανταχοῦ παρεῖναι.

Προσπολεμῶν αὐτὸν ἐποίησα, ὥστε τοῦτῳ δόξαι τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι.

Τίς οὕτω δεινός ἐστι λέγειν ὥστε σε πείσαι;

c) after a **comparative** with ἢ, or after a **negative**;

e.g. Βραχύτερα ἡκόντιζον ἢ ὥς ἐξικνεῖσθαι ἡμῶν.

Ταῦτα οὐ πάλαι ἐστὶ γεγενημένα, ὥστε ἀγνοεῖν ὑμᾶς.

d) when ὥστε means *on condition that* (= *provided that, dummodo*) and takes the place of the more frequent ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧτε with inf. (or fut. indic. 191, 3. c).

Πολλὰ τιμασίῳν οἱ Ἡράκλειώται ὑπισχυνοῦντο ὥστε ἐκπλεῖν.

*Ἐφασαν ἀποδώσειν τοὺς νεκρούς, ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ κάειν τὰς οἰκίας.

Note 1. — Ὡστε, with the force *wherefore, consequently, itaque*, sometimes introduces independent clauses.

Εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐχ ἦκε Τισσαφέρνης ὥσθ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐφρόντιζον.

Note 2. — For the subject (nom. or acc.) of the infinitive, see 197.

FINAL CLAUSES.

181. 1. Final clauses are introduced by

ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, *ut, in order that*,

negated ἵνα μή, ὥς μή } *ne, lest, in order that — not.*
ὅπως μή or μή }

After a **princ.** tense they always take the **subj.** (pres. or aor.),
after an **hist.** tense they generally take the **opt.** (pres. or aor.),
less frequently the subjunctive.

Μὴ φθόνοι τοῖς εὐτυχούσι, μὴ δοκῆς εἶναι κακός.
 Ταῦτ' εἰπὼν εὐθύς ἀνέστη, ἵνα περαίνουτο τὰ δέοντα.
 Τὰ πλοῖα Ἀβροκόμας κατέκασεν, ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαβῇ.

2. In like manner, final object clauses after **verbs of fearing** and other expressions that imply *apprehension, anxiety, alarm*, introduced by **μή**, *ne, that, lest*, negatived **μή οὐ**, *ne non, that — not*, always take after a **princ. tense** the **subj.**, after an **hist. tense** the **opt.**, less frequently the subjunctive.

Δέδοικα, μὴ ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἴκαδε οδοῦ.
 Ἐφοβείτο, μὴ οὐ δύναίτο ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐξελθεῖν.

Note. — When these verbs signify: *to scruple, hesitate, be reluctant, shrink from*, like *vereor, metuo, dubito* in Latin, they require the infinitive. See An. 1, 3, 17.

3. Final object clauses after **verbs of caring** and other expressions that imply *care, anxiety, concern, endeavor*,

as *ἐπιμέλομαι, φροντίζω* *take care, am concerned*,
σκοπῶ, σκοποῦμαι *see, consider*,
μέλει μοι *it is an object of care, thought to me*,
σκεπτέον (*ἐστίν*) (*you, we*) *must see to it that*, — *examine*,
βουλεύομαι *deliberate*, *παρασκευάζομαι* *get ready, prepare myself*,
 introduced by **ὅπως, ὥς** *how, that*,
 negatived **ὅπως μή, ὥς μή** *that — not, how — not*,

take either the **subj.** or the **opt.** (see 181, 1) or generally the **future indicative** (according to 191, 3, c).

Ὅπως in this case is a relative and the clauses are final rel. clauses.

Σκεπτέον μοι δοκεῖ, ὅπως ὥς ἀσφαλέστατα μενούμεν.
 Κῦρος βουλεύεται, ὅπως μήποτε ἔσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ.

Compare An. 3, 1, 38 with 3, 1, 14. 16; 4, 6, 10 (bis) with 1, 3, 11.

Note 1. — In independent sentences expressing apprehension, warning, a cautious or ironical assertion,

μή or **ὅπως μή** with the **subj.** means: *I wish that — not, I am afraid*,
μή οὐ with the **subj.** means: *I rather think that — not, not . . . I dare say*,
οὐ μή with the **aor. subj.** or **fut. indic.** means: *hardly, very improbably, not at all likely, certainly not*.

Μὴ λίαν πικρὸν εἰπεῖν ἤ — ὅπως μὴ ποιήσητε, ὃ πολλάκις ὑμᾶς ἐβλαψεν.
 Ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐ τοῦτ' ἢ χαλεπὸν, θάνατον ἐκφυγεῖν, ἀλλὰ πονηρίαν.

Τὸν ἄνδρ' ἐκείνον οὐ τι μὴ λίπω ποτέ.

Τοὺς πονηροὺς οὐ μὴ ποτε βελτίους ποιήσετε.

Note 2. — *Μή* with the indicative after verbs of fearing or caring has interrogative force (*if not, whether not*), and often represents the thing feared as positively taking or having taken place :

Φοβούμεθα, μή ἅμα ἀμφοτέρων ἡμαρτήκαμεν *we fear we have missed.*

“Ὅρα μή with the ind.: (*see if not*) perhaps, beware lest; e.g. ὅρα μή σκῆψιν οὐκ οὔσαν λέγεις. with the subj.: *take care not to, beware lest*: μή πῆμα νῦν σαρτῇ τιθῆς.

HYPOTHETICAL PROPOSITIONS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

182. 1. Hypothetical propositions are introduced by

εἰ, εἰάν (= εἰ ἄν, also ἄν, ἥν) *if, in case that, if perchance.*

2. The negative of the condition is always μή; that of the conclusion either οὐ or μή, according to its character as a statement or a wish. See 171, 1.

Note. — The condition is also called protasis, the conclusion apodosis.

CLASSIFICATION OF HYPOTHETICAL PROPOSITIONS.

183. 1. There are four types of hypothetical sentences :

I. **The First Type** (*expressing conditioned reality*) :

Asserts merely the nexus between protasis and apodosis.

II. **The Second Type** (*expressing unreality*) :

Represents the unreality of both protasis and apodosis.

III. **The Third Type** (*expressing potentiality*) :

Represents both protasis and apodosis as conceivable.

IV. **The Fourth Type** (*expressing a single future or repeated occurrence*) :

Represents the protasis as possible or even as expected in a certain contingency.

The choice of any one of the four forms sometimes depends on the point of view of the writer.

2. The conditional clauses admit of the following variety of construction :

	In the protasis.	In the apodosis.
I. First Type:	εἰ with ind.,	indicative;
II. Second Type:	εἰ with hist. tense ind.,	ἄν with hist. tense ind.;
a) present:	εἰ with impf.,	ἄν with impf.;
b) past:	εἰ with aor. ind.,	ἄν with aor. ind.;
	(plup.)	(plup.)
III. Third Type:	εἰ with opt.,	ἄν with opt.;
IV. Fourth Type:		
a) fut., pres.:	εἰάν with subj.,	princ. tense ind.;
b) past:	εἰ with opt.,	hist. tense ind.
The negative is	μή,	οὐ, μή (182, 2).

Conditional Sentences of the First Type.

184. This form merely sets forth the nexus between the conclusion and the condition; in other words: it sets forth the conclusion as real, if the condition be real—but implies nothing as to the latter.

Ei with ind. of any tense — indic. of any tense.

Ei βούλει — δύνασαι.

If you wish, you can: Si vis, potes.

Ei θεοί τι δρώσιν αἰσχρόν, οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοί.

Ei δαίμ' ἔδρασας, δεινὰ καὶ παθεῖν σὲ χρή.

Ei μὴ καθέξεις γλώσσαν, ἔσται σοι κακά.

Conditional Sentences of the Second Type.

185. Both the condition and the conclusion are represented as unreal or contrary to fact.

Ei w. hist. tense indic., **ἄν** w. hist. tense indic.;

for the present: impf., **ἄν** w. impf.,

for the past: aor. (plupft.), **ἄν** w. aor. (plupft.).

a) Present time:

Ei ἐβούλου, ἐδύνασο ἄν.

Si velles, posses (sed non vis).

If you wished, you could (but you do not wish).

Φῶς εἰ μὴ εἴχομεν, ὅμοιοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς ἂν ἦμεν.

Ei μὴ γὰρ ἦν Χρῦσιππος, οὐκ ἂν ἦν στοά.

b) Past time:

Ei ἐβουλήθης, ἐδυνήθης ἄν.

Si voluisses, potuisses (sed non voluisti),

If you had wished, you could have (but you did not wish).

Οὐκ ἂν ἐπολήσεν Ἀγασίας, εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ ἐκέλευσα.

Ei τριάκοντα μόναι μετέπεσον τῶν ψήφων, ἀπεπεφύγη ἄν.

c) Mixed Forms:

Ei μὴ ὑμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλέα.

Ei γὰρ σὺ μὲν παῖς ἦσθ', ἐγὼ δὲ σὸς πατήρ,

ἔκτεινά τοί σ' ἂν κοῦ φυγαῖς ἐξημίουν.

Note. — In conditional sentences of the second type, the imperfect occasionally expresses continuance of a past, and the aor. ind. instantaneous occurrence of a present, action.

Οὐκ ἂν Ἀγαμέμνων νήσων ἡπειρώτης ὦν ἐκράτει, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικὸν εἶχεν. A. would not have been master, had he not had. . . . *Ei μὴ πατήρ ἦσθα, εἶπον ἂν σ' οὐκ εἶδ φρονεῖν.*

Conditional Sentences of the Third Type.

186. Both the condition and the conclusion are set forth as purely imaginable, or as mere thoughts or suppositions that are gratuitously assumed by the speaker.

Ei with optative — ἄν with optative.

Ei βούλοιο, δύναιο ἄν: Si velis, possis.

If you should wish (= Suppose you were to wish), you would be able.

Εἴ τις ξυνελὼν τὰυτα φάη, ὀρθῶς ἂν εἴποι.

Ei ἀναγκαῖον εἴη ἀδικεῖν ἢ ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἐλοίμην ἄν μᾶλλον ἀδικεῖσθαι ἢ ἀδικεῖν.

Note. — Suppositions that are contrary to fact may evidently also be expressed by the speaker, if he chooses, in this potential form.

Καὶ ἔγωγ' ἄν, εἰ σὺ εἴην (which is contrary to fact!), ἐνορκον ἂν ποιησαίμην ὥσπερ Ἀργεῖοι.

Conditional Sentences of the Fourth Type.

187. 1. The condition is represented as objectively possible, or even as anticipated under certain circumstances. The conclusion is set forth as positively certain. This form of hypothetical proposition is especially employed to express thoughts or truths of universal application and is, therefore, of constant occurrence in legal phraseology.

2. Sentences of this type admit of a double construction.

I. The condition refers to a **single future occurrence (if)**.

Ἐάν with subj. (pres. or aor.) — fut. indic. or imperative.

Ἐάν βούλῃ (βουληθῇς), δυνήσῃ.

Si voles (volueris), poteris. If you wish, you will be able.

Ἦξω παρὰ σὲ αὐριον, ἐὰν θεὸς ἐθέλῃ.

Νέος ἂν πονήσῃς, γῆρας ἔξεις εὐθαλές.

Ἐὰν δ' ἔχωμεν χρήμαθ', ἔξομεν φίλους.

Compare *Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos.*

Here the pres. subj. stands in the sense of the Latin future, the aor. subj. stands in the sense of the Latin fut. perfect.

II. The condition implies **repeated occurrence (as often as)**.

a) in the present :

Ἐάν with subj. (pres. or aor.) — present indicative.

Ἐάν βούλῃ (βουληθῇς), δύνασαι.

Cum vis (voluisti), potes. If (= whenever) you wish, you (always) can.

Ἄπας λόγος, ἂν ἀπῇ τὰ πράγματα, μάταιος φαίνεται.

Ἄν ἐγγὺς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται θνήσκειν.

b) in the **past**:

Ei with **opt.** (pres. or aor.) — **hist. tense ind.** (esp. **impf.**).

Εἰ βούλοιο (βουληθείης), ἐδύνασο.

Cum volebas (volueras), poteras.

If (= as often as) you (had) wished, you (always) could.

Ξενοφῶν εἰ ποῦ τι ὁρώη βρωτόν, διεδίδου.

Εἴ τίς γέ τι Κύρῳ προστάξαντι καλῶς ὑπηρετήσκειν, οὐδενὶ πώποτε ἀχάριστον εἶασε τὴν προθυμίαν. — (See Anab. 2, 3, 11; 1, 9, 19. cf. 172, 4.)

Here the **pres. opt.** stands in the sense of the **Lat. imperfect**,
the **aor. opt.** stands in the sense of the **Lat. pluperfect**.

Note. — These hypothetical forms account for the construction of those temporal and relative clauses (190, 3. and 4. b; 191, 4. d) in which

δταν, ἕως ἄν, πρὶν ἄν — ὅς ἄν, ὅπως ἄν, ἡ ἄν take the subj. after a princ. tense,
or δτε, ἕως, πρὶν — ὅς, ὅπως, ἡ take the opt. after an hist. tense.

All these clauses are equivalent in meaning to hypothetical propositions.

188. 1. The protasis of one type is sometimes followed by the apodosis of another. In particular, a potential apodosis (as a more polite and less peremptory mode of expression, 174, 2) is often joined to a protasis of the first or the fourth type.

Δείξαιμι ἂν ταῦτα, εἰ μοί τινα βούλεσθε συμπέμψαι.

Οὐδέ, ἂν πολλὰ γέφυραι ὦσιν, ἔχοιμεν ἂν, ὅποι σωθῶμεν.

2. Besides the simple particles **εἰ** and **ἐάν**, the following combinations are worthy of note:

a) **εἰ μὴ** after a negative means (like *nisi*): *save, except, unless*.

b) **εἰ δὲ μὴ**, when used without a verb after **εἰ μὲν (μὴ)**, **ἐάν μὲν (μὴ)**, is the regular expression for the English: *otherwise*.

c) **εἴπερ** with the indic. means: *si quidem, if indeed, if really, if it be true that*. Sometimes it is equivalent to: *since indeed*, etc.

d) **εἰ μὴ ἄρα** with the indic. is (like *nisi forte, nisi vero*) used chiefly in irony: *unless perhaps, unless indeed, unless of course, unless forsooth*.

e) **ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ** with the opt. (denoting potentiality) } (just) as if, as
or with hist. tense ind. (denoting unreality) } *though*.

CONCESSIVE AND ADVERSATIVE CLAUSES.

189. Being introduced by **εἰ καί**, **ἐάν καί** *if even, although*,

καὶ εἰ, **καὶ ἐάν (κἂν)** *even if, even supposing*,

they perfectly agree in construction with conditional sentences. Their negative is **μὴ**.

Κεἶ μὴ πέποιθα, τοῦργον ἔστ' ἐργαστέον.

Γελᾷ δ' ὁ μωρός, κἂν τι μὴ γελοῖον ᾗ.

Note. — Sentences introduced by “*although, even though,*” may also be expressed by the participle with *καί* or *καίπερ* prefixed, the negative being *οὐ*. See 203, 3. e.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

190. 1. They are introduced by the temporal particles

ὅτε, ὁπότε, ἡνίκα, ὥς *when, cum* with the indic.,

ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ *when, after, cum* with the subj.,

ἐπεὶ (ἐπειδὴ) πρῶτον (τάχιστα) *as soon as, no sooner . . . than, cum*

ἀφ' οὗ, ἐξ οὗ *from the time that, since, ex quo,* [primum,

ἐν ᾧ *during the time that, while, dum,*

ἕως, ἔστε, μέχρι (οὗ) *while, so long as, until, dum, quoad,*

πρὶν *before, until, priusquam.*

2. An actual (present or past) event is referred to by the **indicative**. The neg. is *οὐ*.

Ἐπεὶ πάντες συνήλθον, ἐκαθέζοντο· ὅτε δὲ ταῦτα ἦν, ἦσαν μέσαι νύκτες.

3. An event may, however, be represented as **possible** only or as **anticipated** (and occasionally as intended). And here too, as in hypothetical clauses (187 with note), it may be referred to as occurring only once at some future time or as one that may repeatedly take place. Then

a) the subjunctive with *ἄν* (neg. *μή*) must be used after a **princ.** tense,

b) the **optative** without *ἄν* (neg. *μή*) is generally used after an **hist.** tense.

Note. — **Αν* (171, 2. note) attaches itself to the temporal particle, with which, if possible, it forms one word.

Τάφος δὲ ποῖος δέξεται μ', ὅταν θάνω;

Ἐπειδὴν ἅπαντα ἀκούσητε, κρίνατε.

Μαινόμεθα πάντες, ὁπότεν ὀργιζώμεθα.

Κῦρος ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ ἐθήρευεν, ὁπότε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους whenever.

Μὴ ἀναμείνωμεν, ἕως ἂν (until) πλείους ἡμῶν οἱ πολέμιοι γένωνται, ἀλλ' ἴωμεν, ἕως (while) ἔτι οἰόμεθα εὐπετῶς ἂν αὐτῶν κρατήσῃ.

4. *Πρὶν* may always be followed by the **infinitive** (nom. or acc. with inf.: 197). Generally, however, it takes

a) After an affirmative principal sentence: the infinitive.

Διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀποκρίνασθαι.

Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἀποθνήσκουσι πρότερον πρὶν δῆλοι γίγνεσθαι, οἳ οἱ ἦσαν.

b) After a negative principal sentence:

the indicative, if an (historical) fact is referred to:

Οὐκ ἀπέπλευσαν, πρὶν ἐξεπολιόρρησαν τὴν πόλιν.

the subjunctive with *ἄν*, if an expected (or intended) event is referred to:

Μὴ ἀπέλθῃτε, πρὶν ἂν ἀκούσῃτε τὸ πρᾶγμα.

Οὐκ ἤθελον συμπλεῖν οἱ Κορίνθιοι, πρὶν ἂν τὰ Ἴσθμια ἑορτάσωσιν.

Note. — Πρὶν never takes the optative except in indirect discourse (193, 2. b) or by way of mood assimilation (192).

RELATIVE CLAUSES.

191. 1. They are introduced by relative pronouns or adverbs.

2. **Explanatory** relative clauses, which merely serve to explain some single word, retain the mood and the negative of the corresponding independent sentences.

Πρᾶγμα, δὲ οὐκ ἐγένετο — δὲ οὐ γενήσεται —
 δὲ οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο — δὲ οὐκ ἂν ἐγένετο —
 δὲ μὴ γένοιτο — δὲ μὴποτε ποιῶμεν —
 δὲ μὴ ποιεῖτε (ποιήσῃτε).

3. Contrary to Latin usage, we find in Greek

a) in **causal** rel.-clauses the indicative (neg. οὐ).

Θαυμαστὸν ποιεῖς, ὃς (ὅτι) ἡμῖν οὐδὲν δίδως *qui des*.

b) in **consecutive** rel.-clauses the indicative, mostly the future (neg. οὐ).

Παῖδες μοι οὕτω εἰσίν, οἳ με θεραπεύουσιν *qui me colant*: to take care.

Τίς οὕτω μαίνεται, ὅστις οὐ βούλεται σοι φίλος εἶναι; *as not to desire*.

Οὐκ ἔστι θνητῶν, ὅστις ἔστ' ἐλεύθερος *nemo est qui sit*.

c) in **final** rel.-clauses regularly (even after a leading histor. tense) the fut. indic. (neg. μὴ).

Ἦγεμόνα αἰτήσομεν Κῦρον, ὅστις ἡμᾶς ἀπάξει *qui abducat*.

Ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ τριάκοντα ἄνδρας ἐλέσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πατέρας νόμους συγ-
 γράψουσι, καθ' οὓς πολιτεύσουσιν *conscripterent, viverent*.

4. **Hypothetical** rel.-clauses, *i.e.* such as are equivalent to (and may be resolved into) hypothetical ones, require the moods of the hypothetical protases: 183 (neg. μὴ).

ὅς (ὅστις) = εἴ τις, δὲ ἂν (ὅστις ἂν) = εἰάν τις.

a) First Type (184): Ἄ μὴ οἶδα, οὐδὲ οἶμαι εἰδέναι.

Ἄ μὴ προσήκει, μήτ' ἄκουε μήθ' ὄρα.

b) Second Type (185): Οἱ παῖδες ὑμῶν, ὅσοι ἐνθάδε ἦσαν, ὑπὸ τούτων
 ἂν ὑβρίζοντο (εἴ τινες ἦσαν).

c) Third Type (186): Ἐγὼ μὲν ὀκνοῖν ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν,
 ἃ ἡμῖν Κῦρος δοίη (εἴ τινα δοίη).

d) Fourth Type (187):

A single future occurrence: Ἀποκρίναι, ὅ,τι ἂν σε ἐρωτῶ.

Τῷ ἀνδρί, ὃν ἂν ἔλθῃς, πείσομαι.

Repeated occurrence, pres.: Νέος δ' ἀπόλλυθ', ὄντιν' ἂν φιλήθῃς.

past: Σφοδρὸς ἦν Χαιρεφῶν, ἐφ' ὃ τι ὁρμήσειεν.

192. The verbs of final, temporal and relative clauses are occasionally "*assimilated to*" = made to agree in **mood** with that of the main sentence. This **assimilation of mood** is of two kinds:

1. An optative without ἂν may follow an opt. with or without ἂν:

Εἶθε ἦκοις, ἵνα γνοίης — Ἐρδοι τις, ἥν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην.

Οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἔλθοι βασιλεύς, ὥς πᾶσι φόβον παράσχοι;

2. The indicative of some hist. tense without ἂν may be used after an expression of unreality (172, 2. 3, whether statement or wish) in the main sentence.

Εἰ γὰρ ὄφελον οἰοί τ' εἶναι οἱ πολλοὶ τὰ μέγιστα κακὰ ἐργάζεσθαι, ἵνα οἰοί τ' ἦσαν καὶ ἀγαθὰ τὰ μέγιστα.

Εἰ τῷ ὄντι ξένος ἐτύγχανον ὦν, ξυνεγινώσκετε ἂν μοι, εἰ ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ φωνῇ τε καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ ἔλεγον, ἐν οἷσπερ ἐτεθράμμην.

A SUMMARY OF THE RULES FOR INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

193. 1. When **independent** sentences, whether statements or wishes, are indirectly quoted, *i.e.* are made to depend upon a verb of saying or thinking,

- a) the former require ὅτι or ὥς with some finite form of the verb, or the infinitive (for whose subject, see 197).

E.g. Directly quoted: Οἱ θεοὶ πάντα ἴσασιν.

Indirectly: Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οἱ θεοὶ πάντα ἴσασιν (εἰδεῖν), or τοὺς θεοὺς πάντα εἰδέναι.

- b) the latter require the infinitive (for whose subj., see 197).

E.g. Directly: Μὴ παραχωρεῖτε (παραχωρήσητε) τῆς τάξεως.

Indirectly: Ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς μὴ παραχωρεῖν (-ρῆσαι) τῆς τάξεως.

2. When **dependent** sentences are to be quoted indirectly:

- a) After a principal tense, both the mood and the tense of the direct discourse remain unchanged.

b) After an historical tense, the potential and the unreal moods remain unchanged, while indicatives, as well as subjunctives with or without ἂν, may be retained or changed to the indirect optative without ἂν. (See 176, 4.)

3. Not unfrequently the indirect turns abruptly into the direct discourse. See An. 1, 3, 14. 16. 20; 1, 9, 25.

4. Indirect discourse, introduced by ὅτι or ὥς, is occasionally changed to an infinitive construction; an indirect quotation with ὅτι (ὥς) or in the infinitive is sometimes continued by the indirect optative.

SUMMING UP OF THE USES OF THE PARTICLE ἄν.

194. The modal particle ἄν can be used only:

1. With the indicative of the hist. tenses to denote unreality, 172, 3.
2. With the indicative of the hist. tenses to denote past potentiality (including the ἄν *iterativum*), 172, 4.
3. With the subjunctive in hypothetical clauses of the fourth type (both in the purely hypothetical and in the hyp.-temporal or hyp.-relative clauses), 187; 190, 3. 4; 191, 4.
4. With the optative to denote potentiality, 174, 2.
5. With the infinitive and the participle to denote potentiality or unreality, 204.

6. Rarely with the final particles ὥς, ὅπως (never with the final ἵνα; ἵν' ἄν is always relative = *ubique*). Ὡς ἄν μάθης τὰ δίκαια, ἀντάκουσον.

Note. — Ἄν sometimes occurs twice (πῶς ἄν οὐκ ἄν πάσχομεν;), or it is occasionally omitted (by the poets, Thucydides and Herodotus) where the above rules would require it. For the position of ἄν, see 171, note.

THE VERBAL NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

195. Infinitives and participles may be inflected by means of the article; they are therefore used as nouns. However, they do not hereby lose their character as verbs. For a) they are qualified by adverbs, not by adjectives; b) they take their objects in the same cases respectively as the other forms of the verb (τὸ ἀκριβῶς τοῖς νόμοις πείθεσθαι); c) they have the properties of voice and express the stage of action (see 167: λιπεῖν, λιπέσθαι, λειφθῆναι — φυγεῖν, φεύγειν, πεφευγέναι); d) they may be modified by ἄν.

A. THE INFINITIVE.

196. The infinitive is originally a verbal noun with a dative (locative) meaning: *ιέναι to the going, to go, λῦσαι to the loosing, to loose.*

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE OF INFINITIVE.

197. 1. The subject of the infinitive is omitted when it is the same as that of the leading verb:

Ἀδικεῖσθαι ὑφ' ἡμῶν νομίζει Κῦρος: *se esse injuria affectum.*

Ἐχω τριήρεις ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον.

2. The subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative when it is not the same as the subject of the leading verb and not already contained in a genitive or dative depending on the main verb. There is therefore an *Accusative-with-Infinitive construction* in Greek, as well as in English. *E.g.* Σωκράτης ἡγείτο θεοῦς πάντα εἰδέναι.

Note. — The indefinite subject “one, a person, [we, you]” (= τινά, τινάς) is omitted: Νοῦν ἔχειν δεῖ καὶ σωφρονεῖν (*sc.* τινά a person must have . . .).

3. Predicate qualifications (nouns or adjectives) agree with the word (whether expressed or understood) to which they relate.

Ἐρωτώμενος, ποδαπὸς εἶη, Πέρσης ἔφη εἶναι.

Νομίζω ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμάχους.

Δίκαιον εὖ πράττοντα μεμνησθαι θεοῦ (*sc.* τινά).

Ἐξεστὶν ὑμῖν εὐδαίμοσι γενέσθαι, ἢ (ὑμᾶς) εὐδαίμονας γενέσθαι.

Compare: *Licuit esse otioso (otiosum) Themistocli.*

Κῦρος παραγγέλλει Ξενία ἤκειν λαβόντι τοὺς ἄλλους,
or (αὐτόν) ἤκειν λαβόντα τοὺς ἄλλους.

INFINITIVE WITH THE ARTICLE.

198. 1. By prefixing the article, the infinitive becomes a noun (124) or is used substantively without losing its character as a verb. See 195.

2. The infinitive may always take the article when it is the subject or object accusative. It must have the article when it is the object genitive or object dative or when it depends on prepositions.

Νέοις τὸ σιγᾶν κρεῖττόν ἐστι τοῦ λαλεῖν *silence . . . talking.*

Νίκησον ὀργὴν τῇ λογίζεσθαι καλῶς *by sound reasoning.*

Ἐκ τοῦ πρότερος (197, 3) λέγειν ὁ διώκων ἰσχύει *because he speaks first.*

Τὸ πολλὰ τολμᾶν πόλλ' ἀμαρτάνειν ποιεῖ *who dares much will blunder much.*

INFINITIVE WITHOUT THE ARTICLE.

199. 1. The supplementary infinitive (or acc. with inf.) is used to complete the idea

a) conveyed by impersonal verbs and expressions, such as:

δεῖ, χρῆ, δοκεῖ, ἔξεστιν, οἷόν τέ ἐστιν, προσήκει, συμβαίνει, ἄξιον, δίκαιον, δυνατόν, καλόν — ὥρα, καιρός, νόμος ἐστίν.

Ἄλλα γὰρ ἤδη ὥρα ἀπιέναι.

Ἀγαθοῖς ὑμῖν προσήκει εἶναι. An. 3, 2, 11.

Note. — Some of the above expressions are often used personally. *E.g.* δοκῶ *videor*, *it seems that I, I seem*, ἄξιός εἰμι, δίκαιός εἰμι *I have a right, am entitled to.*

b) of verbs that signify:

*to say and to declare, to believe and to hope,
to desire and to wish, to forbid and to hinder,
to teach and to learn, to understand and to know.*

Πρωταγόρας ἔλεγε πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον εἶναι ἄνθρωπον.

“Ο,τι ἂν ποιῇς, νόμιζ’ ὅρᾱν θεοὺς τινας.

”Ελπίζε τιμῶν τὸν θεὸν πράξειν καλῶς.

Καλῶς ἀκούειν μᾶλλον ἢ πλουτεῖν θέλε.

Τί τοὺς θανόντας οὐκ ἔᾶς τεθνηκέναι ;

Τὴν τῶν κρατούντων μάθε φέρειν ἐξουσίαν.

Δίκαιος ἀδικεῖν οὐκ ἐπίσταται τρόπος.

2. The **limiting** (or *epexegetic*) infinitive (generally in the active voice) is used to limit the application of such adjectives as: *able, capable, worthy, clever, skilled, easy, agreeable* and their opposites. *E.g.* χαλεπὸς εὐρεῖν *difficilis inventu*, ἄξιος ἐπαινεῖσθαι *dignus qui laudetur*, ἱκανοὶ φυλάττειν *sufficient to* —, οἷος ἄρχειν *fit for ruling* —, δεινὸς λέγειν *clever at speaking*, οἷος ζῆν *enough to live*, ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν *difficult to* —, οἷός τέ εἰμι *am able*.

ῥᾶδια πάντα θεῷ τελέσαι *easy to accomplish*.

Γινῶναι πάντων ὑμεῖς ὀξύτατοι τὰ ῥηθέντα.

Κῦρος πάντων ἦν ἄρχειν ἀξιώτατος.

3. The **final** infinitive denotes a purpose with verbs that signify *to give, deliver, allow ; to choose, appoint* and the like.

Τὰς κώμας διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐπέτρεψεν . . . *diripiendas tradidit!*
Εἴλοντο Δρακόντιον δρόμου ἐπιμεληθῆναι.

4. An **infinitive absolute** (with or without the article) is used in: ὀλίγου, μικροῦ δεῖν “*little being wanting*” = *almost*.

ὥς (ἔπος) εἰπεῖν *so to speak ; ἐκὼν εἶναι willing(ly), voluntarily*.

ὥς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν *to be brief, in short*.

ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν *as it seems to me ; τὸ νῦν εἶναι at present, just now*.

τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον (ἐπὶ τούτῳ) εἶναι *so far as he is concerned, as far as depends on him*.

Ἀληθές γε ὥς ἔπος εἰπεῖν οὐδὲν εἰρήκασιν.

Τὸ ἐπ’ ἐκείνοις εἶναι ἀπολώλατε.

B. THE PARTICIPLE.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

200. The participle is a verbal adjective and is, therefore, used as an adjective. Its double character as adjective and as verb is explained in 195.

THE ATTRIBUTIVE PARTICIPLE.

201. It stands with a noun in the attributive position (120). Οἱ παρόντες ἡγεμόνες — οἱ νῦν ὄντες ἄνθρωποι *the present generation* — ἡ Μίδου καλουμένη κρήνη *the so-called fountain of Midas* —

τοῖς Θραξὶ τοῖς ὑπὲρ Ἑλλάσποντον οἰκοῦσι *to those Thracians who* — (128, note 1).

The article joined to the participle may be
 individualizing (117): ὁ γραφάμενος τὸν Σωκράτη *the accuser of*,
 or generalizing: ὁ τυχών, ὁ βουλόμενος *any one who wishes*,
 ὁ μὴ πιστεύων *si quis non credit* (203, 3, d).

THE PREDICATE PARTICIPLE.

202. It qualifies, and completes the idea of, a verbal predicate.

1. It belongs to the **subject** of the verb, when it is used with verbs

a) that express some particular mode of being (in such or such a state). *E.g.*

τυγχάνω *am by chance, happen or chance (to be)* — adv. *by chance*.

λανθάνω *am hidden, escape the notice (in doing)* — *secretly*.

διάγω, διατελῶ, διαγίγνομαι *continue (doing)* — *constantly*.

δῆλος, φανερός εἰμι, φαίνομαι *it is evident that I* — *evidently*.

φθάνω *anticipate, am beforehand* — *before, sooner than*.

οἶχομαι *am gone* — adv. *away*.

Ἡ ψυχὴ ἀθάνατος φαίνεται οὕσα.

Ἐπτα ἡμέρας πάσας μαχόμενοι διετέλεσαν.

Ἐφθησαν τοὺς Πέρσας ἀφικόμενοι εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

b) that signify *to begin* and *to cease*, *to persevere* and *to grow weary*.

E.g. ἄρχομαι *begin (by), at first*; παύομαι, λήγω *cease (from)*.

ἀνέχομαι *endure, can bear*; ἀπαγορεύω, κάμνω *grow weary (of)*.

Οὐποτε ἐπανόμην ὑμᾶς οἰκτίρων.

Μὴ κάμης φίλον ἄνδρα εὐεργετῶν.

Παύω τοὺς ἐχθροὺς γελῶντας *I make the enemy stop laughing*.

c) that signify *to be right* and *to do wrong*, *to be superior* and *to be inferior to one*, *e.g.*

καλῶς ποιῶ *do well (to or in)* — ἀδικῶ *do wrong (to or in)* —

χαρίζομαι τινι, χάριν φέρω τινί *do one a favor, oblige one (by)* —

νικῶ, κρατῶ *outdo (in)* — ἡττῶμαι, λείπομαι *am inferior (in)*; *wanting (in)* —

Καλῶς ἐποίησας προειπών *you did well to tell me beforehand*.

Ἀδικεῖτε πολέμου ἄρχοντες καὶ σπονδὰς λύνοντες.

d) that denote mental states, as

χαίρω, ἡδομαι *delight (in), am delighted (to)* —
 ἄχθομαι, ἀγανακτῶ *am displeased, vexed, angry (at)* —
 αἰσχύνομαι *am ashamed (to do), (do) with a sense of shame* —
 μεταμέλομαι *repent (of), am sorry (for)*.

Ἡδομαι ἀκούων σου φρονίμους λόγους.

Οὐκ ἂν ἀχθοίμην μανθάνων *I would fain* —.

2. It belongs either to the **subject** or the **object** of the verb, when it is used with verbs

a) that signify a (mental or sensitive) perception. *E.g.*

ὄρῶ, περιορῶ (*overlook — allow*), ἀκούω, αἰσθάνομαι, καταλαμβάνω,
 οἶδα, ἐπίσταμαι, μέμνημαι, γινώσκω, εὑρίσκω and the like.

Compare: *Catonem vidi sedentem, Socratem audio dicentem.*

Ὅρῶμεν πάντα ἀληθῆ ὄντα, ἃ λέγετε.

Οὐκ ᾔδεσαν αὐτὸν τεθηκότα.

Ὁ θεὸς τὰ μέγιστα μὲν πράττων ὀράται.

b) that denote the cause or occasion of such a perception.

E.g. δέικνυμι, δηλώω, (ἀπο)φαίνω, ἀγγέλλω, (ἐξ)ελέγχω.

Κύρον ἐπιστρατεύοντα πρῶτος ἡγγεῖλα.

Πάνθ' ἔνεκα ἑαυτοῦ ποιῶν Φίλιππος ἐξελεγχθήσεται.

Note 1. — The above mentioned verbs expressive of thought or emotion may also take ὅτι with a finite form of the verb.

Note 2. — Observe the difference of idiom in :

ἴσθι (μέμνησο) θνητὸς ὢν *scito te esse mortalem.*

Ὅρῶμεν ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι ὄντες περιγενέσθαι.

Note 3. — Σύνοιδα ἐμαντῶ *am conscious of* takes the participle now in the nominative, now in the dative, — μεταμέλει μοι *repent, am sorry* takes it only in the dative.

Ἐγὼ οὐ ξύνοιδα ἐμαντῶ σοφὸς ὢν or σοφῶ ὄντι.

Note 4. — Ἀκούω, αἰσθάνομαι and πυνθάνομαι are construed as follows:

ἀκούω w. gen. part. : *hear [myself, in person] that* — (see 147, 4, note).

ἀκούω w. acc. part. : *hear [through others] (as a fact) that* — = ὅτι.

ἀκούω w. acc. and inf. : *hear (as a rumor) that* —.

Note 5. — In like manner several of the above verbs take sometimes the participle, sometimes the infinitive, in order to imply a different shade of meaning.

<i>E.g.</i>	with the Participle	with the Infinitive
ἄρχομαι	{ <i>am at the beginning (of an action),</i> <i>begin by (doing something), at first.</i>	<i>begin, undertake, set or go about</i> <i>(doing), proceed (to do).</i>
φαίνομαι	<i>it is evident that I, I am evidently,</i> <i>apparet.</i>	<i>it seems that I, videor.</i>
αἰδέομαι	{ <i>am ashamed at (doing),</i>	<i>am ashamed to (do),</i>
αἰσχύνομαι	{ <i>i.e. do with a sense of shame,</i>	<i>i.e. omit (doing) from shame.</i>

γινώσκω	(learn to) know,	} that (follows an assertion) ὅτι, ὥς	determine, resolve	} to do some- thing. 199, 1. b.
ἐπίσταμαι	understand,		understand, know how	
οἶδα, μανθάνω	know, learn,		know, learn how	
ἐπιλανθάνομαι	forget,		forget	
μémνημαι	remember,		am careful, remember	

μémνημαι (οἶδα, ἀκούω), ὅτε with indic. *memini cum*, remember (the time) when.

Note 6.—Accordingly:

μемνήσθω ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι let him remember to be a brave soldier,
but: μемνήσθω ἄνθρωπος ὢν let him remember that he is a man.

APPOSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE PARTICIPLES.

203. 1. The Greek participle is in sense equivalent to a variety of conjunctive clauses. In English we sometimes retain the participle, sometimes employ a subordinate clause. The participle is either appositive or absolute.

a) An **appositive** participle may be used only when its subject occurs in some case or other in the main sentence.

b) An **absolute** participle may be used only when its subject does not occur in any form in the main sentence.

2. The Greek has a genitive absolute corresponding to the ablative absolute in Latin.

Θεοῦ διδόντος οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος,
καὶ μὴ διδόντος οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.

Note.—Differently from the Latin, the Greek

a) allows the participle to be without a subject whenever the latter is easily understood from the context: οὕτως ἐχόντων *quae cum ita sint*.

b) does not allow the participle to be replaced by either a noun or an adjective (*Cicerone consule, Hannibale vivo*!), but ὢν must always be added. Therefore, *Pericle duce* = Περικλέους ἡγεμόνος ὄντος. — Ἐκὼν and ἄκων are considered as participles: *me invito* = ἐμοῦ οὐχ ἐκόντος.

3. Either participial construction may correspond

a) to a causal clause, which, for greater clearness, often commences with

ἄτε, οἷον, οἷα (the author's reason): *since, as, because, inasmuch as*.

ὥς (reason of the subject of the leading verb): *since, as though, on the ground, plea, under the pretence, saying, thinking that, as if to signify etc.* See 178.

Ἐνθα δὴ ἀπεκρίνατο Κλεάνωρ ὁ Ἀρκὰς πρεσβύτατος ὢν.

Ἄτε ἐξαίφνης ἐπιπесόντες πολλὰ ἀνδράποδα ἔλαβον.

Ἀνεθορύβησαν ὥς εἰπόντος τοῦ Ἀγασίου.

b) to a **final** clause. The part. must be in the future and is often preceded by *ὥς*: *in order to, with the intention, avowed object of* (neg. *μή*).

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὥς πολεμήσοντας.

c) to a **temporal** clause. The part. is often emphasized by such adverbs as

ἄμα while, *αὐτίκα, εὐθὺς* immediately, forthwith, *μεταξύ* while etc.

ἄμα πορευόμενοι during (on) their march, or: while marching, *εὐθὺς παῖδες ὄντες* a *pueris*, from (earliest, their very) boyhood.

Πολλαχού με ἐπέσχε λέγοντα μεταξύ.

Δρυὸς πεσούσης πᾶς ἀνὴρ ξυλεύεται.

d) to a **conditional** clause (neg. *μή*).

Δίκαια δράσας συμμάχους ἔξεις θεούς.

Γενόμενος καὶ σὺ γνώσει ὅτι ἡδέα ἐστὶν taste, and you too will find . . .

Οὐκ ἂν δύναιο *μή* καμῶν εὐδαιμονεῖν.

e) to a **concessive** or **adversative** clause. For the purpose of clearness, *καί* or *καίπερ* (neg. *οὐ*) may be added. See 189, note.

Πολλοὶ γὰρ ὄντες εὐγενεῖς εἰσιν κακοί *in spite of* their noble birth.

Εἰσὴλθετε ὑμεῖς *καίπερ* οὐ διδόντος τοῦ νόμου.

4. The **participle** (often with *ὥς, ὥσπερ*) is used absolutely with such impersonal expressions as:

δεόν, προσήκον since (when, although) it is or was necessary,

ὄν, ἐξόν, παρόν since (when, although) it is or was possible,

δόξαν, δεδομένον since (if, although) it is or was resolved,

ἄδηλον ὄν, αἰσχροὺ ὄν since (if, although) it is or was unknown, shameful.

Κατακείμεθα, ὥσπερ ἐξὸν ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν.

Σὺ σαντὸν οὐχὶ ἔσωσας, οἶόν τε ὄν καὶ δυνατόν.

Βουλῆς ἀξιοῖ τυχεῖν Φίλων, οὐ μετὸν αὐτῷ.

Infinitive or Participle with *ἄν*.

204. Both the infinitive and the participle require the modal suffix *ἄν*, if the finite verb for which they stand would be

either the optative with *ἄν*,

or the ind. of an historical tense with *ἄν*.

Consequently, infinitives or participles with *ἄν* always denote either potentiality or unreality.

Σὺν ὑμῖν ἂν οἶμαι τίμιος εἶναι, ὅπου ἂν ᾧ.

Ἀρίστιππος αἰτεῖ Κῦρον εἰς δισχιλίους ξένους καὶ μισθόν, ὥς οὕτως περιγενόμενος ἂν τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν.

Note. — Aorist infinitives or participles that stand for optatives never denote past time. Compare 169. 170.

C. THE VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

205. 1. Verbal adjectives in -τός, -τή, -τόν denote (79, 9) either what **has been** done: λυτός (*that has been*) loosed, ἄκρατος *unmixed*, or what **may be** done: βρωτός *that may be eaten, eatable*, ἀόρατος *invisible*.

2. Verbal adjectives in -τέος, -τέα, -τέον denote **necessity**.

E.g. λυτέος *solvendus*, πειστέον *oboediendum*,
ίτέον *it is necessary to go, one must go*.

The personal construction emphasizes the person (or thing) that must be acted upon.

The impersonal construction emphasizes the kind of action that is to be done.

The person who must do something is put in the dative (157, 2).

Οἱ συμμαχεῖν ἐθέλοντες εὖ ποιητέοι.

Οἰστέον πᾶσι τὴν τύχην — τῷ ἀδικοῦντι δοτέον δίκην.

X. THE PARTICLES.

THE NEGATIVE PARTICLES.

206. 1. There are two negative adverbs: οὐ and μή.

By οὐ (οὔτε, etc.), we deny (the truth of) a statement, by μή (μήτε, etc.) we desire that something feared may not happen.

Ἐγὼ θρασὺς καὶ ἀναιδὴς οὐτ' εἰμὶ μήτε γενοίμην.

2. Accordingly, οὐ stands in all **statements**,

i.e. in independent and dependent declarations, in questions and causal sentences, as well as in ordinary relative and temporal clauses.

Οὐ δυνατόν ἐστιν — ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οὐ δυνατόν εἶη —

τί οὐκ ἦλθετε; — ἐπεὶ ταύτ' οὐκ ἐγένετο —

ὅθεν οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξελθεῖν.

3. μή is required in all sentences that express a **desire**,

i.e. in independent and dependent wishes and prohibitions, as well as in dependent final clauses.

Μή μοι γένοιθ' ἂ βούλομ' ἄλλ' ἂ συμφέρει.

Μὴ φθόνοι τοῖς εὐτυχούσι, μή δοκῆς εἶναι κακός.

Δέδοικα, μή ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἴκαδε οδοῦ.

4. Again, *μή* is used

a) in conditions and in all such phrases or clauses as are equivalent in sense to a condition.

Εἰ *μή* καθέξεις γλώσσαν, ἔσται σοι κακά.

“Α *μή* οἶδα, οὐδὲ οἶμαι εἰδέναι.

Ὁ *μή* δαρεῖς ἄνθρωπος οὐ παιδεύεται.

b) with the infinitive, with which, however, after verbs of saying *οὐ* may also be used:

ῥπισχνοῦντο *μή*δὲν χαλεπὸν αὐτοὺς πείσεσθαι.

Τολμῶσι λέγειν οὐδεμίαν *μά*χην γεγενέαι.

Note 1.—After the verbs of controverting, denying, doubting, and the like, which convey a negative idea, the dependent assertion receives an additional *οὐ*, which must not be rendered in English.

Οὐκ ἂν ἀρνηθεῖεν ἔνιοι, ὥς οὐκ εἰσὶ τοιοῦτοι.

Note 2.—In like manner, after verbs of hindering, refraining, avoiding, refusing, declining, denying, escaping, and the like, *μή* is often added to the infinitive, or *μή* οὐ, when the main verb itself is negated (also τὸ *μή* and τὸ *μή* οὐ respectively).

Μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε *μή* καταπετρωθῆναι *narrowly escaped being stoned.*

Ὁ φόβος τὸν νοῦν ἀπείργει *μή* λέγειν, ἃ βούλεται *hinders from saying.*

Οὐδεὶς πώποτε ἀντίπε *μή* οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν τοὺς νόμους *denied that the laws are good.*

Καὶ φημι δρᾶσαι οὐκ ἀπαρνοῦμαι τὸ *μή* οὐ *I do not deny it.*

Μή is always added after verbs of forbidding:

e.g. Ἀπηγόρευε *μη*δένα βάλλειν πρὶν Κῦρος ἐμπλησθεῖη θηρῶν.

5. Accumulation of Negatives of the same kind. A negative or several negatives following another negative of the same kind emphasize the negation, if they are compounded, but neutralize it, if they are simple.

Οὐκ ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς οὐδέν *no one will say anything.*

Οὐδεὶς οὐκ ἀποθανεῖται *every one will die.*

6. Combination of Negatives of a different kind.

a) οὐ *μή* with the aor. subj. or fut. indic. is used in cautious or ironical assertions: “*hardly, not likely, certainly not*” (181, 3. note 1).

Τοὺς πονηροὺς οὐ *μή* ποτε βελτίους ποιήσετε.

b) *μή* οὐ with the subj. (or indirect optat. 193, 2, b) after verbs of fearing means: *ne non, that not* (181, 2; compare 3, note 1, “*perhaps not, I rather think . . . not*”).

Ἐφοβεῖτο *μή* οὐ δύναίτο ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐξελθεῖν.

c) *μή* οὐ with the inf. after a negative main verb (or after negative expressions) = *not to* (206, 4. note 2).

Οὐχ ὁσίόν σοί ἐστι *μή* οὐ βοηθεῖν δικαιοσύνη.

Πᾶσιν αἰσχύνῃ *ἦν* *μή* οὐ συσπυδάζειν.

THE INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

207. In independent questions, the Greeks expressed

1. the Latin *-ne*: by η and $\alpha\pi\alpha$,
2. the Latin *nonne*: by $\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}$, $\alpha\pi'$ $\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}$ — $\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\text{κο}\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ *nonne igitur?*
 η γάρ and ἄλλο τι ἢ *does or is he (she, it)*
not?
3. the Latin *num*: by $\mu\acute{\eta}$, $\alpha\pi\alpha$ $\mu\acute{\eta}$ } “indeed?” implying a
 $\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$ (= $\mu\eta$ $\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\nu$) } neg. answer.
4. the Latin *utrum* — *an*: by $\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$ ($\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$) — η ,
 the Latin — *an*: by — η .

Note. — For dependent questions, see 179.

THE REMAINING PARTICLES.

Their Most Common Meanings and Usages.

208. Note 1. — Such particles as cannot begin a sentence are called *post-positive*. In the subjoined list, they are marked by an asterisk. The references are to Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

Note 2. — It should be remembered that the meanings of the Greek particles which are given below are in many instances merely approximate. The Greeks were able by them to express the finest shades of meaning. In English, the stress of the voice, a change of tone, or even a gesture, will sometimes serve the same purpose.

1. Ἄλλὰ *adversative*: *on the other hand, but, yet, still, however, on the contrary, rather, sed, at*; especially after negatives.

with imper. and subjunctives: *well then, come now, come then.*

in replies: *well, well but, but mind, for my own part.*

in transitions to some new topic: *but enough of this, be this as it may.*

ἀλλ' οὐ, ἀλλὰ μὴ: *ac non, not, and not, but not, instead of*; = καὶ οὐ. 2, 1, 10.

ἀλλ' οὖν (γε): *yet certainly, yet at least, yet at any rate.*

εἰ μὴ — ἀλλὰ γε: *si non — at tamen.*

οὐ μὴν (μέντοι) ἀλλὰ: *verum tamen, however, still.*

2. ἄλλως: *in another way, otherwise, differently*; at random.

ἄλλως τε καί: *(both in other respects and) = especially, above all, particularly.*
 τὴν ἄλλως: *to no purpose, fruitlessly, in vain, idly* (cf. τὴν ταχίστην 141).

3. ἅμα: *at the same time, together with, at once.*

With dat. 158, 1. With part. 203, 3. c.

ἅμα μὲν — ἅμα δέ: — *and at the same time, at once — and, both — and*; partly — partly.

ἅμα (τε) — καί: *both — and* (καὶ ἅμα: *and at the same time*), *as soon as — at once, scarce — when, no sooner — than.*

4. ***ἄρα** inferential: *therefore, then, consequently, accordingly.*
 intimating that, what is said, is obvious, a matter of course:
obviously, evidently, naturally, apparently, as one may conclude, as may be expected, as is known, videlicet.
 sometimes epexegetic: *to wit, namely.*
 introducing something that follows: *next, immediately, forthwith.*
εἰ ἄρα, ἐὰν ἄρα: *if perhaps; to wit, if; if indeed, if forsooth.*
εἰ μὴ ἄρα with the indic.: *that is to say, if not; unless perhaps, unless forsooth, nisi forte, nisi vero.* 188, 2. d.
ὥς (ὅτι) ἄρα: *to wit, that; namely, that.*
οὐκ ἄρα: *consequently not; then after all not (with imperfect).*
5. **ἄρα**; interrogative = *-nē?* *ἄρ' οὐ;* = *nonne?* — *ἄρα μή;* = *num?* 207, 2. 3.
6. **ἀτάρ** (Homer **αὐτάρ**) adversative: *but, yet, but yet, on the other hand.*
 implying emphasis and gradation: *but above all, but especially, vero.*
7. ***αὖ** adversative: *in turn, on the contrary, on the other hand; likewise, too, again.* 1, 6, 7; 1, 10, 11; 1, 1, 7.
8. ***γάρ** stating a reason, cause or motive: *for, enim;* — often accounting for a thought which is to be supplied.
 explaining and specifying: *namely, to wit,* — often introducing an announced (or an expected) explanation.
 in animated questions, denoting impatience, surprise, like *nam in quisnam?* **τίς γάρ;** “*why, who . . .*” or “*who, pray, . . .*” or “*who then.*”
ἀλλὰ γάρ: *at enim, but (a thought to be supplied) for = but of course; however; but since, since however; but alas!*
καὶ γάρ: *etenim, and (I may well say so) for, for truly, and to be sure.*
nam etiam, for also, for even.
nam et, for both (. . . et, and).
 For *εἰ γάρ*, see 172, 2; 174, 1.
9. ***γέ** (encl.), like *quidem*, emphatic and restrictive: *indeed, certainly, at all events, at least.*
ἐπείγε: *quandoquidem, since indeed;* **ἀλλὰ — γέ**: *yet certainly, yet at least, yet at any rate.*
 For *ἔγωγε* etc., see 61, 2; for *δογέ*, 129, 1. note 3.
10. ***γοῦν** (from *γέ οὖν*), emphatic: *at least, at any rate, at all events, certe.*
11. ***δέ** adversative: *but, however, autem, atque* (by far less emphatic than *ἀλλά*). See *καί* and *μέν*; in replies often: *to be sure, certainly.*
δέ very frequently simply connects clauses: *and, thereupon, etc.,* or it is not translated at all. *But not, and not = ἀλλ' οὐ* or *οὐ μέντοι.*
 For *οὐδέ*, see below 31.

12. ***δῆ** temporal: *already, presently, now, just now, immediately, iam* ;
νῦν δῆ: *just now, even now, now at once.*
 inferential: *then, therefore, accordingly.*
 marking as a matter of course: *evidently, as is known, scilicet, of course, you know.* **καὶ δῆ καὶ** *and of course (and therefore) also*; see below 19.
 with an imperative, strongly urging: **λέγε δῆ** *now then, go on to say!*; *pray, tell me!*
 emphatic and serving to call attention to something: as in **ἔνθα δῆ** *tum vero, at this juncture, at that crisis, it was then that, on this very occasion*, or merely an emphatic *then*, **ὅτε δῆ** *just at the time when.* **τί δῆ**; *what in the world? quid tandem?*
- εἰ δῆ** *namely if, if indeed, if really.*
ὅς δῆ *he who, the very person who, who therefore, who in fact.*
ὅστις δῆ *whosoever (I do not know who), nescio quis, some one.*
13. **δῆθεν** implying gradation: *above all, especially so* (introduces an *a fortiori*). — *as it seems, to all appearances.*
 restrictive: *of course, apparently, as is pretended.*
14. ***δῆπου** (less emphatic than **δῆ**): expresses confidence that a statement will not be doubted: *profecto, of course, you know, surely*; often ironically like *opinor, credo*.
15. ***δῆτα** (more emphatic than **δῆ**): *indeed, certainly, to be sure.*
οὐ δῆτα: *no! indeed not, of course not.* **τί δῆτα**: *what then?*
16. **εἴτε** — **εἴτε** (*sive — sive*): *be it that — or that; whether — or* (i.e. in both cases).
 In dependent questions: *whether — or; if — or if*; 179.
17. **ᾗ** in asseverations: *truly, of a surety, really, verily*; still more emphatic is **ᾗ μὴν**, see below 25.
 For the interrogative particle **ᾗ**, see 207.
ᾗ που *surely.*
18. **ἢ** disjunctive: *or*; often doubled **ἢ — ἢ**, *aut — aut.*
 comparative: *than*, after comparatives and comparative expressions (such as **ἄλλος**, **ἕτερος**, **ἐναντίος**).
ἄλλο τι ἢ: *is it not so? nonne?* 207, 2.
ἢτοι (γε) — ἢ (or **ἢ — ἢτοι**): *aut — aut.*
ἄλλ' ἢ after a negative particle or a question: *nisi, but, except.*

Note. — With numerals and measures, **ἢ** is often omitted after the adverbial comparatives **πλέον** (coll. form **πλεῖν**), **ἐλαττον**, **μείων**, as well as after the corresponding adjectives; e.g. **πέμπει οὐκ ἐλαττον δέκα ἄνδρας** *non minus decem*; **ἔτη γεγονὸς πλείω ἐβδομήκοντα** *annos natus amplius septuaginta*.

19. **καί** copulative: *and, also, too*; emphatic: *even*; sometimes inferential: *and consequently (= itaque)*; with comparatives: *still, yet*.

Where more than two words are to be joined, the Greek repeats *καί* with each one of them (polysyndeton).

καί — *καί*, *both* — *and*, joins things of equal importance. See below 39.

καί after expressions of sameness or likeness: *as*; *ὁμοίως, ὁμοίως, ὁ αὐτὸς καί* = *similis, similiter, idem atque*.

δὲ καί: *moreover, also, besides; likewise, (and) — too*; 1, 4, 17.

καὶ δέ: (*but, and*) *also, (but, and) even; moreover*; here *δέ* connects, *καί* emphasizes. 2, 6, 8.

καὶ δὴ καί: *and (therefore) evidently also, and especially also*.

οὐ μόνον — ἀλλὰ καί: *not only — but also*.

ἤδη — καί: *iam — cum, already — when* (cf. *cum inversum*).

οὐπω — καί: *nondum — cum, not yet — when*.

20. *καίτοι* concessive: *and yet, still, though, however. but, atqui* (in the minor of a syllogism). See 40.

21. *μά* in asseveration; followed by the acc. of the god or thing called upon as witness (see 133).

μά τοὺς θεοὺς: *by the gods!* *ναὶ μὰ Δία*: *yes, by Zeus*.

οὐ μὰ Δία: *no, by Zeus*.

22. **μέν*, a weak form of *μήν*. It is used

a) in asseveration: *certainly, truly, indeed, in truth*.

καὶ (ἀλλὰ) μὲν δὴ *and (but) certainly, and in fact; even — indeed*.

οὐ μὲν δὴ *certainly not, indeed not*. Compare 32 extr.

b) *μέν — δέ* are used in general to call attention to *any* kind of correlation (not only antithetical relations!) of those words (or even parts of sentences) which they follow and which the author wishes to be viewed *conjointly*, and not singly.

μέν is then mostly *not* translated, but only marked by the tone; see 1, 1, 1; so in *πρῶτον μὲν — ἔπειτα δέ* *in the first place — in the second place*.

μέν — δέ are frequently used in forming *periods*, (Dem. 16, 30); also in the figure *anaphora* 1, 3, 16: “*showing in the first place — in the second place — in the third place*”; sometimes to be rendered by: *as — so*. See *ὁ μὲν — ὁ δέ* 116.

μέν — δέ are often *adversative*: — *but, however, on the contrary, whilst, whereas* sometimes *concessive*: *indeed — but; it is true — but*.

23. **μέντοι* emphatic: *indeed, really, certainly, in truth*.

adversative (often after *μέν*): *but, yet, however; — for all that, nevertheless, all the same*.

in questions: *οὐ μέντοι —*; *is it not so? nonne?*

For *οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ*, see 1.

24. *μή*: *not*, the negative adverb in expressions of desire. 206, 3; apparently heading an independent sentence, 181, 3, note 1; in questions = *num*, 207, 3.

οὐ μή and *μή οὐ* 206, 6; *μηδέ*, see *οὐδέ* below 31.

μή ὅτι (= *μή εἶπω, εἶπης, ὑπολάβῃς, ὅτι*): *not only*.

μή ὅτι and *μή ὅπως* (like *οὐχ ὅπως*): *not only not*.

[less (more)].

μή ὅτι and *μή τί γε δὴ* (sc. *εἰπῃς*): *not to mention, to say nothing of, much*

ὅτι μή (like *εἰ μή* 188, 2. a): *except, but, nisi*.

25. ***μήν**, in asseveration: *vero, verily, in truth, certainly*, often preceded by **ἦ**: *upon my sacred honor* (see above 17).
 adversative: *but, however, nevertheless, yet, for all that*.
ἀλλὰ μήν: *at vero, but certainly, but still*.
καὶ μήν: *et vero, and yet, and in fact*.

Both **ἀλλὰ μήν** and **καὶ μήν** are also used in transitions to some *new* (and more important) topic: *furthermore*; also in the *minor* of a syllogism: *but, now, but now*. For **οὐ μὴν ἀλλά**, see 1.

26. **μῶν**, interrogative = **μή οὖν**: *num . . . ?* implying a negative answer. 207, 3.
 27. **ναί**, in replies: *yes*. **ναὶ μὰ Δία**: *yes, by Zeus*; compare 21.
 28. **νή**, in asseveration; **νὴ Δία**: *yes, by Zeus*. 133.
 29. ***νύν** (encl.), illative: *then, therefore*. See 40.
 30. **οὐ**: *not*, the negative adverb in statements. 206, 2.

In direct questions: **ἄρ' οὐ, οὐκοῦν**: *nonne*, 207, 2.

οὐ τι: *not a whit, not at all, by no means, not in the least*.

οὐχ ὅτι (**οὐκ ἐρῶ ὅτι**); *not only*; also: *although*.

οὐ μόνον ὅτι and **οὐχ ὅτι μόνον**: *not only*.

οὐχ ὅπως (**οὐκ ἐρῶ ὅπως**): — **ἀλλὰ καὶ (οὐδέ)**: *not only not — but even (not even)*; after negative expressions: *not to mention, much less*.

μόνον οὐ (οὐχι), **ὅσον οὐ**: *tantum non, almost, all but*. Dem. 1, 2.

ὅσον οὐπω, ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη: *almost already*.

31. **οὐδέ (μηδέ)**, copulative: a) *and not, nor, neque* where some negative particle precedes (otherwise *and not* = **καὶ οὐ**).
 b) *also not, likewise not, neither*; *not even, ne — quidem*.

οὐδ' εἰ: *not even if*. Compare 189.

οὐδέ — οὐδέ: *not even — nor*.

οὐδέ — δέ: *but . . . neither (likewise not), nor yet*.

32. ***οὖν**, confirmative: *indeed, certainly, the fact is, at any rate*.
 inferential: *then, therefore, consequently, accordingly*.

It also introduces a promised or expected explanation, *e.g.* in the transition from the exordium to the subject-matter of a speech: then often not translated.

ἄρ' οὖν; (affirmative inference): *really? indeed?*

ἀλλ' οὖν (γε): *yet surely, yet certainly, yet at least, but at any rate*.

δ' οὖν: *now, but now* (in the *minor* of a syllogism); *but certain it is that, yet at any rate, but at all events*.

καὶ γὰρ οὖν: *wherefore then, and consequently also, and on that account, for at any rate, for the fact is*.

μὲν οὖν: a) confirmative: (**πάνυ, κομιδῇ, οὐ**) **μὲν οὖν** *to be sure, certainly*.

b) introducing a correction: *nay rather, imo vero*.

c) when corresponding to a following **δέ**, each particle has its original force.

joined to relatives: **ὅστις οὖν (ὅστις οὖν, ὅστις οὖν etc.)**: *quicumque, whosoever*.

33. οὐκοῦν (a strengthened οὖν) is:
 a) inferential and confirmative: *therefore, then, accordingly*;
 b) interrogative: = *nonne igitur?* 207, 2.
34. οὐκουν (a strengthened οὐκ) is:
 a) inferential and confirmative: *therefore not, at any rate not*.
 b) interrogative: *therefore not? so then not?*
35. οὔτε — οὔτε (μήτε — μήτε): *neque — neque, neither — nor*.
 οὔτε (μήτε) — τέ: *neque — et, on the one hand not — and (but) on the other hand, not only not — but even*.
 οὔτε — οὐ (poet.): = οὔτε — οὔτε.
 οὔτε — οὐδέ: *neither — nor even; neque — et ne — quidem*.
36. *πέρ (encl., from πέρι): *just, even, indeed, very, very much*; w. part. often = *καίπερ*. Compare Homer Od. α 6 with α 315.
 ὅσπερ *the very person who*; ἐπείπερ *seeing that, because precisely*.
 ὥσπερ *just as, even as*; ὅτεπερ *just (at the very time, even) when*; εἰπερ *if indeed*, 188, 2. c.
37. πλὴν: *except, save, but*, is:
 a) a prepositional adverb with genit., 162, 5.
 b) a conjunction: *except that, save that, only*;
 it stands with the indic. or with the verb understood.
38. *πῶ (encl.) *yet, as yet*; mostly joined to negatives:
 οὐπω *nondum, not yet* (οὐκέτι *iam non, no longer!*)
39. *τέ (encl., Lat. = *-que*), copulative: *and*; in prose
 τέ — τέ: *both — and* (= *καί — καί*) generally connects sentences of equal importance, whereas
 τέ — καί: *as well as, not only — but also*, connects single words that supplement each other and of which the second is of greater importance.
40. *τοί (encl.) in asseveration: *verily, in truth, surely*. In this sense it is often joined to other particles:
 καίτοι above 20; μέντοι above 23; οὔτοι *indeed not*.
 τοίγαρ inferential: *therefore, then, consequently, accordingly*: strengthened forms are *τοιγαροῦν* and *τοιγάρτοι*: *for this very reason, precisely on that account*.
 τοίνυν inferential (esp. in the conclusion of a syllogism): *therefore, consequently*; introducing a minor proposition: *but, atqui*: sometimes synonymous with *δέ*: *besides, moreover, again, furthermore* (esp. *ἔτι τοίνυν*).

HOMERIC DIALECT.

ON THE SOUNDS.

209. 1. Vowels: η for α: *φιλίη, νεηνίης, πρήσσω — ἀληθείη.*
 ει for ε: *ξείνος, εἵνεκα, χρύσειος.*
 ου for ο: *μῶνος, οὔνομα, πούλυς* etc.

2. Metathesis: *κάρτος, καρτερός, ἔδρακον, ἔπραθον.*
θρόσκω: ἔθορον — βλώσκω: ἔμολον.

3. Metathesis of Quantity: Ἀτρεΐδew and Ἀτρεΐδᾶo.
στέωμεν and στήομεν. ἔως, τέως and ἦος, τῆος.

4. Contraction: *γήραος, τέραα, τεράων, τεράεσσι, μένεα,*
τέγεος, φίλεον, ἀοιδιάει, ἀοιδιάουσα etc.
Ἑρμῆς, ἦοῦς, ἦῶ, σέλα, τιμᾶ, ἐφορμᾶται —
εο and εου to ευ: θέρευς, φιλεῦντες, σεῦ — νεικεῦσι.

εεα to εια or εα: εὐκλείας, δυσκλέα.

εεαι to εiai or εαι: μυθεῖαι or μυθέαι.

5. Synizesis: *Πηληϊάδew Ἀχιλῆος — ἀλλ' ὅτε δῆ' ἔβδομον ἡμαρ.*
χρυσέοισιν ἐπὶ κλισμοῖσι — εἰλαπίνῃ ἦε γάμος.
ἀλλ' ἐῶμέν μιν πρῶτα — ἦ οὐκ αἰεῖς etc.

6. Apocope: in ἄρ (for ἄρα), in ἄν (for ἀνά), *κάτ, πάρ, ἄπ, ὕπ;*
 with assimilation: *κάλ-λιπε, κάβ-βαλε, κάτ-θεμεν, κατ-θέμεν,*
καρ ρόον, καπ πεδίον, κακ κεφαλῆς, καδ δὲ παρειῶν, ἀλ-λέξαι,
ἀμ-μείξας, ἀμ-πνεῦσαι, ἀγ-κρεμάσας, ἀν-στήσας, ἀμ πεδίον.

7. A digamma was originally in the following words:

<i>φέαρ vēr</i>	<i>φῖς vīs</i>	<i>φέλ-δομαι vel-le</i>
<i>φесθής vestis</i>	<i>φοῖκος vīcus</i>	<i>φερ- ver-bum</i>
<i>φэсперос vesper</i>	<i>φῶινος vīnum</i>	<i>φιδ-, ἔ-φιδον</i>
<i>φείκοσι vīginti</i>	<i>φέπος, φόψ vōx</i>	<i>φοῖδα, φείδος</i> } <i>vid-ēre</i>
<i>φῶνος, ὁ</i> (hence <i>ἐωνούμην</i> 89, 1. note)	<i>φεκῶν</i> (hence <i>ἀέκων, i.e. ἀφέκων</i>)	
<i>φαλίσκομαι</i> hence (<i>ἐάλων, ἐά-λωκα</i>)	<i>φέλπομαι</i> (hence <i>ἔολπα, i.e. φέ-φολπα</i>)	
<i>φοράω</i> (hence <i>ἐώρων</i> 89, 2)	<i>φεργάζομαι</i> (hence <i>φέφοργα</i> and <i>εἶργ.</i>)	

8. There was an initial σφ in *ὄς* (σφός) = *suus*, *ἔ* = *sē*, *ἐκυρός* = *socer*, *ἀνδάνω*, aor. *εὔαδαν* (= *ἔαδαδου*), *ῥῳός* (*suāvis*) etc.

9. Doubling of Consonants:

ποσσίν, δικάσσετε—ἔσσομαι, ἐτέλεσσα.
 ὅττι, ὅπως, ὅποτε—ἔδδισεν, ἀδδήσειεν.
 τόσος, ἔμμορε, ἔννεον, ἔλλαβε, ἔσσυτο.

10. Auxiliary Consonants (ἀνδρός, γαμβρός, μεσημβρία):

ἡμβροτον of ἀμαρτάνω, μέμβλεται of μέλει.
 μέμβλωκα of ἔμολον, βλώσκω—ἄμβροτος.

INFLECTION OF NOUNS.

210. 1. A-Decl.: ἱππότης. Ἀτρεΐδᾱο, Ἀτρεΐδew, ἐνυμνείω.

διὰ θεάων, πυλέων ἐξέσσυτο, καὶ δὲ παρειαῶν.
 ἀθανάτησι θεῆς—ἀκταῖς, πάσαις.

2. O-Decl.: ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο—ὁ κράτος, Αἰδόλοο κλυτὰ δώματα.
 θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν—τοῖν ὦμοιν.3. Conson. Decl.: ποσ-σί, ποσί, πόδ-εσσι—βέλεσ-σι, βέλεσι,
 βελέ-εσσιν.

ἔριν and ἔριδα. γούνατος and γουνός.

οὔατος, οὔασιν and ὤσιν.

πατέρος and πατρός, θυγατέρα and θύγατρα.

ἀνέρος and ἀνδρός, ἀνδρεσσι and ἀνδράσιν.

γῆραος, οὔδεος, μένεος, θέρευς, μένεα.

κλέα, ἀγακλεές (see 209, 4).—Ἡρακλῆος, -κλήι, -κλήα.

ἡώς, -οὔς, -οῖ, -ῶ.—σπελούς, σπήι, σπέσσι, σπήεσσι.

πόλις: πόλιος and πόληος, πόλει and πόληι.

ἡδύς: εὐρύν and εὐρέα. ὠκέα Ἱρις, βαθέης ὕλης.

βασιλῆος etc., βασιλεῦσι. Ὀδυσ(σ)ῆος and -σ(σ)έος.

4. Irreg. nouns: Ἀΐδης: Ἀΐδᾱο and Ἀΐδew and Ἀΐδος.

Ἄρης: Ἄρηος and Ἄρεος, voc. Ἄρες and Ἄρες.

Ζεύς: Διός and Ζηνός, Ζῆνα and Ζῆν.

κάρη, τό: καρῆατος, κάρητος, κράατος and κρᾱτός,

κράτων, κρᾱσίν.—κάρηνα, κάρηνων.

νηῦς: νηός and νεός, νήεσσι, νέεσσι and νηυσίν.

υἱός: υἱέος and υἱος.

ἀλκή: ἀλκῇ and ἀλκί. μάστιγι, μάστιγα and μάστι, μάστιν.

5. Suffixes. -φι: ἐξ εὐνήφι—κρατερῇφι βίηφι (sing.),

διὰ στήθεσφιν—σὺν ὄχεσφιν (plur.).

-θεν and -θι: ἐξ ἀλόθεν, ἐμέθεν—ἡῶθι πρό.

6. Adjectives: ἰφθίμους ψυχάς, ἀθανάτη ψυχῇ.

πο(υ)λός, πολύ, G. πολέος, A. πο(υ)λύν (masc. and fem.).

Plur. πολέες, πολέων, πολέεσσι, πολέσσι and πολέσι,

and πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν reg.

7. Comparison : γλυκίων, φιλίων — ὤκιστος — πλέες (= πλέονες),
 Comp. ἀρείων, βέλτερος, φέρτερος, λώϊον, λωῖτερον,
 κακώτερος, χειρότερος, χερείων, χερειότερος —
 μάσσων, ἄσسون.
 Sup. κάρτιστος, φέριστος, φέρτατος — μήκιστος, ἄγχιστα.

PRONOUNS.

211. 1. Personal : ἐγών, ἐμεῖο, ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, ἐμέθεν. ἄμμες, ἄμμι, ἄμμε.
 τύννη, σείο, σέο, σεῦ, σέθεν — τεῖν. ὕμμες, ὕμμι, ὕμμε.
 εἶο, ἔο, εὔ, ἔθεν — ἐοῖ — ἐέ, ἔ, μίν.
 σφεῖς, σφείων, σφίσιν and σφίν, σφέας, σφάς and σφέ.
 Dual : νῶι, νῶιν — σφῶι, σφῶιν — σφώε, σφῶϊν.
 2. Possess. : ἐμός, τεός, ἐός and ὅς. ἄμός, ὕμός, σφός and σφέτερος.
 Dual : νωῖτερος. σφωῖτερος.
 3. Demonstr. : the article with τοί, ταί besides οἱ, αἱ,
 and ὅς or ὅ (both masc. : *he who*), ἦ, ὅ (116, note).
 4. Relative : ὅ = ὅς and ἔης = ἦς, as also those forms of ὁ, ἡ, τό,
 which begin with τ.
 5. Interrog. : τέο and τεῦ, τέφ and τῷ, τέων, τέοισι ;
 the same, when used as indefinite pronouns, are
 enclitic.
 6. Generalizing Relatives : ὅτις besides ὅστις, ὅττεο and ὅτ(τ)ευ,
 ὅτεφ,
 ὅτινα besides ὄντινα, — ὄτινας, ἄσσα.

CONJUGATION.

212. 1. Modal suffixes, subj. : ἐγείρ-ο-μεν, ποιήσ-ε-ται, εὔξαι, ἴομεν.
 opt. : δύη (for δυῖη), φθίμην, φθίτο, δῦμεν,
 δαινῦτο, δαινύατο, λῦτο, λελύτο.
 2. Augment : ἔλυσε and λῦσε, ἔβη and βῆ, ἔχεν — κάθεμεν, ἄνεσαν.
 3. Personal endings : ἐθέλωμι, ἐθέλῃσθα, ἐθέλῃσι — τίθησθα.
 πεποιθεα, -εας, -εεν, — φόβηθεν, ἴεν, ἔφαν, βάν.
 ὀδύρεαι, ἐλύσαο — βέβληαι — φραζώμεσθα.
 βεβλήαται, -ατο, ἰδοῖατο — δίδωθι, ὀμνυθι.
 4. Infinitive : ἀμύνειν, ἀμυνέμεν and ἀμυνέμεναι — ἰδέ-ειν.
 5. Contract Verbs in -άω, uncontr. : αἰοιδιᾶει, πεινάων, μενοίνεον.
 assimilated : γελῶντες and γελῶντες, ὀράας.
 contr. : τιμᾶ, τιμῶσι, τιμῶν, ἐφορμᾶται.
 in -έω : φιλέεις, φίλεον, φιλέωμεν, φιλεῦντες.
 in -όω : ἀρόωσι, ὑπνώοντας, δηιόφεν, χολοῦνται.

6. Verbs in -μι: τιθεῖ, τιθείσι, διδοῖσθα, διδοῖ, διδοῦσιν.

θήω (θείω), θήης, θήομεν (θείομεν), θέω-μεν.

γνώ-ω, γνώης, δώ-ο-μεν, βήω (βείω),

στή-ο-μεν (στείομεν), στέωμεν, στή-ε-τε, στήωσι. *

δαμήω (δαμείω), δαήω, μιγήης, φανήη,

τραπήομεν (from ἐτάρπην), δαμήετε, μιγέωσι.

εἶμι: εἶσθα, ἦια, ἴσαν, ἴμεν(αι), εἴσομαι, εἴσατο.

εἰμί: ἔασι, ἔα and ἔον, ἦην, ἔ(μ)μεν(αι), ἔσεται, ἔσσειται.

οἶδα: ἠείδης, εἶδομεν, ἰδέω, ἴδμεν(αι), ἰδυῖα, εἰδήσω.

7. Alike forms (of different verbs): ἴσαν (εἶμι, οἶδα), εἴσομαι (εἶμι, οἶδα, εἶδομαι), εἰσάμην (εἶμι, εἶδομαι).

8. Presents with the force of futures: καλέω, τελέω, ἀνύω, ἐρύω, ἀντιώω, δήω, κείω, κακκέιοντες, νέομαι, βείομαι.

9. Aorists without σ: ἔκηα, ἔσσευα, ἔχευα, ἠλεύατο and ἀλέασθαι.

10. Aorists of Liquids with σ: ἔκελσα, ἄρσα, ἔκερσα, ὄρσα.

11. Mixed Aorists: ἔξον, δύσετο, βήσετο, λέξεο, ὄρσεο, οἰσέμεν(αι).

12. Reduplicated Second Aorists:

ἦραρον, ὠρορον, ἐπέφραδε, τεταρπώμεσθα, ἀμπεπαλόν.

πεπιθεῖν, πεφιδέσθαι (fut. πεπιθήσω, πεφιδήσεται).

ἐπέπληγον, πεπλήγοντο, κέκλυθι, ἐνένυπε and ἠνίπαπον.

With syncope: κέκλετο, ἔτετμε, ἔτεφνε, ἀλαλκε.

In a causative sense: λελάχωσι, ἐκλέλαθον.

13. Primitive or Root-Aorists Act. and Mid.

(the aor. mid. mostly in an intr. or pass. sense):

ἐγήρα, ἔκταν (1. p. sg. and 3. p. pl.), κτάμεναι, κτάς,

ἔκτατο, κτάσθαι, βλήτο, λύντο, ἔφθιτο, φθίμενος,

Subj. κτέωμεν, βλήεται, φθίεται, φθιόμεσθα.

Opt. βλήω (βλεῖω), φθίμην, φθίτο 212, 1.

ἐδέγμην, δέξο, δέκτο, μείκτο, ἄλτο, πάλτο, πέρθαι, ἄρμενος,

λέκτο (of λέγω and λεχ-), πλήτο (of πελάζω and πίμπλημι).

14. Aorists of different formation:

ἄειρα and ἀέρθην (of αἰρώ, αἶρω),

ἠράμην and ἀρόμην, ἀρέσθαι of ἄρνυμαι.

ἦρσα, ἦραρον, ἄρμενος, ἄρθην of ἀραρίσκω.

of ὄρνυμι: ὄρσα (212, 10); ὠρορον (212, 12).

ὠρετο (with ὄρηται, ὄροιτο 86).

ὠρτο (with ὄρσαι, ὄρθαι, ὄρμενος, 212, 13).

and ὄρσεο, ὄρσευ (accdg. to 212, 11).

15. Perf. and Plupft. : κεκοπώς, πεφύασι, τεθνηώς.
 With Attic redupl. : ἄρηρα, ὄρωρα, ἀλάλῃμαι, ἐρέριπτο.
 With change of vowel : λέλασται (besides λήθομαι), ἔοικα and
 ἔικτον, εἰδώς and ἰδυῖα, πέφευγα and πεφυγμένος, τετεύχαιο
 and τέτυκτο, τετύχθαι, τετυγμένος — ἄωρτο of ἀείρω.
 With irreg. accent : ἀκάχησθαι, ἀκαχήμενος, ἐσσύμενος, ἀλά-
 λησθαι, ἀλαλήμενος.
16. Iterative forms : ἔχεσκον, ἔλεσκε, μνησάσκετο, στάσκον, κέσκετο.

ON SYNTAX.

Cases and Prepositions.

213. 1. The cases without a preposition are used in a local sense
 (cf. 162, 2).

Accus. : whither : ἔρχεσθον κλισίην — ἔβαν νέας ἀμφιελίσσας.

Gen. : { where : ἔρχονται πεδίοιο — μὴ δηθὰ διατρίβωμεν ὁδοῖο.
 { whence : ἀνέδν πολίης ἀλός — πίθων ἡφύσσετο οἶνος.

Dat. : { where : αἰθέρι ναίων — ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ.
 { whither : χεῖρ πεδίῳ πέσε — θαλάσση ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοῦς.

2. Prepositions : εἰνί, ἐνί and εἰν, παραί and ὑπαί,
 προτί and ποτί, ἀμφίς and ὑπείρ.
3. Prep. as adverbs : ἐν δέ, σὺν δέ, πρὸς δέ, μετὰ δέ.
 περὶ μὲν θέλειν ταχύς, περὶ δ' ἱρὰ θεοῖσιν ἔδωκε.
4. Tmesis : ἐκ δ' ἔβαν αὐτοί — ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο — ἐπὶ κνέφας ἦλθε.
 νῆπιοι, οἱ κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος ἡελίοιο ἦσθιον.
5. Anastrophe : Κικόνων ὑπο δρωθέντες — φυγὼν ὑπο νηλεὲς ἡμαρ.
6. Ἀνά w. the dat. : ὕρον : χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ.
7. Μετὰ w. the dat. : among : μετὰ τοῖσιν ἀνέστη.
 between, in, with : e.g. μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχουσιν.
8. Ἐν (for ἐνεστιν, ἐνεισιν), ἐπι, μέτα, πάρα — ἀνα.

Moods. — Infinitive.

214. 1. In independent sentences, the subjunctive (with or with-
 out ἄν), being the mood of anticipation, borders on the meaning of
 the future indicative.

Καί ποτέ τις εἴπησιν, cf. ὥς ποτέ τις ἐρέει.

Οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι.

2. Ἄν (κέ(ν)) may be used (contrary to Attic usage, 194) :
 with the fut. ind. : Καί κέ τις ὦδ' ἐρέει.
 in the protasis of conditional sentences of the third type :

Εἰ τούτω κε λάβοιμεν, ἀροίμεθά κε κλέος ἐσθλόν.

frequently in final clauses :

Ἄλλ' ἔθι, μὴ μ' ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὥς κε νέηαι.

rarely with the optative in wishes: ὥς κέ οἱ αἰθεῖ | γαῖα χάνοι.

3. Ἄν (κέ(ν)) may be **omitted**, contrary to Attic usage, with the potential optative :

Ῥεῖα θεός γ' ἐθέλων καὶ τηλόθεν ἄνδρα σαώσαι.

with the iterative hypothetical subjunctive in conditional, as well as hypoth.-relative and -temporal sentences:

Εἰ δ' αὖ τις ῥαίησι θεῶν ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ, | τλήσομαι.

Ζεὺς | ἀνθρώπους ἐφορᾷ καὶ τίνυται, ὅς τις ἀμάρτη.

᾽Ω φίλοι, οὐ γάρ πω καταδυσόμεθ' ἀχνύμενοί περ
εἰς Ἀΐδαο δόμους, πρὶν μόρσιμον ἡμᾶρ ἐπέλθῃ.

frequently also in comparisons :

Ὡς δ' ὅτε καπνὸς ἰὼν ἐξ ἄστεος αἰθέρ' ἵκηται
τηλόθεν ἐκ νήσου, τὴν δῆλοι ἀμφιμάχωνται,
ὥς ἀπ' Ἀχιλλῆος κεφαλῆς σέλας αἰθέρ' ἵκανεν.

with the indicative implying unreality:

ἔνθα με κύμ' ἀπόρσε *might have swept away*.

4. The infinitive with the force of an optative :

Ζεῦ ἄνα, Τηλέμαχόν μοι ἐν ἀνδράσιν ὄλβιον εἶναι,
καὶ οἱ πάντα γένοιτο, ὅσα φρεσὶν ᾔσι μενοινᾷ.

5. The infinitive with the force of an imperative :

Νοστήσας δὴ ἔπειτα φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν
σῆμά τέ οἱ χεῦαι καὶ ἐπὶ κτέρεα κτερεῖξαι
πολλὰ μάλ', ὅσσα ἔοικε, καὶ ἀνέρι μητέρα δοῦναι.

215. THE MOST COMMON GRECIAN MEASURES, WEIGHTS AND COINS.

1. MEASURES OF LENGTH.

στάδιον	πλῆθρα	ὀργυαί	πήχεις	πόδες	EQUIVALENTS	
stadia	plethra	fathoms	cubits	feet	meters	feet
1	5	100	333 $\frac{1}{3}$	500	164	540
	1 πλῆθρον	20	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	100	32.8	108
		1 ὀργυιά	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	5	1.64	5.4
			1 πήχυς	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.492	1.6
				1 ποῖς	.328	1.08

The above stadium was the itinerary stadium which was somewhat shorter than other stadia.

The Olympic stadium = 600 ft., reckoning .32 m to the foot,
= 192 m = 629 ft.

The Greek-Roman stadium = 600 ft., reckoning .29 m to the foot,
= 178 m = 584 ft.

1 Parasang = 30 stadia = 4.92 km = 3.05 miles = an hour's march.

2. MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

DRY MEASURES				LIQUID MEASURES				
μέδιμνος	χοίνικες	Approximate		μετρητής	χόες	κοτύλαι	Approximate	
		gallons	pints				gallons	pints
1	48	12		1	12	144	9	
	1 χοϊνιξ		2		1 χούς	12		6
						1 κοτύλη		$\frac{1}{2}$

3. WEIGHTS AND COINS.

τάλαντον (talent)	μναῖ (mina)	δραχμαί (drachma)	ὀβολοί (obol)	APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS			
				grammes	grains	dollars	cents
1	60	6000	36,000	26,400 =	405,000	1080	
	1 μνα	100	600	440 =	6750	18	
		1 δραχμή	6	4.40 =	67.5		18
			1 ὀβολός	.73 =	11.2		3

The ratio of gold to silver was 10 or (in commerce) 12 to 1.

The Persian Δαρεικός (στατήρ) was exactly one Attic gold stater
= about \$5.40.

Besides the above weights and coins of the Solonian coinage, the ancient Aeginetan commercial weights were in vogue still at the early Roman period. Of the latter, a talent = 36,156 grammes, a mina = 602.6 gr., a drachma = 6.03 gr.

INDEXES.

In these Indexes the references are to the *Sections* of the Grammar. The *Prepositions* and *Particles* which are mentioned in alphabetical order in 163 and 208 are generally not included in the Greek Index. Nor is any reference made to the *Homeric Dialect*.

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TABLES FOR REPETITION
APPENDIX
CONTAINING
A LIST OF VERBS
AND
THE CHIEF RULES OF SYNTAX

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
1. admire, wonder at	ἀγάμαι	ἀγα(σ)	ἀγάσομαι
2. lead; <i>intr.</i> march <i>med.</i> lead for myself <i>pass.</i> am led set sail land, <i>intr.</i>	ἄγω ἄγομαι ἀν-άγομαι κατ-άγομαι	ἄγ	ἄξω ἄξομαι ἀχθήσομαι ἀν-άξομαι κατ-άξομαι
3. sing	ᾄδω <i>pass.</i>	dental	ᾄσομαι ᾄσθήσομαι
4. feel shame; re- spect; fear; look upon with awe	αἰδέομαι	αἶδες	αἰδέσομαι
5. praise encourage, exhort, recommend	αἰνέω, usu. ἐπ- <i>pass.</i> παρ-αινέω <i>pass.</i>		ἐπ-αινέσομαι ἐπ-αινεθήσομαι παρ-αινέσω παρ-αινεθήσομαι
6. take, capture <i>med.</i> take for my- self, choose <i>pass.</i> (to <i>med.</i> and <i>act.</i>)	αἰρέω αἰροῦμαι	αἶρη ἔλ αἶρε	αἰρήσω αἰρήσομαι αἶρεθήσομαι
7. raise, lift; <i>intr.</i> set out <i>med.</i> raise for my- self <i>pass.</i> am raised	αἶρω αἶρομαι	ἄρ, (ἀερ) }	ἄρῶ, -εῖς ἄροῦμαι, -ῆ ἄρθήσομαι
8. perceive, esp. by hearing, observe, be- come aware of	αἰσθάνομαι	αἰσθ-η	αἰσθήσομαι
9. disgrace, shame <i>med.</i> am (feel) ashamed (before one <i>τινά</i>)	αἰσχύνω αἰσχύνομαι	αἰσχύν	αἰσχύνῶ, -εῖς αἰσχυνούμαι, -ῆ
10. blame, find fault with, charge, accuse	αἰτιάομαι <i>pass.</i>		αἰτιάσομαι αἰτιαθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἠγάσθην admired	— ἀγαστός	ἀγαμαι: τί, τινά τινος — ὅτι <i>or part.</i> μῦθον — Γοργίαν τῆς σοφίας — σοῦ, ὅτι προείλου = σοῦ προελομένου.
ἠγαγον ἠγαγόμεν ἠχθην ἀν-ἠγαγόμεν κατ-ἠγαγόμεν	ἠχα ἠγμαι ἄκτος ἀν-ἠγμαι κατ-ἠγμαι	ἀγανακτέω am irritated, vexed: τί — τινί: τοῦτο — τῷ ἐρωτήματι, w. <i>part.</i> ἀπεστερημένος.
ἤσα ἤσθην	— ἤσμαι τὸ ἤσμα	ἀγγέλλω: Κῦρον ἐπιστρατεύοντα <i>or</i> ὅτι ἐπιστρατεύει (<i>fact</i>) <i>or</i> Κῦρον ἐπιστρατεύειν (<i>rumor</i>).
ἠδέεσθην	ἠδεσμαι	παραγγέλλω command: τῷ Κλεάρχῳ.
ἐπ-ήνεσα ἐπ-ἠνέθην παρ-ήνεσα παρ-ἠνέθην	ἐπ-ήνεκα — παρ-ήνεκα —	ἀδικέω do wrong to: οὗς ἤκιστα ἔδει. ἀδικεῖτε πολέμου ἄρχοντες.
εἶλον εἰλόμην ἤρεθην	ἤρηκα ἤρημαι αἰρετός ἢ αἵρεσις	αἰδοῦμαι before: τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους. οὐκ αἰδεῖται κακὸς εἶναι. οὐκ αἰδεῖται κακὸς ὢν.
ἤρα, ἄρω ἠράμην, ἄρωμαι ἠρθην	ἠρκα ἠρμαι	ἐπαινῶ: ὑμᾶς τῶν λόγων — ὑμᾶς, ἐφ' οἷς λέγετε.
ἤσθόμην	ἤσθην αἰσθητός ἢ αἰσθησις	παραινῶ: ὑμῖν μὴ ἀναχωρεῖν.
ἤσχυνα ἤσχύνθην	— — ἢ αἰσχύνη	αἰρῶ: πόλιν — convict: αὐτὸν κλοπῆς <i>or</i> αὐτὸν κλέπτοντα. <i>pass.</i> ἀλίσκομαι: κλοπῆς <i>or</i> κλέπτων.
ἠτιάσάμην ἠτιάσθην	ἠτιάμαι	αἰρούμαι: Κίμωνα στρατηγόν (<i>pass.?!).</i> ἀφαιρούμαι: τοὺς ἄλλους χρήματα, <i>or</i> τῶν ἄλλων χρήματα. προαιρούμαι: τὰ σώσοντα τῶν ἠδύ- στων.
		αἰσθάνομαι, constr. like ἀκούω: τί, τινός and τινός τι, w. <i>gen.</i> and <i>acc. part.</i> , <i>or</i> w. <i>inf.</i>
		αἰσχύνομαι: θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους. λέγων (ὅτι, εἰ λέγω) } Gr. 202, note 5. λέγειν vereor dicere } μὴ οὐ συσπουδάξω not to.
		αἰτέω: Κῦρον μισθόν. Κῦρον διδόναι ἡγεμόνα.
		αἰτιῶμαι: αὐτὸν ἀσεβείας, <i>or</i> ὅτι ἀσεβεῖ.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
11. hear	ἀκούω		ἀκούσομαι
12. am taken, caught	ἀλίσκομαι (ἱρρ. ἡλίσκόμην)	ἀλ-ω	ἀλώσομαι
13. change med. exchange, barter pass. (to act. and mid.)	ἀλλάττω ἀλλάττομαι ἀλλάττομαι esp. ἀπ-, δι-, κατ-, συν-	ἀλλάγ	ἀλλάξω ἀλλάξομαι ἀλλαγήσομαι -ἀλλάξομαι -ἀλλαγήσομαι
14. miss (the mark τινός), fail, sin (τὸ)	ἀμαρτάνω pass.	ἀμαρτ-η	ἀμαρτήσομαι ἀμαρτηθήσεται
15. race, contend	ἀμιλλάομαι		ἀμιλλήσομαι
16. ward off, assist med. ward off from myself = defend my- self (against τινά)	ἀμύνω ἀμύνομαι	ἀμύν	ἀμυνῶ, -εἰς ἀμυνούμαι, -ῆ
17. force, compel	ἀναγκάζω not compounded; regular.		
18. use up, spend, ex- pend; consume, waste	ἀνᾱλίσκω } ἀνᾱλόω } pass.	ἀν-ᾱλ-ω	ἀνᾱλώσω ἀνᾱλωθήσομαι
19. grieve, distress med. am grieved, dis- tressed	ἀντιάω ἀνιάομαι		ἀνιάσω ἀνιάσομαι
	ἀν-οίγω, see οἶγω		
20. finish, accomplish	ἀνύω and ἀνύτω (ἀνύω, ἀνύτω)	ἀνυ	ἀνύσω ἀνυσθήσομαι
21. forbid; give out	ἀπ-αγορεύω	(see λέγω)	ἀπ-ερῶ, -έρεῖς
22. (go to) meet	ἀπ-αντάω		ἀπ-αντήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἤκουσα	ἀκήκοα (ἤκηκόειν) ἀκουστός	ἀκολουθέω : τινί or σύν τινι. ἀκούσεσθε ἐμοῦ τὴν ἀλήθειαν. ἀκούω τὸν θόρυβον hear the noise, τοῦ θορύβου listen, give heed, hearken to.
{ ἐάλων ἤλων	ἐάλωκα ἤλωκα αἰχμάλωτος	ἀκούω σοῦ λέγοντος I myself hear you say, σὲ λέγοντα } hear through others = ὅτι λέγεις } that . . . (fact). σὲ λέγειν hear that you say (rumor).
ἤλλαξα ἤλλαξάμην ἤλλάγην	ἤλλαχα ἤλλαγμαι	ἀκούω τινός (ὑπήκοος) : am subject to, obey.
ἠλλάγην	ἠλλάγμαι	ἀλίσκομαι : κλοπῆς or κλέπτων, see αἰρέω.
ἤμαρτον ἤμαρτήθην	ἤμάρτηκα ἤμάρτημαι τὸ ἀμάρτημα	ἀπ-αλλάττω tr. set free, release : σὲ δεσμῶν. intr. get off free : ἀπὸ δεσμῶν.
ἠμιλλήθην	ἠμίλλημαι	ἀπαλλάττομαι rid myself, get rid. intr. go away, depart : πόλεως.
ἤμῡνα ἤμῡνάμην	— —	ἀμαρτάνω : μέγιστα εἰς, περὶ ὑμᾶς. miss : σκοποῦ, οὐδεὶς ἡμάρτανεν ἀν- δρός. lose : τῆς Βοιωτίας, ἐσθλῆς γυναικός. do wrong to : ἀμαρτάνετε διώκοντες.
ἀνήλωσα ἀνηλώθην	ἀνήλωκα ἀνήλωμαι	ἀμύνω : παισὶν ὄλεθρον — νόμφ. ἀμύνομαι : τὸν ἐπὶόντα πολέμιον.
ἠνιάσα ἠνιάθην	ἠνιάκα ἠνιάμαι	ἀνιᾶς με τὰς φρένας γελῶν. ἀνιῶμαι : τοῦτο — (ἐπὶ) ταῖς τῶν ἄλ- λων εὐπραξίαις — ἐχθρῷ παρόντι.
ἡνῶσα ἡνῶσθην	ἡνωκα ἡνώσμαι ἀνυστός	ἀξιόω deem worthy (ἀξίος τινος) : ἐμαντὸν τῶν καλλίστων — ἡξίον οἱ δοθῆναι τὰς πόλεις. ἡτρὸς ἀνὴρ πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων.
ἀπ-εἶπον	ἀπ-εἶρηκα [den ἀπόρρητος forbid-	ἀπαγορεύω : forbid : ὑμῖν μὴ ἀπιέναι. become exhausted : τρέχων.
ἀπ-ήντησα	ἀπ-ήντηκα	ἀπαντάω encounter : τινί. ἀπήντησαν αὐτοῖς Χάλυβες.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
23. deceive threaten distrust am at a loss, doubt	ἀπατάω ἀπειλέω ἀπιστέω ἀπορέω	are <i>not</i>	compounded
24. incur the hatred (of τινί)	ἀπ-εχθάνομαι	ἐχθ-η	ἀπ-εχθήσομαι
25. enjoy	ἀπο-λαύω		ἀπο-λαύσομαι
26. say in my own defence	ἀπο-λογέομαι		ἀπο-λογήσομαι
27. fasten ; kindle <i>med.</i> touch, lay hold of	ἄπτω <i>pass.</i> ἄπτομαι	ἄφ	ἄψω ἄφθήσομαι ἄψομαι
28. please ; gratify	ἀρέσκω	ἄρες	ἀρέσω
29. am sufficient ; aid, assist	ἀρκέω	ἄρκες	ἀρκέσω
30. fit (together), join	ἀρμόττω (ἀρμόζω) <i>pass.</i>	ἄρμοτ	ἀρμόσω ἀρμοσθήσομαι
31. deny, disown	ἀρνέομαι		ἀρνήσομαι
32. grasp hastily, seize, plunder, carry away	ἀρπάζω <i>pass.</i>	dental	ἀρπάσομαι ἀρπασθήσομαι
33. rule ; begin <i>med.</i> begin <i>pass.</i> am ruled	ἄρχω ἄρχομαι	ἀρχ	ἄρξω ἄρξομαι
34. pass the night in the open air, bivouac	αὐλίζομαι	dental	αὐλιοῦμαι, -ῆ
35. increase, <i>trans.</i> <i>pass.</i> am increased, grow, increase, <i>intr.</i>	αὖξω, αὖξάνω	αὖξ-η	αὖξήσω αὖξήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
		ἀπορώ am in want: τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. at a loss: τῷ πράγματι (τοῦτο). in doubt: ὅποι τράπωμαι — ὅ,τι δεῖ ποιεῖν. unable: κρῖναι — οὐκ ἀπορῶ πολλὰ λέγειν. ἀπολαύω: τῶν ἐμῶν κτημάτων. ἄπτω fasten, tie: βρόχον. light, kindle, set on fire: λύχνον, νεών, ἱερά. ἄπτομαι: θανόντων οὐδὲν ἄλγος ἄπ- τεται. ἀρέσκω: ἀρεσκε μὴ σαυτῷ μόνῳ. pass. am satisfied, pleased with: τοῖς σοῖς λόγοις. ἀρκῶ: ἀρκεῖ ἡμῖν μέτριος βίος. aid, ward off: ξένους ὄλεθρον. it is enough that I ἀρκῶ πράττων ταῦτα. ἀρνούμαι: τὸ πρᾶγμα, ὡς οὐ δέδρακα, or μὴ δεδρακέναί. οὐκ ἀρνούμαι } μὴ οὐ δεδρακέναί. τίς ἀρνείται } ἄρχω rule: τῶν Περσῶν — (pass.?!) ἄρχω begin: τοῦ λόγου (others continue), λέγειν am the first to speak. ἄρχομαι begin: τοῦ λόγου (my own speech, I continue), ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν παντὸς ἔργον. ἄρχομαι λέγων begin to speak = am at the beginning of my speech, or: begin by speaking. λέγειν begin, undertake, proceed to speak, set about speaking.
ἀπ-ηχθόμεν	ἀπ-ήχθημαι	
ἀπ-έλαυσα	ἀπο-λέλαινκα	
ἀπ-ελογησάμην	ἀπο-λελόγημαι	
ἤψα, ἄψαι ἤφθην ἤψάμην	ἤμμαι ἤμμαι	
ἤρεσα	ἄρεστός	
ἤρκεσα		
ἤρμοσα ἤρμόσθην	ἤρμοκα ἤρμοσμαι ἄρμοστός	
ἤρνήθην	ἤρνημαι	
ἤρπασσα ἤρπάσθην	ἤρπακα ἤρπασμαι	
ἤρξα, ἄρξαι { ἤρξάμην ἤρχθην }	ἤρξα ἤργμαι ἀρκτός ruled ἀρκτέος <i>regendus</i> and <i>incipiendus</i>	
ἠύλισάμην and ἠύλισθην	ἠύλισμαι	
ἠύξησα ἠύξήθην	ἠύξηκα ἠύξημαι	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
36. am displeased, vexed, angry	ἄχθομαι	ἀχθ-ες	ἀχθέσομαι
37. go, walk	βαδίζω	dental	βαδιούμαι, -ῆ
38. go, walk, step	βαίνω	βη, βᾶ	βήσομαι
39. throw med. throw for my- self. pass. am thrown	βάλλω βάλλομαι	βᾶλ, βλη	βάλλω, -εῖς βαλούμαι, -ῆ βληθήσομαι
40. force	βιάζομαι pass.	dental	βιάσομαι βιασθήσομαι
41. cause to go, bring	βιβάζω	βα, dental	βιβῶ, -ᾶς
42. injure, harm, dam- age, hurt	βλάπτω βλάπτομαι	βλάβ	βλάψω βλάβήσομαι
43. shout, call	βοάω		βοήσομαι
44. wish, desire	βούλομαι	βουλ-η	βουλήσομαι
45. marry (a woman) med. marry (a man)	γαμέω γαμέομαι	γαμ-ε γάμ-η	γαμῶ, -εῖς γαμούμαι, -ῆ
46. laugh	γελάω pass.		γελάσομαι γελασθήσομαι
47. give a taste med. taste, eat, enjoy	γεύω, usu. γεύομαι		γεύσομαι
48. grow old	γηράσκω, γηράω	γηρᾶ	γηράσομαι
49. am born ; become ; happen	γίγνομαι	γεν-η	γενήσομαι
50. learn to know, per- ceive, know ; decide upon	γινώσκω pass.	γνω(σ)	γνώσομαι γνωσθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἤχθέσθην	—	ἄχθομαι : τοῖς γεγενημένοις — τοῖς πρόσβειν, ὅτι ἁμαρτάνει, μανθάνων do not like, hate.
ἐβάδισα	βεβάδικα	
ἔβην	βέβηκα βᾶτός	
ἔβαλον ἐβαλόμην ἐβλήθην fut. pf.	βέβληκα, βλητός βέβλημαι βεβλήσομαι	εἰς(ἐμ)βάλλω tr. throw into, intr. empty (of rivers), invade (of armies). ἐκβάλλω banish; pass. ἐκπίπτω. ὑπερβάλλω go etc. over, across: τὰ ὄρη, τὰ τείχη; surpass προγόνους εὐκλεία.
ἐβιάσάμην ἐβιάσθην	βεβίασμαι βεβίασμαι	βασιλεύω: τινός—pass. βασιλεύομαι.
ἐβίβασα	—	βιάζομαι τὸν ἔκπλου force my way or passage out, βιάζομαι τὰδε am driven to, forced to (do) this.
ἔβλαψα ἐβλάβην	βέβλαψα βέβλαμμαι	
ἐβόησα	βεβόηκα	βοηθῶ : Κόνωνι δώδεκα ναυσιν.
ἐβουλήθην	βεβούλημαι	
ἔγημα ἐγημάμην	γεγάμηκα γεγάμημαι	γαμῶ γυναῖκα, γαμοῦμαι ἀνδρί.
ἐγέλασα ἐγελάσθην	γεγέλακα γεγέλασμαι καταγέλαστος	
ἐγευσάμην	γέγευμαι	γεύομαι : σίτου, πόνων μυρίων.
ἐγήρασα	γεγήρακα am old ἀγήρᾱτος never aging, undecaying	γίνεται with (acc. and) inf.: fit, ut. διαγίγνομαι : μανθάνων. παραγίγνομαι : εἰς Σάρδεις. περιγίγνομαι : survive, escape from τοῦ πάθους. am superior to τῶν ἄλλων βόμῃ.
ἐγενόμην	γεγέννημαι γέγονα, also pf. to εἰμί	γιννώσκω perceive that something is the case: ὅτι or part. ὅτι θνητός εἰμι or θνητὸς ὢν. ὅτι θνητὸς εἶ or σὲ θνητὸν ὄντα. resolve, with inf.: μὴ μάχεσθαι.
ἔγνω ἐγνώσθην	ἔγνωκα νοῦν ἔγνωσμαι γνωτός known γνωστός knowable	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
51. write <i>med.</i> write (in my own interest), accuse, indict; <i>pass.</i>	γράφω γράφομαι	γράφ	γράψω γράψομαι γράψήσομαι
52. fear		δει-, δι-	δείσομαι
53. point, show <i>med.</i> show (what is my own), prove <i>pass.</i>	δείκνυμι δείκνυμαι	δεικ	δείξω δείξομαι δειχθήσομαι
54. receive	δέχομαι	δεκ	δέξομαι
55. bind <i>med.</i> bind (for myself); <i>pass.</i>	δέω δέομαι	(δες) δε	δήσω δήσομαι δεθήσομαι
56. want, lack it is necessary, one must need, want (τινός); beg, ask (τινός τι)	δέω δεῖ impersonal δέομαι	(δευ) (δεϛ) δε-η	δεήσω δεήσει δεήσομαι
57. teach, instruct <i>med.</i> teach myself, have myself taught, have one taught (in my own interest)	διδάσκω διδάσκομαι <i>pass.</i>	διδᾶχ	διδάξω διδάξομαι διδαχθήσομαι
58. run away	διδράσκω, usu. ἀπο-	δρᾱ	ἀπο-δράσομαι
59. give (<i>pres.</i> and <i>ipf.</i> also: offer) <i>med.</i> give what is my own, for myself <i>pass.</i>	δίδωμι δίδομαι	δω, δο	δώσω δώσομαι δοθήσομαι
60. pursue	διώκω <i>pass.</i>	guttural	διώξομαι διωχθήσομαι

ΑΟΡΙΣΤ	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔγραψα ἔγραψάμην ἔγράφην	γέγραφα γέγραμμαι	ἀπογινώσκω acquit: ὑμῶν προδοσίαν. despair of, give up the intention of doing: μάχης or τοῦ μάχεσθαι.
ἔδεισα	δέδοικα δέδια	καταγινώσκω τινός τι: charge: ὑμῶν δειλίαν. declare guilty: τούτου φόνον.
ἔδειξα ἔδειξάμην	δέδειχα	πολλῶν κατέγνωσαν θάνατον μηδισμοῦ, πολλῶν κατεγνώσθη θάνατος μηδισμοῦ.
ἔδείχθην	δέδειγμαι	συγγινώσκω pardon, forgive: σύγνωθί μοι τὴν ἁμαρτίαν.
ἔδεξάμην	δέδεγμαι	γράφομαι accuse, indict: Σωκράτη ἀσεβείας or ὅτι ἀσεβεῖ or ὥς ἀσεβοῦντα.
ἔδησα ἔδησάμην ἔδέθην	δέδεκα δέδεμαι δετός ὁ δεσμός	δέδοικα: μὴ ἐπιλαθώμεθα ne obliv. (οὐ) δέδοικα μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ne non hab. δέδοικα διαλέγεσθαι vereor colloqui.
ἔδέησα ἔδέησε(ν) ἔδεήθην	δέδεήκα δέδεήκε(ν) δέδεήμαι	δείκνυμι: ἐμαντὸν ἀγαθὸν ὄντα, or ὅτι ἀγαθὸς εἰμι. δείκνυμαι (pass.) ἀγαθὸς ὢν.
ἐδίδαξα ἐδίδαξάμην ἐδιδάχθην	δεδίδαχα δεδίδαγμαι διδασχῇ, διδακτός	δέω πολλοῦ εἰπεῖν am far from. ὀλίγον ἐδέησα εἰπεῖν paene dixi. δεῖ μοι: πολλῆς φρονήσεως. ἔδει (three meanings!) and ἔδει ἄν. δέομαι need: τῆς ὑμετέρας βοηθείας. ask, beg: ὑμῶν ἐγὼ ταῦτα, but: Κῦρον ᾗτησαν μισθόν. ὑμῶν μὴ ἀπιέναι.
ἀπ-έδρᾶν	ἀπο-δέδρᾶκα	
ἔδωκα, ἔδομεν ἔδόμην ἔδόθην	δέδωκα δέδομαι δοτός ἡ δόσις δῶρον δωρεῖά	δίδωμι allow: δός μοι σφῆξιν τοὺς Ἑλληνας. ἀποδίδομαι sell: τί τινος (at a price), πολλοῦ. μεταδίδωμι: μετέδοσαν ἀλλήλοις, ὧν εἶχον ἕκαστοι.
ἐδίωξα ἐδιώχθην	δεδίωχα δεδίωγμαι	διώκω accuse: τινά τινος; φεύγεις τὴν δίκην ἢ διώκεις; ὁ διώκων the accuser.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
61. seem, am believed or looked upon as; believe, think it seems good, best, advisable, expedient to me = <i>videtur mihi</i> , I move	δοκέω δοκεῖ μοι	δοκ-ε	δόξω δόξει
62. can, am able, strong enough, have power	δύναμαι	δυνη δυνᾶ	δυνήσομαι
63. am unlucky, unhappy	δυστυχέω		δυστυχήσω
64. wrap up, cause to sink or set wrap myself up, put on (clothes), sink or set, enter, <i>intr.</i>	δύω <i>pass.</i> δύομαι and δύνω	δϋ, δϋ	δύσω δϋθήσομαι δύσομαι
65. suffer, permit, allow, let, leave	ἔάω (<i>ipf. εἶν</i>) <i>pass.</i>		ἔάσω ἔάσομαι
66. will, am willing, ready, determined	ἔθελω, θέλω	ἔθελ-η	ἔθελήσω θελήσω
67. accustom	ἐθίζω (<i>ipf. ἐθίζον</i>) <i>vass.</i>	dental	ἐθιῶ, -εῖς ἐθισθήσομαι
68. yield, give way, withdraw	εἴκω	φικ, εἰκ	εἴξω
69. resemble, am similar, am like, look like	εἴκω	φικ, εἰκ	—
70. am	εἰμί, εἼ, ἐστίν etc. ἦν, ἦσθα, ἦν etc. ὦ, ἦς, ἦ — εἶην, εἶης, ἴσθι, ἔστω — εἶναι, ὦν	ἐσ	ἔσομαι, ἔσται

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔδοξα ἔδοξε(ν)	— δέδοκται it has been resolved on, <i>visum est.</i> ἢ δόξα, τὸ δόγμα	δοκῶ: seem, am believed χρήσιμοι ἐδόκουν εἶναι. believe, think: βασιλέα ἀπιέναι (not δοκεῖ: δόξαν ταῦτα — (ὥς) ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν. δουλεύω serve, am subject to: τινί — ἡδοναῖς — τὴν κακίστην δου- λείαν.
ἐδυνήθην ἐδυνάσθην	δεδύνημαι δυνατός	δύναμαι (δυνατόν ἐστιν): εὐρεῖν — πόλις δυνατὴ ἀρίστη γενέσθαι, ὁδὸς δυνατὴ πορεύεσθαι.
ἔδυσσα ἔδύθην ἔδυν	— δέδῃμαι δέδυκα τὸ ἄδῃτον	καταδύω: ναῦν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν. δύεται ὁ ἥλιος — καταδύεται ἡ ναῦς. ἐν(ἀπο)δύομαι put on, off, στολήν.
εἰᾶσα εἰάθην	εἰᾶκα εἰᾶμαι	ἔω: οὐκ εἶων ἀδικεῖν <i>vetabant</i> —.
ἠθέλησα ἐθέλησα	ἠθέληκα	ἐθέλω: ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς γενέσθαι — οὐκ ἐθέλω refuse: εἰσιέναι.
εἰθίσα εἰθίσθην	εἰθίκα εἰθίσμαι εἶωθα, εἰώθειν am, was wont	
εἶξα	—	εἶκω: τοῖς γέρονσι τῆς ὁδοῦ.
—	ἔοικα look like <i>prpf.</i> ἐφίκειν ἐοικώς similar εἰκός natural; meet; probable, likely	ἔοικα: φιλοσόφῳ, μεθύοντι. εἰκὸς Ἑλλήνας βαρβάρων ἄρχειν. ὥς τὸ εἰκός.
ἐγενόμην	γεγέννημαι, γέγονα	εἶναι: ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ (but ἐμόν) ἐστιν. ἔστι μοι ὄνομα Ἀγάθων (Γαῖο). ὄνομά μοι ἔθεσαν Ἀγάθωνα. ἔξην — δίκαιον ἦν — ἀπιτέον ἦν — ἔξεστι — τὸ νῦν εἶναι — ἐξόν, παρόν.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
71. shall go (the opt., inf., and part. with <i>fut.</i> and <i>pres. force</i>)	εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσιν etc. ἦα, ἦεις, ἦει, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν ἴω, ἴης — ἴοιμι, ἴοις — ἴθι, ἴτω — ἰέναι — ἰών	εἶ, ἰ	εἶμι
72. shut up (in, out), hem in, enclose, press	εἴργω (εἴργω, ἔργω, εἴργνυμι) <i>pass.</i>	guttural φεργ	εἴρξω, εἴρξω εἴρσομαι
73. <i>tr.</i> drive; <i>intr.</i> drive, ride, march, sail etc. = <i>feror</i> and <i>vehor</i>	ἐλαύνω <i>pass.</i>	ἐλαν ἐλᾶ	ἐλῶ, -ᾶς ἐλᾷθήσομαι
74. draw, drag	ἔλκω (<i>ipf.</i> εἰλκον) <i>pass.</i>	ἐλκ ἐλκυ(σ)	ἔλξω ἐλκῦσθήσομαι
75. hinder	ἐμποδίζω	dental	ἐμποδιῶ, -εῖς
76. am against, oppose	ἐναντιόομαι (<i>ipf.</i> ἠναντιούμην)		ἐναντιώσομαι
77. lie in ambush; way- lay (τινά)	ἐνεδρεύω		ἐνεδρεύσω
78. lay to heart, con- sider well, reflect	ἐνθυμέομαι		ἐνθυμήσομαι
79. examine well; in- spect, review	ἐξετάζω (<i>ipf.</i> : ἐξήταζον) <i>pass.</i>	dental	ἐξετάσω ἐξετασθήσομαι
80. urge on, press hasten, hurry, push, press on	ἐπείγω, usu. ἐπείγομαι	guttural	ἐπείξομαι
81. desire, long for, covet	ἐπιθυμέω		ἐπιθυμήσω
82. swear falsely, am a perjurer	ἐπιορκέω		ἐπιορκήσω
83. know, understand, am versed in, ac- quainted with	ἐπίσταμαι ἠπιστάμην, ἠπίστατο ἐπίστωμαι, ἐπίσταιτο — ἐπίστασο	ἐπιστη ἐπιστᾶ	ἐπιστήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
—	—	περίειμι (περιεῖναι) surpass : ἄλλων πολλὸν ἀρετῇ.
	ιτός, ιτέον	
εἶρξα εἶρχομαι	εἶργμαι	εἶργω keep off, hinder from : τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπιθυμιῶν. ὁ φόβος τὸν νοῦν ἀπείργει μὴ λέ- γειν ἂ βούλεται
ἤλασα ἤλασθην	ἐλήλακα ἐλήλαμαι p1pf. ἐληλάμην	ἐλευθερώω (ἐλεύθερος) free : τοὺς ἀναιτίους τῆς ζημίας.
εἵλκυσσα εἵλκυσθην	εἵλκυκα εἵλκυσμαι	ἐλπίζω expect, hope : πρᾶξειν καλῶς. μηδὲν κακὸν πείσεσθαι.
ἐνεπόδισα	ἐμπεπόδικα	
ἤναντιώθην	ἤναντιώμαι	ἐναντιοῦμαι : τινί — ἐναντιώσομαι ὑμῖν μηδὲν ποιεῖν παρὰ τοὺς νόμους.
ἐνήδρευσα	ἐνήδρευκα	
ἐνεθυμήθην	ἐντεθύμημαι τὸ ἐν-θύμημα	ἐνθυμοῦμαι : τὰ πάντα — ὅτι ἡμῖν οὐδενὸς μέτεστιν — οἷων τιμῶν ἀπεστερήμεθα — μὴ οὐκ ἔχωμεν.
ἐξήτᾱσα ἐξήτᾱσθην	ἐξήτᾱκα ἐξήτᾱσμαι	
ἠπείχθην	ἠπειγμαι	
ἐπεθύμησα	ἐπιτεθύμηκα	ἐπιθυμῶ : πλούτου — ἀρχεῖν, τιμᾶσθαι.
ἐπιώρκησα	ἐπιώρκηκα	ἐπιορκῶ : τινά — Θεὸν ἐπιορκῶν μὴ δόκει λεληθέναι.
ἠπιστήθην	— ἡ ἐπιστήμη	ἐπίσταμαι know, understand : τέχνην. know how to : εἰκεῖν κακοῖς. know that : θνητὸς ὢν (ὅτι — εἶμι). σὲ θνητὸν ὄντα (ὅτι — εἶ). ἐπιστήμων τῶν περὶ τὰς τάξεις.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
84. follow	ἔπομαι (<i>ipf.</i> εἰπόμεν) <i>pass.</i>	ἐπ, σεπ, (σπ)	ἔψομαι
85. love, desire ardently	ἐράω, ἔραμαι	ἐρά	ἐρασθήσομαι
86. work	ἐργάζομαι (<i>ipf.</i> : εἰργαζόμεν) <i>pass.</i>	φεργ	ἐργάσομαι ἐργασθήσομαι
87. go, come	ἔρχομαι (<i>ipf.</i> ἔλ(ν)θ)	ἐρχ, εἰ, ἰ ἐλ(ν)θ	εἶμι
88. ask, question	ἐρωτάω <i>pass.</i>	ἐρ-η	ἐρωτήσω ἐρήσομαι ἐρωτηθήσομαι
89. eat, consume, live on	ἐσθίω, βιβρώσκω often κατα- <i>pass.</i>	ἐσθι, ἐδ, φαγ, βρω	ἔδομαι κατα-βρωθήσομαι
90. find, discover <i>med.</i> find for myself, get, procure, obtain	εὕρισκω εὕρισκομαι <i>pass.</i>	εὕρ-η εὕρ-ε	εὕρήσω εὕρήσομαι εὕρεθήσομαι
91. gladden <i>med.</i> rejoice	εὐφραίνω <i>reg.</i> εὐφραίνομαι	εὐφρᾶν	εὐφρανοῦμαι, -ῆ
92. pray; vow	εὐχομαι	guttural	εὐξομαι
93. have, hold; <i>intr.</i> am (in a certain state, —e.g. καλῶς), fare <i>med.</i> hold for myself	ἔχω (ἵσχω) (<i>ipf.</i> εἶχον) ἔχομαι (<i>ipf.</i> εἰχό- μην)	ἐχ, σεχ σχ-η	ἔξω, σχήσω ἔξομαι, σχήσο- μαι
Compounds, e.g. furnish, supply, afford, provide, grant	παρέχω		παρέξω, παρα- σχήσω

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἐσπόμην σπῶμαι, ἐπίσπωμαί, σποίτο, ἐπίσποιτο, σποῦ, ἐπίσπου	—	ἔπομαι : ἡγεμόνι <i>sequor ducem.</i> νόμοις ἐπιχωρίοις.
ἠράσθην became fond	—	ἔρημός τινος : ὑμῶν ἔρημος ὦν with- out you.
εἰργασάμην εἰργάσθην	εἰργασμαι	ἐρῶ μαθήματος — τοῦ ζῆν. οὐκ ἐρῶ τυχεῖν τῆς σῆς τιμῆς.
ἦλθον	ἐλήλυθα ἦκω <i>adsum</i>	ἐρίζω rival, vie with in something : ἐρίζουσιν Ἀφροδίτῃ κάλλος.
ἠρώτησα ἠρόμην ἠρωτήθην	ἠρώτηκα — ἠρώτημαι	ἔρωτῶ : ταῦθ' ὑμᾶς — ἀνῆρεθ' ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἐν Ἰλίῳ πόνους.
ἔφαγον κατ-εβρώθην	κατα-βέβρωκα κατα-βέβρωμαι	ἔσθιω : κηρίων — ἀρούρης καρπὸν.
ἠύρου (εὖρον) ἠύρόμην ἠύρέθην εὐρετός-ῆ εὐρεσις	ἠύρηκα (εὖρ.) — ἠύρημαι τὸ εὕρημα	εὐδαιμονίζω account one happy be- cause of : ὑμᾶς τῆς ἐλευθερίας.
ἠψφράνθην	—	εὐεργετῶ (= εὖ ποιῶ) : τινά do good to.
ἠψάμην	ἠύγμαι εὐκτός	εὐρήσεις, ὅτι ἀληθῇ λέγω or ἐμὲ ἀληθῇ λέγοντα.
ἔσχον σχῶ, σχοίην σχές, σχέτω ἔσχόμην σχῶμαι σχοίμην σχοῦ, σχέσθω	ἔσχηκα ἔσχημαι	εὐφραίνομαι : (ἐπὶ) τῇ διανοίᾳ. ὁρῶν (at seeing) ὑμᾶς παρόντας.
παρέσχον παράσχω παράσχοιμι παράσχες	παρέσχηκα	εὐχομαι wish : ὑμῖν ἀγαθά. vow : θεοῖς ἑκατόμβην, θύσειν σωτήρια. pray to, beseech : θεοῖς πολυκαρτίαν φοι, ὑμῖν δοῦναι τὰγαθά.
		ἔχω : καλῶς ἔχει τὰ ἱερά. εὐνοϊκῶς εἵχομεν ἀλλήλοις.
		ἔχομαι : χειρός — νόμων — cling to, τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης.
		ἀπέχω <i>trans.</i> : τοὺς υἱοὺς πονηρῶν. <i>intr.</i> : οὐ πολὺ Βαβυλῶνος.
		ἀπέχομαι : ἐπιθυμῶν.
		μετέχω : ἀρχῆς — τινί τινος share with.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
furnish etc. (what is my own)	παρέχομαι		παρέξομαι παρασχήσομαι
endure, suffer, can bear promise	ἀνέχομαι (<i>ipf.</i> ἡνειχόμεν) ὑπισχνέομαι		ἀνέξομαι ὑποσχήσομαι
94. live	ζάω, ζῆς etc., βιώω	ζη, βιω	βιώσομαι
95. yoke, join together <i>med.</i> join for myself	ζεύγνυμι ζεύγνυμαι <i>pass.</i>	ζευγ	ζεύξω ζεύξομαι ζευχθήσομαι
96. grow to man's estate; am at man's estate, in the prime of youth, young	ἡβάσκω ἡβάω	ἡβα, ἡβη	ἡβήσω
97. lead(τινός — τινί); take for, regard as (τινά τι); believe	ἡγέομαι		ἡγήσομαι
98. am glad, delight	ἡδομαι	dental (σζᾶδ, φᾶδ)	ἡσθήσομαι
99. am arrived, am come, am here (there), <i>adsum</i>	ἦκω	guttural	ἦξω
100. am seated (see ἵζω)	ἦμαι, pros. κάθηναι <i>ipf.</i> ἐκαθήμην	ἦς καθη(ς)	—
101. am weaker, beaten, defeated	ἡττάομαι		ἡττήσομαι
102. bury	θάπτω <i>pass.</i>	τᾶφ	θάψω τᾶφήσομαι

ΑΟΡΙΣΤ	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
παρεσχόμενην παράσχωμαι παράσχοιτο παράσχου ήνεσχόμενην ἀνάσχωμαι ὑπεσχόμενην ὑπόσχωμαι ὑπόσχου	παρέσχημαι ήνέσχημαι ὑπέσχημαι	παρέχω : ἑμαντὸν φίλον, ἑμαντὸν ἐρωτᾶν τῷ βουλομένῳ. ἀνέχομαι : πῆματα πάσχων πολλά, Ἄρριον βασιλεύοντος suffer A. to rule. ὑπισχνούμαι : δώσειν μισθόν. ὑμῖν, αὐτοὺς μηδὲν πείσεσθαι.
ἐβίω	βεβίωκα	
ἔξευξα ἔξευξάμην ἔξεύχθην	ἔξευγμαι τὸ ζεύγος τὸ ζυγόν	ζεύγνυμι γέφυραν (πλοίοις) build a (pontoon) bridge. ποταμὸν (πλοίοις) span the river (by a bridge).
ἤβησα came to m.	ἤβηκα have been young	ζηλόω emulate, vie with : τὸν ἐσθλὸν ἄνδρα. envy : ζηλῶ σε τοῦ νοῦ. ζημιόω punish, fine : Περικλέα χρή- μασιν.
ἡγησάμην	ἡγῆμαι (with pres- ent force : am of opinion) ἡγητέον	ἡγοῦμαι command : στρατεύματος. show the way, lead : ταῖς ναυσὶν (τὴν ῥάστην ὁδόν). regard as : τὸν σοφὸν εὐδαιμονέστα- τον. believe : ἱκανὸς εἶναι διατελεῖν, τὴν παρασκευὴν μείζω εἶναι.
ἦσθην	—	ἡδομαι : (ἐπὶ) δικαίοις ἔργοις — ὁρῶν τὸ φῶς or ὅτι ὁρῶ τὸ φῶς.
—	—	
ἡττήθην	ἡττημαι ἡ ἡττα	ἡττώμαι : τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάχῃ (-ην). am inferior to, surpassed by in some- thing.
ἔθαψα ἐτάφην	τέταφα τέθαμμαι inf. τεθάφθαι ἄθαπτος, ὁ τάφος	τῶν φίλων εὐεργεσίαις or τῶν φίλων εὐεργετῶν.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
103. admire, wonder at	θαυμάζω <i>pass.</i>	dental	θαυμάσομαι θαυμασθήσομαι
104. behold, look on	θεάομαι		θεάσομαι
105. die off, fall (in battle)	ἀπο-θνήσκω	θᾶν, θνη	ἀπο-θανοῦμαι, -ῆ
106. am angry	θυμόομαι		θυμώσομαι
107. sacrifice; <i>med.</i> sacrifice in my own interest	θύω θύομαι <i>pass.</i>		θύσω θύσομαι τυθήσομαι
108. heal, cure	ιάομαι <i>pass.</i>		ιάσομαι ἰαθήσομαι
109. <i>tr.</i> make sit down <i>intr.</i> sit down sit down sit down — am seated am seated	ἵζω, ἱζάνω, not in prose καθίζω καθίζομαι καθέζομαι κάθημαι p. 204	ἰδ εδ ῆ(σ)	καθιῶ, -εῖς — καθεδούμαι, -ῆ
110. send <i>med.</i> send in my own interest; hasten, rush	ἵημι ἵεμαι <i>pass.</i>	ῆ, εἶ	ῆσω ῆσομαι ἐθήσομαι
111. come (to), arrive (at)	ἰκνέομαι, usu. ἀφ-, ἐξ-	ικ	ἀφ-ίξομαι
112. make stand, place <i>med.</i> place for myself <i>intr.</i> place myself	ἵστημι ἵσταμαι <i>pass.</i> ἵσταμαι	στη, στι	στήσω στήσομαι σταθήσομαι στήσομαι
113. cleanse, purify, purge	καθαίρω, is not compounded; reg.	καθᾶρ	καθαρώ, -εῖς καθαρθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἐθαύμασα	τεθαύμακα am full of wonder	θαυμάζω : ὑμᾶς τῆς διανοίας, Ὅμηρον ἐπὶ ποιήσει. τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὅτι οὐ πειρῶνται. τίσι ποτὲ λόγοις ἔπεισαν Ἀθηναίους. εἰ μὴ ἀσμένιοις ὑμῖν ἀφίγμαι.
ἐθαυμάσθην	τεθαύμασμαι θαυμαστός	
ἐθεᾷσάμην	τεθεᾶμαι θεᾷτός	
ἀπ-έθανον fut. pf.	τέθνηκα am dead τεθνήξω shall be dead	ἀποθνήσκω : ὑπό τινος, pass. to ἀποκτείνω.
ἐθυμώθην	τεθύμωμαι	ἐπιθυμέω desire, wish for : σοφίας. πλούτου ἄρχειν, τιμᾶσθαι } p. 201.
ἔθῦσα ἐθῦσάμην ἐτύθην	τέθῦκα τέθῦμαι	θυμοῦται : σοι τῆς θυγατρὸς with you on account of.
ἰᾷσάμην ἰάθην	ἰᾶμαι	ἰδιός : τινος (τινι) <i>proprius alcius, alci</i> . ἱερὸς : ὁ χώρος Ἀρτέμιδος.
ἐκάθισα	_____	ἀφίημι send off, let depart : βέλος, δοῦλον. ἀφίεμαι desist from : σωτηρίας.
_____	_____	ἐξίημι tr. send forth; intr. empty (of rivers).
ἐκαθεξόμην with the force of <i>ipf.</i> and aor. (= <i>conside-</i> <i>bam and consedi</i>)	_____	ἐφίημι send upon one : Ἀργεῖους πῆ- ματα. leave, allow : σοὶ πᾶν λέγειν.
ἦκα, εἶμεν εἶμην εἶθην	εἶκα εἶμαι έτός — έτέος	ἐφίεμαι seek for : κερδῶν.
ἀφ-ἰκόμην	ἀφ-ἰγμαι ἢ ἀφίξις	ἱκανώτατος ἀνὴρ εἰπεῖν καὶ πράξει. ἐξ-(ἐφ-)ικνοῦμαι reach, hit : τῶν σφενδονητῶν.
ἔστησα ἔστησάμην ἐστάθην ἔστην fut. pf.	_____	ἀφίστημι : τοὺς συμμάχους (ἀπὸ) τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἐφίστημι bring to a stop : στρατόν. <i>praeicio</i> : τῷ ξενικῷ.
_____	_____	καθίστημι make, appoint; establish : Κῦρον βασιλέα.
_____	_____	προίστημι <i>praeicio</i> : τοῦ ξενικοῦ. ὑφίσταμαι <i>subire</i> : κινδύνους. promise : δώσειν. withstand, resist : συμφοραῖς.
ἐκάθηρα ἐκαθάρθην	κεκάθαρκα κεκάθαρμαι	καθαίρω : Ἀδραστον φόνον. purify A. from blood.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
114. kill, slay	κατα-καίνω	κᾶν	κατα-κᾶνῶ, -εἰς
115. kindle, light, burn, <i>tr.</i>	καίω (κᾶω), in prose mostly κατα- <i>pass.</i>	και, κᾶ, καυ	καύσω καυθήσομαι
116. call = summon, invite; and call = term, style	καλέω <i>pass.</i>	κᾶλ κλη	καλῶ, -εἰς κληθήσομαι I shall be called (in either sense)
117. grow weary, become tired of	κάμνω	κᾶμ, κμη	κᾶμοῦμαι, -ῆ
118. lie, <i>iaceo</i>	κείμει <i>ipf.</i> ἐκείμεν, ἔκεισο etc.	κει	κείσομαι
119. bid, urge, command, order, <i>iubeo</i>	κελεύω <i>pass.</i>	κελευ(σ)	κελεύσω κελευσθήσομαι
120. mix	κεράννυμι <i>pass.</i>	κεραῖ(σ) κρᾶ	κερῶ, -ᾶς κρᾶθήσομαι
121. weep	κλαίω (κλάω) <i>pass.</i>	κλαυ(σ) κλᾶ	κλαύσομαι κλαυσθήσομαι
122. shut	κλείω (κλήω) <i>pass.</i>	κλει(σ)	κλείσω κλεισθήσομαι
123. incline, cause to lean, bend	κλίνω <i>pass.</i>	κλῖν κλί	κλίνῶ, -εἰς κλίθήσομαι
124. lay to rest <i>med.</i> go to sleep	κοιμάω κοιμάομαι		κοιμήσομαι
125. bring, convey <i>med.</i> get for myself, acquire, get back, recover <i>pass.</i> am brought etc.; travel	κομίζω regul. κομίζομαι	dental	κομιῶ, -εἰς κομιοῦμαι, -ῆ κομισθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
κατ-έκᾶνον	κατα-κέκονα	
ἔκαυσα	κέκαυκα	καίω : ἀνακαίειν πῦρ — κατακαίειν τὰς κόμας.
ἐκαύθην	κέκαυμαι ἄκαυ(σ)τος	κακουργῶ (= κακῶς ποιῶ) : τινά do harm to.
ἐκάλεσα ἐκλήθην fut. pf.	κέκληκα κέκλημαι am called = my name is κεκλήσομαι shall be called	καλῶ : ἐπὶ δέπνον, εἰς δικαστήριον. ἐγκαλῶ : charge, blame, reproach : ὑμῶν δειλίαν, or ὅτι (ὥς) δειλοί ἐστέ.
ἔκᾱμον	κέκμηκα	κάμνω : μὴ κάμῃς φίλον εὐεργετῶν.
—	—	ἀνάκειται ἀνάθημα (ἀνατίθημι). διάκειμαι φιλικῶς σοι (διατίθημι). ἐπείκειμαι πολεμίοις (ἐπιτίθημαι).
ἐκέλευσα ἐκελεύσθην	κεκέλευκα κεκέλευσαι κελευστός	κενός empty, void, without : ἄρμα κενὸν ἡνιόχων.
ἐκέρᾱσα ἐκράθην	— κέκρᾱμαι ἄκρᾱτος	κεράννυμι : οἶνφ ὕδωρ. κινδυνεύω : διαφθαρῆναι am in dan- ger of.
ἔκλαυσα ἐκλαύ(σ)θην	κέκλαυκα κέκλαυμαι ἄκλαυ(σ)τος	τὸν στρατὸν ἀποβαλεῖν. κίνδυνός ἐστι, μὴ πολλοὶ ἀπόλωνται = πολλοὺς ἀπολέσθαι. κινδυνεύει σοφὸς εἶναι <i>haud scio an sap. sit.</i>
ἔκλεισα ἐκλείσθην	κέκλεικα κέκλειμαι	κοινός common to : πάντων or πᾶσιν. κοινῶ make common : τὴν δύναμιν.
ἔκλινα ἐκλίθην	κέκλικα κέκλιναι	(ἀνα) κοινόομαι communicate, con- sult, confer with, τῷ θεῷ — Σωκράτει περὶ τῆς πορείας.
ἐκοιμήθην	κεκοίμημαι	κοινωνέω have a share of, share : ἀλλήλοις πόνων καὶ κινδύνων.
ἐκόμισα ἐκομισάμην ἐκομίσθην	κεκόμικα κεκόμισμαι	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
126. hew, fell, slay, cut	κόπτω <i>pass.</i>	κοπ	κόψω κοπήσομαι
127. cry out	κράζω, often ἀνα-	κράγ	ἀνα-κράξομαι
128. hang, suspend	κρεμάννυμι <i>pass.</i>	κρεμᾶ(σ)	κρεμῶ, -ᾶς κρεμασθήσομαι
129. divide, judge answer, reply	κρίνω <i>pass.</i> ἀπο-κρίνομαι	κρίν κρί	κρίνῶ, -εῖς κρίθήσομαι ἀπο-κρίνῶμαι, -ῆ
130. acquire	κτάομαι		κτήσομαι
131. kill	ἀπο-κτείνω	κτεν	ἀπο-κτενῶ, -εῖς
132. obtain by lot, ob- tain, get	λαγχάνω	λᾶχ, ληχ	λήξομαι
133. take, receive	λαμβάνω <i>pass.</i>	λᾶβ, ληβ	λήψομαι ληφθήσομαι
134. am hidden, es- cape the notice of <i>med.</i> forget	λανθάνω (λήθω) ἐπι-λανθάνομαι	λᾶθ, ληθ	λήσω ἐπι-λήσομαι
135. speak, say, tell, call; say yes, af- firm, declare; dis- course, harangue speak, converse with for	λέγω φημί ἀγορεύω <i>pass.</i> δια-λέγομαι ἀπ-αγορεύω see n. 21	ἀγορευ λεγ, φη, φᾶ φερ, φερ, ῥη	ἐρῶ, ἐρεῖς λέξω, φήσω ῥηθήσομαι λεχθήσομαι δια-λέξομαι
136. gather, collect, assemble	λέγω (ἐκ-, κατα-, συλ-) <i>pass.</i>	λεγ	συλ-λέξω συλ-λεγήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔκοψα ἐκόπην <i>fut. pf.</i>	κέκοφα κέκομμαι κεκόψομαι	
ἀν-ἐκράῳγον	κέκράῳγα cry out	κρατέω (ἐγκρατής, ἀκρατής) : rule, am master of, have power over, control : ὀργῆς — πάντων οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσιν. conquer, defeat : Συνακοσίους μά- χαις. surpass : ἄλλους πολὺν εὐεργετῶν.
ἐκρέμασα ἐκρεμάσθην	— κρέμαμαι hang, am suspended	κρίνω decide, settle : νείκος, ἀγῶνα. consider as : τὴν ἀρετὴν μέγιστον ἀγαθόν. accuse, try : τοὺς πρέσβεις δῶρων.
ἔκρινα ἐκρίθην ἀπ-εκρινάμην	κέκρικα κέκριμαι κρίτος, κρίτεος ἀπο-κέκριμαι, also pass.	κωλύω hinder, prevent : τινά τινος : τοὺς ἐπιόντας τῆς παροδοῦ. τοῦ κάειν. τί κωλύει ἡμᾶς (μὴ) διαβαίνειν ; ἀποκτείνω : pass. φονεύομαι or ἀποθνήσκω ὑπό τινος.
ἐκτησάμην pass. ἐκτήθην <i>fut. pf.</i>	κέκτημαι { possess, ἔκτημαι { have κεκτήσομαι shall h.	λαγχάνω obtain by lot, as my share : ὄλβον, ἀρχήν. am chosen by lot : ὁ λαχὼν πολέ- μαρχος. receive a share : ἐπαίουν, τιμῆς.
ἀπ-ἐκτεινα	ἀπ-ἐκτονα	
ἔλαχον	εἴληχα	
ἔλαβον ἐλήφθην	εἴληφα εἴλημμαι ληπτέος	
ἔλαθον	λέληθα	λαμβάνω seize : τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόν- ταν. (κατα)λαμβάνω ὑμᾶς κλέπτοντας.
ἐπ-ελαθόμην	ἐπι-λέλησμαι ἢ λήθῃ	λανθάνει τὸ στράτευμα τρεφόμενον is secretly . . . οὐδεὶς ποίῳν πονηρὰ λανθάνει θεόν. λάβρα τῶν στρατιωτῶν without the knowledge.
εἶπον, εἶπέ εἶπα ἔλεξα, ἔφησα ἐρρήθην ἐλέχθην εἰρήσεται and λε- λέξεται it will have been said δι-ελέχθην	εἶρηκα εἶρημαι λέλεγμαι δι-είλεγμαι	ἐπιλανθάνομαι : τῆς οἴκαδε ὁδοῦ. λέγω : ὑμᾶς εὖ, κακῶς (pass. εὖ ἀκούω). ὑμᾶς προδότας. ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς θαρρεῖν bono animo essent. μὴ ἀποπλεῖν ne aveh.
συν-έλεξα συν-ελέγην	συν-είλοχα συν-είλεγμαι	διαλέγομαι : Σωκράτει περὶ σοφίας. συλλέγειν : συλλέγεσθαι εἰς πεδίον.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
137. leave <i>med.</i> leave what is my own (for myself, behind me) am left, remain, fall behind	λείπω λείπομαι <i>pass.</i> (ὑπο)λείπομαι	λειπ λῖπ	λείψω λείψομαι λείψθήσομαι λείψομαι λείψομαι
138. take into account, reason, consider	λογίζομαι <i>pass.</i>	dental	λογιούμαι, ἤ λογισθήσομαι
139. ruin, spoil; insult, outrage	λῦμαίνομαι <i>pass.</i>	λυμᾶν	λυμᾶνούμαι, ἤ λυμανθήσομαι
140. grieve, pain, harass <i>med.</i> am sad, grieved, pained	λῦπέω <i>reg.</i> λῦπέομαι		λῦπήσομαι
141. loose, unbind <i>med.</i> loose myself or for myself	λύω λύομαι <i>pass.</i>	λῦ, λῷ	λύσω λύσομαι λύθῃσομαι
142. rage, am mad	μαίνομαι	μᾶν	μᾶνούμαι, ἤ
143. learn	μανθάνω	μᾶθ-η	μᾶθήσομαι
144. fight	μάχομαι	μαχ-ε(σ)-η	μαχοῦμαι, ἤ
145. mix	μείγνυμι <i>μίσγω</i> <i>pass.</i>	μειγ	μείξω μειχθήσομαι
146. <i>curae mihi est</i> , it is a matter of interest to me, concerns me, I care for take care	μέλει μοι ἐπι-μέλομαι (ἐπι-μελέομαι)	μελ-η	μελήσει ἐπι-μελήσομαι
147. am about to, on the point of; likely to; am expected, destined, doomed to; intend; delay, hesitate	μέλλω	μελλ-η	μελλήσω

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔλιπον ἐλιπόμην ἐλείφθην fut. pf. ἐλείφθην	λέλοιπα λέλειμμαι λελείφεται λέλειμμαι	ἐπιλείπει : ὁ σῖτος τὸν στρατόν. (ὑπο)λείπομαι : τινός τι. λέλειφθε πολὺ ἡμῶν πλήθει, οὐδενὸς εὐεργετοῦντες.
ἐλογίσάμην ἐλογίσθην	λελόγισμαι	λήγω leave off, cease from: ἔριδος. οὐ λήξω θεραπέων τοὺς γονέας.
ἐλυμνήαμην ἐλυμνήθην	λελύμασμαι	
ἐλυπήθην	λελύπημαι	λυπῶ : ὑμᾶς πολλὰ ἐλύπου. λυπούμαι : πολλὰ (ἐπὶ) τοῖς γιγνο- μένοις. λῦσιτελέω am profitable: ὑμῖν πολλά.
ἐλύσα ἐλύσάμην ἐλύθην fut. pf. ἐλύσομαι	λέλυκα λέλυμαι, λυτός λέλύσομαι	ἀπολύω acquit: ὑμᾶς προδοσίας. καταλύω tr. unyoke; intr. make a halt. λύσω : ὑμᾶς τῶνδε τῶν πόνων.
ἐμάνην	μέμνηνα	μανθάνω : τί βούλει μαθεῖν ἐμοῦ; learn and know how to: σωφρο- νεῖν.
ἐμάθον	μεμάθηκα μαθητός	learn that: θνητὸς ὢν (ὅτι — εἰμί). σὲ θνητὸν ὄντα (ὅτι — εἶ).
ἐμαχεσάμην	μεμάχημαι	μάχομαι : Πέρσais or ἐπὶ, πρὸς Π. in alliance with μετὰ Κύρου or σὺν Κίρῳ.
ἔμειξα ἐμείχθην	μέμειγμαι	μείγνυμι : οἶνω ὕδωρ.
ἐμέλησε(ν)	μεμέληκε(ν)	μέλει μοι : τοῦ ἐπαίνου ὑμῶν. ὅπως ὑμεῖς ἐπαινέσεσθε.
ἐπ-εμελήθην	ἐπι-μεμέλημαι	μεταμέλει μοι <i>raenitet me</i>, repent : πράξεως — ὅτι ταῦτ' ἔπραξα — ταῦτα πράξαντι.
ἐμέλλησα	μέλλητέον	ἐπιμέλομαι : πᾶσαν ἐπιμέλειαν. ἐπιμέλονται πάντων οἱ θεοί. ἐπιμελώμεθα τῶν νέων, ὅπως ὡς ἄρι- στοι ἔσονται. ἐπιμελῆς (ἀμελῆς, ἀμελέω) παιδείας. μέλλω am about: ὑμᾶς διδάξειν. it is to be expected that: οὐδεὶς ἐτι μελέει ἀγορὰν παρέξειν.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
148. find fault with, blame	μέμφομαι <i>pass.</i>	labial	μέμψομαι μεμφθήσομαι
149. stay, remain ; await, expect, <i>maneo</i>	μένω	μεν	μενῶ, -εἰς
150. devise, plan, con- trive	μηχανάομαι		μηχανήσομαι
151. stain, pollute	μιαίνω <i>pass.</i>	μᾶν	μᾶνῶ, -εἰς μνανθήσομαι
152. imitate, copy	μιμνέομαι <i>pass.</i>		μιμήσομαι μιμηθήσομαι
153. remind remember, recall ; mention	μιμνήσκω, (usu. ἀνα-, ὑπο-) μιμνήσκομαι	μνη μνη(σ)	ἀνα-μνήσω μνησθήσομαι
154. deal out, allot, distribute <i>med.</i> allot to myself, occupy ; graze, feed	νέμω νέμομαι <i>pass.</i>	νεμ	νεμῶ, -εἰς νεμοῦμαι, -ῇ νεμηθήσομαι
155. think, am minded	νοέω reg., oftener -νοέομαι in compos.		-νοήσομαι
156. open	οἴγω (ἀν-, δι-) οἴγνυμι <i>pass.</i>	οἴγ	ἀν-οίξω ἀν-οιχθήσομαι
157. know (<i>novi</i>)	οἶδα, οἶσθα etc. ἦδεν, ἦστον — ἦδε- σαν, εἰδῶ — εἰδείην — ἴσθι, ἴστω — εἰ- δέναι — εἰδώς.	εἰδ, ἰδ	εἴσομαι shall know <i>cognoscam</i> and <i>novero</i>
158. wail, bewail, la- ment	οἰμῶζω	οἰμωγ	οἰμῶξομαι
159. think, imagine, believe	οἶομαι, οἶμαι		οἰήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἐμεμφάμην ἐμέμφθην	— ἢ μέμψις	μέμφομαι find fault with: τὴν γνώ- μην. blame for: ὑμῖν τὴν ἐξέλασιν or: ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἐξηλάσατε.
ἔμεινα	μεμένηκα	
ἐμηχανησάμην	μεμηχάνημαι also pass.	μηχανῶμαι : πρᾶγμα τοῖονδε. cast about: ὅπως ἀποφεύξεται.
ἐμίᾱνα ἐμιάνθην ἀμίαντος	μεμιάγκα μεμιάσμαι τὸ μίασμα	ἀναμιμνήσκω : ὑμᾶς τοὺς κινδύνους. μιμνήσκομαι (μνήμων) τινός: μέμνησο τῆς κοινῆς τύχης. μέμνημαι remember that: θνητὸς ὢν (ὅτι — εἰμί), σὲ θνητὸν ὄντα (ὅτι — εἶ), purpose, remember to: ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι. μέμνησο πλουτῶν τοὺς πένητας ὠφελεῖν.
ἐμιμησάμην ἐμιμήθην	μεμίμημαι	
ἀν-έμνησα	—	μισθῶ : τινά τινος. μισθοῦ = mer- cede, for money. νομίζω consider as: ὑμᾶς φίλους — believe: ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ φίλους εἶναι. believe in: οὐ νομίζει τοὺς ἀρχαίους θεοὺς.
ἐμνήσθην ἀμνηστέω	μέμνημαι memini μεμνήσομαι memi- nero μνήμη μνήμα	
ἐνείμα	νενέμηκα	ἀπο-νοέομαι despair of: διαμάχε- σθαι. δια-νοέομαι intend: ἀπάγειν (ἀπάξειν). προ-νοέομαι foresee: τὰ μέλλοντα. provide for: τοῦ μέλλοντος.
ἐνειμάμην ἐνεμήθην	νενέμημαι	
-ενοήθην	-νενόημαι	οἶδα know that: θνητὸς ὢν (ὅτι — εἰμί). Κῆρον πεπτωκότα (ὅτι —). know how to: εἴκειν θεοῖς. σύννοιδα ἐμαντῶ: οὐδὲν σοφὸς ὢν or οὐδὲν σοφῶ ὄντι.
ἀν-έφξα (ἀν-οίξω) ἀν-εφύχθην	ἀν-έψχα ἀν-έφγμαι ἀν-εψύγην	
—	—	σύννοιδα ἐμαντῶ also: I feel guilty. οἶομαι : ἱκανὸς εἶναι me esse. ὑμᾶς ἱκανοὺς εἶναι.
ῥῖμωξα	ῥῖμωγμαι	
ῥήθην	—	οἴχομαι : ῥῆχτο λάθρα ἀπιών.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
160. am gone, am away	οἶχομαι N.B. — The ipf. and the moods may be used aoristically.		
161. <i>perdo</i> , destroy <i>med. pereo</i> , perish	ἀπ-όλλῡμι ἀπ-όλλυμαι	ὀλ-ε	ἀπ-ολῶ, -εἰς ἀπ-ολοῦμαι, -ῆ
162. swear	ὅμνῡμι	ὀμ-ο	ὀμοῦμαι, -ῆ
163. profit, benefit, help	ὀνίνημι (<i>ipf. ὠφέλουν.</i>)	ὀνη ὀνᾶ	ὀνήσω ὀνήσομαι
164. see	ὁράω (<i>ipf. ἑώραν</i>) <i>pass.</i>	φορα, ὄρα, ὀπ, ριδ, ἰδ	ὄψομαι ὀφθήσομαι
165. make angry <i>med. am angry</i>	ὀργίζω ὀργίζομαι	dental	ὀργιῶ, -εἰς ὀργιοῦμαι, -ῆ
166. stretch out, reach <i>med. desire</i>	ὀρέγω, usually ὀρέγομαι	guttural	ὀρέξομαι
167. set in motion ; set out [off <i>med. set out, start</i>	ὀρμάω ὀρμάομαι		ὀρμήσω ὀρμήσομαι
168. lie at anchor <i>tr. moor, anchor</i> <i>intr. land, come to</i> or lie at anchor	ὀρμέω and ὀρμέομαι ὀρμίζω ὀρμίζομαι	dental	<i>reg.</i> <i>reg.</i> ὀρμιοῦμαι, -ῆ
169. owe	ὀφείλω	ὀφελ	—
170. suffer, experience	πάσχω	πασχ, πᾶθ, πενθ	πείσομαι
171. cause to cease, stop, <i>tr.</i> <i>med. cease, stop intr.</i>	παύω <i>pass.</i> παύομαι		παύσω παυθήσομαι παύσομαι
172. prevail upon, per- suade, induce <i>med. obey, comply</i> with	πείθω <i>pass.</i> πείθομαι	πειθ	πείσω πεισθήσομαι πείσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
		ὀκνέω scruple, hesitate : ἀποκρίνασθαι. am afraid : μὴ ἀποδόξῃ ὑμῖν.
ἀπ-ώλεσα ἀπ-ωλόμην	ἀπ-ολώλεκα ἀπ-όλωλα ἀπ-ωλώλειν	ὀμιλέω associate with : σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καυτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.
ὤμοσα	ὤμώμοκα ὤμωμόκειν	ὀμνυμι (ἐπιορκέω) : ὀρκον — σπονδάς. by the gods : τοὺς θεοὺς — νῆ Δία — οὐ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς. ὀμνύουσι πάντες μὴ λείψειν τὴν τάξιν.
ὤνησα ὤνήθην	ὤνηκα ὤνημαι ἢ ὤνησις	ὀρώμεν : ἄποροι ὄντες (ὑμᾶς ὄντας), πάντα ἀληθῆ ὄντα οἷ ὅτι πάντα ἀληθῆ ἐστίν.
εἶδον εἰδόμην ὠφθην	εἶώρακα ὤωπα εἶωράμαι ὠμμαι	ὄρα μή w. ind. (see if not) perhaps, beware lest. w. subj. beware lest, take care not to.
ὠργῖσα ὠργίσθην	ὠργίκα ὠργίσμαι	περιορῶ overlook, suffer to happen : πόλιν διαφθειρομένην.
ὠρέχθην	ὠρεγμαι	ὀργίζομαι : τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ὅτι ἀπέστη — οἱ τῷ ἀδελφῷ τῆς ἀποστάσεως. ἀδικούμενος.
ὠρμῃσα	ὠρμηκα	ὀρέγονται : δόξης — τοιοῦτοι γενέσθαι. τοῦ πρώτος ἕκαστος γίνεσθαι.
ὠρμήθην	ὠρμημαι	ὀφείλω : ἀλλ' ὥφελε μὲν Κῦρος ζῆν. ὥς ὥφελον παροῦθιν ἐκλιπεῖν βίον.
ὠρμίσάμην	ὠρμισμαι	παιδεύω : τινά τι instruct, train in. μουσικὴν ὑπὸ Λάμπρου παιδευθεῖς.
ὠφελον utinam	—	πάσχω : εὖ, κακῶς ὑπὸ τινος am treated, pass. to εὖ, κακῶς ποῶ τινα.
ἔπαθον	πέπονθα	παύω : ἔπαυσαν Τιμόθεον ἀρχῆς, οἱ Τιμόθεον ἀρχοντα.
ἔπαυσα ἐπαύθην ἐπαυσάμην	πέπαυκα πέπαυμαι ἄπαυστος	παύομαι : Τιμόθεος ἐπαύσατο ἄρχων. ἔπειτα θρήνων καὶ γόων ἐπαύσατο.
ἔπεισα ἐπείσθην ἐπείσθην	πέπεικα πέπεισμαι πέπεισμαι [rely πέποιθα trust,	πείθω persuade to do : ποιεῖν. convince you of this : ὑμᾶς ταῦτα, that : ὥς οὐκ ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν.
		πείθομαι (ἀπειθέω) τινί : obey : ἄρχοντι, νόμοις. believe, trust : ταῦτ' ἐγώ σοι. πέποιθα : ἐμαντῷ, τῇ χειρί.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
173. try, attempt <i>med.</i> try (my own skill in), attempt	πειράω <i>reg.</i> πειράομαι		πειράσομαι
174. send	πέμπω <i>pass.</i>	πεμπ	πέμψω πεμφθήσομαι
175. spread out, expand	πετάννυμι (often ἀνα-) <i>pass.</i>	πετᾶ(σ) πτᾶ	πετώ, -ῶς πετασθήσομαι
176. fasten, fix <i>pass.</i> am fastened, become stiff	πήγνυμι πήγνυμαι	πηγ πᾶγ	πήξω πᾶγήσομαι
177. fill, <i>tr.</i>	πίμπλημι (πλήθω am full)	πλη, πλᾶ	πλήσω πλησθήσομαι
178. set fire to, burn, <i>tr.</i>	πίμπρημι (πρήθω am on fire)	πρη πρᾶ	ἐμ-πρήσω ἐμ-πρησθήσομαι
179. drink	πίνω <i>pass.</i>	πῖν, πι, πω, πο	πίομαι ποθήσομαι
180. fall	πίπτω	πετ, πεσ, πτω	πесοῦμαι, -ῆ
181. lead astray <i>med.</i> stray, wander	πλανάω <i>reg.</i> πλανάομαι		πλανήσομαι
182. form, mold	πλάττω	πλάτ	πλάσω πλάσθήσομαι
183. sail, go by sea	πλέω	πλευ	πλεύσομαι
184. strike, beat frighten, <i>tr.</i> <i>pass.</i> am frightened in like manner: καταπλήττω	παίω, τύπτω πατάσσω, πλήττω ἐκ-πλήττω ἐκ-πλήττομαι	παι, τυπ, παταγ <i>pass.</i> πληγ, πλᾶγ	παίσω πληγήσομαι ἐκ-πλήξω ἐκ-πλᾶγήσομαι
185. breathe, blow breathe again	πνέω, often : ἀνα-πνέω	πνευ	πνεύσομαι
186. bring <i>med.</i> march, travel	πορεύω πορεύομαι		πορεύσω πορεύσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἐπειράθην	πεπείραμαι πειρατέον	πειρῶμαι (ἔμπειρος, ἄπειρος): ἔργου, τειχῶν — κακῶν — ἀπολογήσασθαι.
ἔπεμψα ἐπέμφθην	πέπομφα πέπεμμαι -μψαι	
ἐπέτᾱσα ἐπετάσθην	—— πέπτᾱμαι	
ἔπηξα ἐπάγην	—— πέπηγα am fixed πηκτός	
ἔπλησα ἐπλήσθην	πέπληκα πέπλησμαι	ἐμπίμπλημι (πληρώω — πλήρης, πλέω): τὴν θάλατταν τριήρων.
ἐν-ἐπρησα ἐν-επρήσθην	ἐμ-πέπρηκα ἐμ-πέπρησμαι	ἐμπίμπλαμαι eat my fill, eat suffi- cient: σίτων καὶ ποτῶν.
ἔπιον ἐπόθην	πέπωκα πέπομαι τὸ ποτόν	πίνω: ἡδέος οἶνου — τὸ φάρμακον.
ἔπесον	πέπτωκα	ἐκπίπτω: pass. to ἐκβάλλω.
		πιστεύω have confidence in, trust: τινί. ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ. am confident: ἐπίστευε μηδὲν ἂν παθεῖν. pass. am trusted: ἐπιστευόμεν ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων.
ἐπλανήθην	πεπλάνημαι	πλεονεκτέω have more than, the ad- vantage over, get the better of: τινός τινι — στρατιωτῶν χρήμασι καὶ τιμαῖς.
ἔπλασα ἐπλάσθην	πέπλακα πέπλάσμαι πλαστός — πλάσμα	ἐκπλήττομαι at: τὴν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. on account of: ταῖς οἴκοι κακοπρα- γίαις.
ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα	ποιέω: εὖ, κακῶς τοὺς πολίτας — πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ τὴν πόλιν. pass. see πάσχω.
ἔπαισα	πέπαικα	ποιοῦμαι: περὶ πολλοῦ, πλείονος, οὐδε- νός etc. ὑμᾶς σῶσαι.
ἐπλήγην ἐξ-ἐπληξα ἐξ-επλάγην	πέπληγμαι —— ἐκ-πέπληγμαι am panic-stricken	πολεμέω make war upon: τινί; in alliance with σὺν τινι, μετὰ τινος.
ἔπνευσα	πέπνευκα	
ἐπόρευσα ἐπορεύθην	πεπόρευκα πεπόρευμαι	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
187. do, bring about <i>med.</i> do, exact in my own interest	πράττω πράττομαι <i>pass.</i>	πρᾶγ	πράξω πράξομαι πρᾶχθήσομαι
188. am willing, eager	προθυμέομαι		προθυμήσομαι
189. ask, inquire, learn, hear, ascertain	πυνθάνομαι	πϋθ πευθ	πεύσομαι
190. sell	{ πωλέω, πιπράσκω ἀποδίδομαι <i>pass.</i>	πωλη, πρᾶ, δω, δο	πωλήσω ἀποδώσομαι πρᾶθήσομαι
191. flow	ρέω	ῥυη, ῥυε	ῥύησομαι
192. break, tear, <i>tr.</i> break, tear, burst, <i>intr.</i>	ῥήγνυμι ῥήγνυμαι	ῥηγ ῥᾶγ	ῥήξω ῥᾶγήσομαι
193. throw, fling, hurl	ρίπτω, ῥίπτέω <i>pass.</i>	ῥιπ	ρίψω ρίφθήσομαι
194. strengthen	ῥώννυμι, esp. in comp.; <i>pass.</i>	ῥω(σ)	ῥώσω ῥώσθήσομαι
195. dig	σκάπτω (esp. κατα-) <i>pass.</i>	σκάφ	σκάψω σκαφήσομαι
196. disperse, scatter	σκεδάννυμι <i>pass.</i>	σκεδᾶ(σ)	σκεδῶ, -ᾶς σκεδασθήσομαι
197. look, view, con- sider, examine	σκοπέω, usu. σκοπέομαι, σκέπτομαι	σκοπε, σκεπ	σκέψομαι
198. draw <i>med.</i> draw for my- self	σπάω σπάομαι <i>pass.</i>	σπα(σ)	σπάσω σπάσομαι σπασθήσομαι
199. sow, plant	σπείρω <i>pass.</i>	σπερ	σπερῶ, -εῖς σπαρήσομαι
200. pour out <i>med.</i> make a treaty	σπένδω σπένδομαι	σπενδ	σπείσω σπείσομαι
201. am busy, studeo	σπουδάζω	dental	σπουδάσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔπραξα ἐπραῖάμην ἐπράχθην	πέπραχα πέπραγμαι πρακτός	πράττω am, do, fare : εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς. (εἰς)πράττω, -πράττομαι exact (money) from : συμμάχους φόρον.
προεθυμήην	προτεθύμηναι	πρέπει (προσῆκει) τινί: <i>debet aliquem.</i>
ἐπύθόμην	πέπυσμαι act. & pass. ἄπυστος	πυνθάνομαι inquire, ascertain, learn : πάντα σαφῶς τῶν παραγενομένων. learn that (<i>fact</i>): Κύρον παρόντα or ὅτι Κύρος πάρεστιν. (<i>report</i>) : Κύρον παρῆναι.
ἐπώλησα ἀπεδόμην ἐπράθην	πεπώληκα πέπρακα πέπραμαι	πωλῶ : πολλοῦ <i>magno</i> , ὀλίγου <i>parvo</i> . τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰγάθ' οἱ θεοί.
ἔρρηξα ἐρράγην	— ἔρρωγα am broken ἄρρηκτος	
ἔρριψα ἐρρίφθην	ἔρριψα ἔρριμμαι	
ἔρρωσα ἐρρώσθην ἄρρωστος	— ἔρρωμαι ἢ ῥώμη	
ἔσκαψα ἐσκάφην	ἔσκαψα ἔσκαμμαι	
ἐσκεδάσα ἐσκεδάσθην	— ἐσκεδασμαι	παρασκευάζομαι : take precautions lest, take measures to prevent : ὅπως μὴ ἀποστήσονται.
ἐσκεψάμην	ἐσκεμμαι, also <i>pass.</i> σκεπτεύον	σκοπῶ : τοῦτο σκεπτέον μοι δοκεῖ, ὅπως ὥς ἀσφαλέστατα μενοῦμεν.
ἔσπασα ἐσπασάμην ἐσπασθην	ἔσπακα ἔσπασμαι	σπένδομαι : σπονδὰς, εἰρήνην — Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Λάκωσιν.
ἔσπειρα ἐσπάρην	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρμαι	σπεύδω, σπουδάζω : am eager, anxious, λαμπρὸν ποιῆσθαι τὸν βίον.
ἔσπεισα ἐσπεισάμην	ἔσπεικα ἔσπειςμαι	pursue, follow up zealously, am in earnest about, promote, hasten : τὰς περὶ τὸ μαρθάνειν ἡδονάς.
ἐσπούδασα	ἐσπούδακα, <i>pres.</i>	ἀσπούδαστα.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
202. send	στέλλω <i>pass.</i>	στελ	στελῶ, -εῖς σταλήσομαι
203. sigh, groan	στενάζω	στεναγ	στενάξω
204. deprive of, rob am without, have lost	ἀπο-στερέω (στερίσκω) <i>pass.</i> στέρομαι (only <i>pres.</i> and <i>impf.</i>)		ἀπο-στερήσω ἀπο-στερήσομαι
205. turn, twist <i>pass.</i> } <i>med.</i> turn myself } subject (to my rule), subdue	στρέφω στρέφομαι κατα-στρέφομαι <i>pass.</i>	στρεφ	στρέψω στραφήσομαι κατα-στρέφομαι κατα-στραφήσο- μαι
206. spread out	στρώννυμι <i>pass.</i>	στρο	στρώσω στρωθήσομαι
207. cause to fall <i>med.</i> and <i>pass.</i> am balked, err; fail	σφάλλω σφάλλομαι	σφᾶλ	σφᾶλῶ, -εῖς σφαλήσομαι
208. slay (esp. by cutting the throat), slaugh- ter, sacrifice	σφάττω <i>pass.</i>	σφᾶγ	σφάξω σφαγήσομαι
209. save <i>med.</i> save for myself } <i>pass.</i> save myself, } am saved	σώζω σώζομαι	σωδ, σω	σώσω σώσομαι σωθήσομαι
210. disturb, trouble, throw into dis- order	ταράττω <i>pass.</i>	ταραχ	ταράξω ταράξομαι
211. arrange, place (in order) <i>med.</i> arrange for myself, place myself	τάττω τάττομαι <i>pass.</i>	τάγ	τάξω τάξομαι ταχθήσομαι
212. stretch, draw tight	τείνω <i>pass.</i>	τεν	τενῶ, -εῖς τᾶθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔστειλα ἔσταῖλην	ἔσταλκα ἔσταλμαι	ἀποστερῶ : στρατιώτας μισθόν, οἱ στρατιώτας μισθοῦ. pass. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐστερήθησαν μισθόν οἱ μισθοῦ.
ἔστενάξα ὁ στεναγμός	— ἔστεναγμα	
ἀπ-εστέρησα ἀπ-εστερήθην	ἀπ-εστέρηκα ἀπ-εστέρημαι	
ἔστρεψα ἔστράφην κατ-εστρεψάμην κατ-εστράφην	ἔστροφα ἔστραμμαι στρεπτός κατ-έστραμμαι	
ἔστρωσα ἔστρώθην	— ἔστρωμαι στρώμα στρωτός	σφάλλομαι am disappointed of : τῆς ἐλπίδος. lose, am deprived of : ἀνδρὸς τοιοῦδε.
ἔσφηλα ἔσφάλην	ἔσφαλκα ἔσφαλμαι τὸ σφάλμα failure	
ἔσφαξα ἔσφάγην	— ἔσφαγμα	
ἔσωσα ἔσωσάμην ἔσώθην	σέσωκα — σέσωφμαι	
ἐτάραξα ἐταράχθην ἡ ταραχή	— τετάραγμα ὁ ταραγμός	ἐπιτάττω } enjoin, give orders : τινί προστάττω } τι. ὑμῖν πορεύεσθαι. ἐπιτάττεσθε (= κελεύεσθε) μεῖναι. τελευτάω tr. finish, end, bring to an end. intr. die ; expire ; come off.
ἔταξα ἐταξάμην ἐτάχθην	τέταχα τέταγμα τακτός, ἡ τάξις	
ἔτεινα ἐτάθην	τέτακα τέταμαι	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
213. finish, accomplish; pay	τελέω <i>pass.</i>	τελεσ	τελῶ, -εῖς τελεσθήσομαι
214. accomplish give orders, enjoin <i>med.</i> give orders	τέλλω, poet. ἐπι-τέλλω ἐπι-τέλλομαι	τελ	ἐπι-τελῶ, -εῖς ἐπι-τελοῦμαι, -ῆ
215. cut	τέμνω <i>pass.</i>	τεμ τμη	τεμῶ, -εῖς τμηθήσομαι
216. <i>tr.</i> melt, dissolve <i>intr.</i> melt, vanish	τήκω τήκομαι	τηκ τᾶκ	τήξω τακήσομαι
217. put, set, place <i>med.</i> put etc. for myself	τίθημι τίθεμαι <i>pass.</i>	θη, θε	θήσω θήσομαι τεθήσομαι
218. bring forth, beget	τίκτω	τεκ	τέξομαι
219. pay, pay or suffer for <i>med.</i> make another pay = punish	τίνω τίνομαι	τῖ, τει	τείσω τείσομαι
220. wound	τιτρώσκω <i>pass.</i>	τρω	τρώσω τρωθήσομαι
221. turn <i>med.</i> turn for my- self turn myself	τρέπω τρέπομαι τρέπομαι <i>pass.</i>	τρεπ	τρέψω τρέψομαι τρέψομαι τραπήσομαι
222. nourish, feed <i>med.</i> rear up for myself	τρέφω τρέφομαι <i>pass.</i>	τρεφ	θρέψω θρέψομαι θρέψομαι
223. run	τρέχω [irf.] θέω (only pres. &	τρεχ δραμ-η	δράμῳμαι, -ῆ
224. rub	τρίβω <i>pass.</i>	τριβ, τριβ	τρίψω τριβήσομαι

ΑΟΡΙΣΤ	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔτελεσα ἔτελέσθην	τετέλεκα τετέλεσμαι	διατελῶ w. part.: am constantly, all the time, ἐπὶ τὰς ἡμέρας μαχόμενοι διετέλεσαν.
ἐπ-έτειλα ἐπ-ετειλάμην	ἐπι-τέταλκα ἐπι-τέταλμαι, <i>pass.</i>	ἐπι-τέλλω order, poet.; in prose usu. ἐν-τέλλομαι: τινί τι — ταῖς πόλεσιν ὁδοποιεῖν.
ἔτεμον ἐτμήθην	τέτμηκα τέτμημαι	
ἔτηξα ἐτάκην	—— τέτηκα am melted	
ἔθηκα, ἔθεμεν ἐθέμην ἐτέθην	τέθηκα —— κεῖμαι	ἐπιτίθεμαι attack: πολεμίοις. ἐπίκειμαι press upon: διαβαίνουσιν. προτίθημι prefer: δόξαν χρημάτων.
ἔτεκον	τέτοκα	τίκτω: <i>pass.</i> γίγνομαι.
ἔτεισα	τέτεικα	τιμᾶν, τιμᾶσθαι τι πολλοῦ: aliquid magno aestimare.
ἔτεισάμην	τέτεισμαι	τιμωρέω help: τινί — ἀλλήλοις. τιμωροῦμαι take vengeance: τινά ον, τινος for.
ἔτρωσα ἐτρώθην	τέτρωκα τέτρωμαι	τίνω: δίκην, ὕβριν — χάριν.
ἔτρεψα, ἔτράπον ἔτρεψάμην put to flight ἐτράπόμην ἐτράπην was turned and turned myself	τέτροφα τέτραμμαι (τε- τράφθαι) τρεπτός	ἀποτρέπω avert: ἡμῶν βλάβην. hinder, dissuade from: ὑμᾶς ἀδικίας. ἐπιτρέπω commit, entrust to: ὑμῖν τὴν ἀρχήν. give over to: Ἑλλησι τὴν χώραν διαρπάσαι. allow, leave: μηδενὶ κακῷ (-ὸν) εἶναι. προτρέπω urge on to: τοὺς νέους εἰς ἀρετήν. persuade, exhort, encourage: τοὺς συνόντας ἀληθεύειν.
ἔθρεψα ἔθρεψάμην ἐτράφην	τέτροφα —— τέθραμμαι (τε- θράφθαι) θρεπτός	
ἔδραμον	δεδράμηκα	
ἔτριψα ἐτρίβην	τέτριφα τέτριμμαι	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
225. hit; obtain, attain	τυγχάνω	τύχ-η τευχ	τεύξομαι
226. suspect, apprehend	ὑποπτεύω		ὑποπτεύσω
227. show <i>med.</i> show what is my own show myself, appear	φαίνω φαίνομαι <i>pass.</i> φαίνομαι	φάν }	φάνῳ, -εῖς φανοῦμαι, -ῇ φανθήσομαι φανοῦμαι φανήσομαι
228. spare	φείδομαι	dental	φείσομαι
229. bear, carry <i>med.</i> carry for myself <i>pass.</i> am carried hurry, rush, fly etc.	φέρω φέρομαι φέρομαι	φερ, οἰ, ἐνε(γ)κ	οἴσω οἴσομαι, also <i>pass.</i> ἐνεχθήσομαι ἐνεχθήσομαι
230. flee; am an (go into) exile	φεύγω	φευγ, φύγ	φεύξομαι
231. say, speak, — say yes, (see λέγω), af- firm, declare	φημί ἔφην, ἔφησθα — φῶ — φαίην — φάθι — φάναι — (φάς), φάσκων	φη, φά	φήσω
232. am beforehand, anticipate, do or come etc. before	φθάνω	φθα, φθη	φθήσομαι
233. spoil, corrupt	φθείρω (mostly δια-) <i>pass.</i>	φθερ	δια-φθερῶ, -εῖς δια-φθαρήσομαι
234. frighten fear, dread	φοβέω, more com- mon φοβέομαι		φοβήσω φοβήσομαι
235. point (out, to), tell remark, perceive; ponder, think	φράζω φράζομαι	dental	φράσω φράσομαι
236. guard, watch <i>med.</i> watch in my own interest = am on my guard	φυλάττω φυλάττομαι <i>pass.</i>	φυλάκ	φυλάξω φυλάξομαι φυλάξομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔτυχον	τετύχηκα	τυγχάνω hit: σκοποῦ. (ἀποτυγχάνω miss). obtain: τῆς ἀξίας τιμῆς — (παρὰ) τῶνδε συγγνώμης.
ὑπώπτευσα	ὑπώπτευκα	τυγχάνω w. part. am by chance, happen: παρὼν ἐτύχανεν.
ἔφηνα ἐφηνάμην ἐφάνθην ἐφᾶνην	πέφαγκα —— πέφασμαι πέφηνα	(ἀπο)φαίνω: ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ ὄντα, or ὅτι ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ ἐστίν. ἀποφαίνομαι explain, declare my opinion: γνώμην.
ἐφείσάμην	πέφεισμαι	φαίνομαι φθονῶν it is evident (appārei) that.
ἦνεγκον, -κα ἦνεγκάμην ἦνέχθην ἦνέχθην	ἐνήνοχα ἐνήνεγμαι ἐνήνεγμαι	φθονεῖν it seems that (videor).
ἔφϋγον	πέφευγα	φειδώμεθ' ἀνδρῶν εὐγενῶν. φέρω χαλεπῶς am annoyed, take ill: τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν. λοιδορούμενος (or ὅτι).
ἔφησα	——	διαφέρω (διάφορος) am different from, excel in: ἀπάντων ἀρετῇ. διαφέρομαι am at variance, quarrel: τοῖς πονηροῖς.
ἔφθην ἔφθασα	—— ἔφθακα	συμφέρει it is of use: πᾶσι σωφρο- νεῖν.
δι-έφθειρα δι-εφθάρην	δι-έφθαρκα δι-έφθαρμαι	φεύγω am accused of: τινός. φεύγω τὴν γραφὴν ὑπό τινος. φεύγεις (are you prosecuted?) τὴν δίκην ἢ διώκεις; μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι (narrow escape!) he came near being stoned.
ἐφόβησα ἐφοβήθην	πεφόβηκα πεφόβημαι	οὐ φησι ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ εἶναι negat.
ἔφρασα { ἐφρασάμην ἐφράσθην	πέφρακα πέφρασμαι	φθάνω: τινὰ ποιῶν τι do sthg. before some one. ἔφθησαν τοὺς Πέρσας ἀφικόμενοι εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
ἐφύλαξα ἐφυλαξάμην ἐφυλάχθην	πεφύλαχα πεφύλαγμαι φυλακτέον	φθονέω grudge one sthg.: τινί τινος. φθονοῦμαι mihi invidetur. φοβοῦμαι: αὐτοὺς, μὴ ἐπιθῶνται. ἐφοβείτο, μὴ οὐ δύναίτο ne non. φοβοῦμαι εἰπεῖν vereor dicere.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
237. bring forth am born, come into being	φύω φύομαι	φῦ, φῡ	φύσω φύσομαι
238. subdue, overpower	χειρόμαι <i>pass.</i>		χειρώσομαι χειρωθήσομαι
239. pour <i>med.</i> pour for myself	χέω χέομαι <i>pass.</i>	χευ, χυ	χέω χέομαι χῡθήσομαι
240. use	χράομαι <i>pass.</i>		χρήσομαι χρησθήσομαι
241. it is necessary, one must	χρή ἐχρήν and χρήν — χρή — χρείη — χρήναι — τὸ χρεών	—	—
242. anoint	χρίω <i>pass.</i>	χρι(σ)	χρίσω χρισθήσομαι
243. deceive <i>med.</i> tell a lie, am false, deceive <i>pass.</i> am deceived, disappointed	ψεύδω ψεύδομαι ψεύδομαι	dental	ψεύσω ψεύσομαι ψευσθήσομαι
244. push, thrust <i>med.</i> thrust myself; push (away) from myself	ὠθέω ὠθέομαι <i>pass.</i>	ὠθ-ε	ὠσω ὠσομαι ὠσθήσομαι
245. buy, purchase	ὠνέομαι <i>pass.</i>	ὠνη, πρια	ὠνήσομαι ὠνηθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔφυσα ἔφυν	—— πέφῦκα am (by nature)	φρονέω : μέγα ἐπ' ἀρετῇ am proud of. καταφρονέω despise, condemn : τοῦ κινδύνου.
ἐχειρωσάμην ἐχειρώθην	κεχειρώμαι	φροντίζω give heed to : τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων οὐδέν. take care to : ὅπως κτήσομαι.
ἔχεα ἐχέαμην ἐχῶθην	κέχῡκα —— κέχῡμαι	φυλάττομαι : κόλακας — διαβολάς. φύλαξαι, (ὅπως) μὴ πέσῃς (πεσῇ). (τὸ) μὴ πεσεῖν.
ἐχρησάμην ἐχρήσθην χρηστός	κέχρημαι —— τὸ χρῆμα	ἐπιχειρῶ set to work at, attempt : ἀδυνάτοις — διώκειν.
——	——	χρῶμαι : ξύλοις ἐχρῶντο τοῖς οἰστοῖς. τί βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι; what — for? treat, deal with : οὕτως αὐτοῖς χρῆσθε ὥσπερ ἄξιον.
ἔχρισα ἐχρίσθην χριστός	κέχρικα κέχρῖμαι τὸ χρῆμα	Χρῆ τοὺς εὖ πράττοντας τῆς εἰρήνης ἐπιθυμεῖν. τί σιγᾶς; οὐκ ἐχρῆν σιγᾶν, τέκνον.
ἔψευσα ἐψευσάμην ἐψεύσθην	ἔψευκα ἔψευσμαι am mistaken	ὑποχωρέω : τινὶ ὁδοῦ get out of the way of, make way for one.
ἔωσα ἔωσάμην ἔωσθην	ἔωκα ἔωσμαι ἔωσμαι	ψαύω touch : ἦθους δικαίου φαῦλος οὐ ψαύει λόγος.
ἐπριάμην ἐωγήθην	ἐώνημαι ἐώνημαι	ψεύδω : οἱ θεοὶ ψεύδουσί σε. ψεύδομαι deceive : Κῦρον πάντα. am mistaken in : γνώμης. τοῦτο οὐκ ἐψεύσθησαν in this.
		ὠνούνται οἱ Σκύθαι τὰς γυναῖκας χρη- μάτων μεγάλων.

CHIEF RULES OF SYNTAX.

Agreement.

114. The subject a neuter plural:
in the dual:

Καλὰ ἦν τὰ σφάλμα.
Δύο ἄνδρες τέθνατον οἱ τεθνήσιν.

- A masc. or fem. subject with a neuter predicate adjective:

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοραίνῃ—*triste senex miles*.
Οὗτοι νόμοι εἰσὶν—αὕτη ἀλλή πρόφασις ἦν—
ταῦτα φλυαρίας εἶναι λέγω.

- Pronominal subj. assim. to pred. noun:

The assimilation sometimes omitted:

115. Adjectives instead of adverbs (place, situation, time, manner, state of mind):
- Σκηνοῦμεν ὑπαίθριοι—τριταῖοι ἐγένοντο—
σκοταῖοι κατέβανον—προτέρα ἀφίκετο—
ἐκούσαι ἔδσαν—*primus, laetus*.

The Article.

117. The article w. individualizing force:

Ὁ σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν.
τρία ἡμῶδαικα τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ.
πολλοί, οἱ πολλοί—(ὁ) ἐμὸς φίλος.

- w. generic force:

Νικᾷ ὁ μέγας τὸν μέγαν δίκαι' ἐχών.
ὁ βουλόμενος—ὁ τυχών—ὁ τολμήσων.

118. The article to be used:

ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ—οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος—οὗ τὸ εὔρος.
ἡμεῖς οἱ Ἕλληνες—τὰ δύο μέρη.

119. omitted w. the predicate:

τὸ πᾶν ἀποφασίζω—ἕκαστον (τὸ) ἔθνος—πᾶς 123.

Αἱ δευτεραί πως φροντίδες σοφώτεραι.

Κάλλιστόν ἐστι κτῆμα παιδεία βροτοῖς.

Χαιρεφῶν ἐμὸς ἐταῖρος ἦν ἐκ νέου.

- w. certain appellatives, if used as proper names:

ἐπὶ θάνατον ἄγειν—ἐν ἄστει—(μέγας) βασιλεὺς.
ἐγὼ ὁ αὐτὸς εἰμι—δυνὸν θάπερον τὸ τεθνάναι.
Σωκράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος—ἡ Εὐρώπη.

Names of nations often without the art.:

120. Attributive position:

possess. and refl. pronouns:
nouns in the genitive:

121. Predicate position:

pers. and demonstr. pron.:
partit. genitives:

122. Change of meaning, change of position:

123. Πᾶς, ἅπας, σύμπας, ὅλος:

124. The article w. nounizing force:

125. Direct reflexive pronouns:

Indirect refl. pronouns:

Indir. reflexives may be replaced by αὐτός:
οἱ, σφίον:

126. Possessive pronouns — position:

127. The intensive pronoun αὐτός:

Ἐντεῦθεν ἀφικνουμένοις εἰς Τιβαρηνοῦς· ἡ δὲ τῶν Τιβαρηνῶν χώρα παλὸν ἦν
πεδινωτέρα.

ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός.

ἡ ἐμὴ τύχη — τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θύγατέρα —

ἡ τῶν Περσῶν ἀρχή — but also?

ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός (sc. ἔστιν or ὢν).

ὁ πατήρ μου, τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς — οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

οἱ πλείστοι τῶν πολέμων.

ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς *idem rex*, ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός *rex ipse*.

ἡ μέση πόλις — μέση ἡ πόλις the center of the city.

ἡ πόλις πᾶσα, πᾶσα ἡ πόλις all the city.

αἱ πόλεις πᾶσαι, πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις all (the) cities.

ἡ πᾶσα πόλις the entire city, οἱ σύμπαντες in all, all told.

πᾶσα πόλις (πόλις πᾶσα) every city; a whole city.

ὁ σοφός, τὸ κακόν, τὴν ῥῆσιν, οἱ νῦν, τὸ γινώθι σπανόν —

τὰ ὅλοι, οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἀρπυίων, τὸ Δημοσθένους.

Pronouns.

σύννοδα ἐμυυτῶ — γινώθι σπανόν —

Ὁ σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῶ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν within him.

Ὁρέσσης ἔπασεν Ἀθηναίους ἑαυτὸν κατὰγειν.

Λέγουσι Ξενοφῶντι, ὅτι μεταμέλει αὐτοῖς (sc. *paenitere*).

Κύρος ἤξίου δοθῆναι οἱ (σὶν) τὰς πόλεις.

Κἀπὶ τοῖς σπαντῆς κακοῖσι καπὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς γελᾷς.

Ἀστυάγης τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα μετεπεψματο καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς —

τοῖς ὑμετέροις αὐτῶν ὀφθαλμοῖς.

Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.

τρίτος αὐτός — ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ. — ὁ αὐτός (122). — 158.

128. Demonstrative pronouns :

129. Relatives w. individ. force; ὅς etc. :

w. generic force; ὅστις etc. :

Relatives assimilate to case of antecedent :
the antec. a demonstr. :

a noun :

Inverted assimilation :

Anacoluthon instead of rel. construction :

ὁ δὲ ὁ ἀνὴρ — ἦ δὲ ἡ χεὶρ — ἐκείνο τὸ ὄρος.
Τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου καὶ τόδε.

* Ἔστιν Δίκης ὀφθαλμός, ὃς τὰ πάνθ' ὁρᾷ.

Μακάριος, ὅστις οὐσίαν καὶ νοῦν ἔχει.

* Ἄξιον ἔσσεσθε τῆς εὐεβρίας, ἥς κέκτησθε.

Οἱ χρησμοὶ ἴσασιν οὐδὲν ὧν λέγουσιν.

* Ἡρακλίδας ἐπορεύετο σὺν ἧ' εἶχε δυνάμει.

* Ἀνέλθεν αὐτῷ θεοῖς οἷς ἔδει θύειν.

Καὶ νῦν τί χρὴ δοᾶν, ὅστις ἐμφανῶς θεοῖς
ἐχθαίρομαι, μισεῖ δέ μ' Ἑλλήνων στρατός;

The Cases.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

* Ἐπίσταμαι καὶ εὖ ποιεῖν τὸν εὖ ποιῶντα καὶ εὖ λέγειν τὸν εὖ λέγοντα
— καὶ ὡς ποιεῖν (λέγειν) τινά.

Οὐδεὶς ποιεῖν πονηρὰ λανθάνει θεόν.

* Ἡσχύνθημεν καὶ θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους.

ὁ μὲν γὰρ, ἐπιτοκεῖν τοὺς θεοὺς — νῆ Δία.

δεὴν μάχην μάχεσθαι — μέγιστον ἀγῶνα ἀγωνίζεσθαι.

μεγάλην μάχην νικᾶν — τὸν ἱερὸν πόλεμον στρατεῦσαι.

στάδιον ἀγωνίζεσθαι — Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν —

πάντα νικᾶν — ἦ δὲ γελᾶν — οὐδὲν φροντίζειν.

Δαρεῖος Κῦρον σατράπην ἐποίησεν (pass. ?).

* Ἀνιμῆσω ὑμᾶς τοὺς κινδύνους (pass. ?).

Λακεδαιμόνιοι πολλὰ τὴν πόλιν ἠδικήκασιν.

133. Accusative of External Object :

137. Accusative of Internal Object,

a noun of kindred etymology :

meaning :

an attribute (noun, adj. or pron.) :

Two accusatives :

135. external object and pred. accus. :

136. person and thing affected :

138. external and internal object :

139. Greek accusative (*os humerosque*) :
140. Acc. of extent (*how far? how long?*) :
141. Adverbial accusative :
143. Possessive gen. (owner, author) :
- esp. w. εἶναι and γίνεσθαι :
144. Objective gen. w. nouns den. action :
- w. judicial terms :
- w. certain verbs and adjectives :
145. Partitive gen., wherever a relation of whole to part :
- Note :
146. Gen. of quality w. numerals :
147. separation :
148. comparison :
149. material :
150. cause w. verbs den. emotion :
151. price :
- κάνω τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, τὴν κεφαλὴν—(τὸ) ὄνομα.
Βέλτιόν ἐστι σῶμά γ' ἢ ψυχὴν νοσεῖν.
οὐ μείον ἢ μύρια στάδια—πολὺν χρόνον—
τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγυώς—εἰς Ἀθήνας.
οὐδὲν, τίς (τὸ) πάντα, τᾶλλα, τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, τὸ λοιπόν, τὴν ταχίστην,
ἄρχην, πρόφασιν.
- THE GENITIVE.
- ἡ Κύρου στρατιά—ἱερὸς Ἀρτέμιδος—τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος—
Κίμων Μιλτιάδου—ἐν Ἄϊδου, εἰς Ἄϊδου.
ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ (ξμὸν) ἔστιν—πενίαν φέρειν οὐ παντός.
Βασιλεὺς ἡγεῖται ἡμᾶς ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι.
ἡ τῆς πατρίδος σωτηρία—δι' αἰσχύνην ἀλλήλων.
Ἀλῶμαι τῆς κακώσεως τῶν γονέων—αἴτιως κακῶν.
Ἀνθρωπος ὦν μέμνησο τῆς κοινῆς τύχης—ἐπιμελής.
Ἡ θοὺς δικαίου φάῖλος οὐ ψαίει λόγος.
Οἱ σοφοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων—ἔμενον τῆς γῆς (τὴν γῆν!)—
Ὀλόγαι σίτου ἐγεύαντο—Σωκράτης τὸ φάρμακον ἔπιεν.
κανὸν τι ἀλῖκυιδ νονι, οὐδὲν ἀγαθὸν nihil boni.
ὁ λοιπὸς τοῦ χρόνου, τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλήν.
τεῖχος (τὸ) εὖρος εἴκοσι ποδῶν—ἐτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα.
Ἀπέχει ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίους ἐβδομήκοντα.
Σιγὴ ποτ' ἐστὶν αἰρετωτέρα λόγου.
Οἱ στέφανοι οὐκ ἔων ἢ ῥόδων ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ χρυσαίου.
Εὐδαιμονίζω ἡμᾶς τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἧς κέκτησθε.
θαυμάσιος τοῦ κάλλους—σοφίας φθονῆσαι τινι.
Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰ γὰρ οἱ θεοί.
πολλοῦ magni, δαλίγου parvo, μισθοῦ for money.

152. Gen. of time without attribute: *when?*
with an attr.:

155. Dative of Indirect Object:
156. advantage (disadv.):
157. The ethical dative:

Dative of agent: = *ὑπό* w. gen.

reference:

158. union, accompaniment:

159. instrument:

cause:
(after verbs of emotion *ἐπί* may be added):

manner:

degree of difference:

time without *ἐν*, *dates*:

with *ἐν*, *during*:

νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας, θέρους, χειμῶνος, τοῦ μηνός (117).
πολλοῦ χρόνου *for* a long time — δέκα ἡμερῶν *within*.

THE DATIVE.

Ἡ μωρία δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις κακά.
Ἐνταῦθα Κίρυβ βασιλεῖα ἦν καὶ παράδεισος.
Μή μοι θορυβίσῃτε *pray* — οὕτως ἔχει σοι ταῦτα *you see*.
πῶς ἡμῖν ἔχει; — *our darling?*

Ἐὰν ἐκεῖ νικῶμεν, πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεπορεύται.

τὰ ἐμοὶ πεπραγμένα — τί πέπρακται τοῖς ἄλλοις;

Τῷ γὰρ καλῶς πρᾶσσοντι πᾶσα γῆ πατήρ.

(ὥς) συνελόντι εἰπεῖν — ἐμοὶ δ' ὄνομα Αἰθῶν (Gaio).

Σοφοῖς ὁμῶν καὶ τοὺς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.

Θεῶ μάχεσθαι δαῖμόν ἐστι καὶ τύχη.

ὁλίγῳ στρατεύματι — ναὶν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν.

Οὐδεὶς ἔπαινον ἡδοναῖς ἐκτῆσται.

Ἄ βουλὴ τὰ πολλὰ βλάπτονται βροτοί.

Χαίρειν ἐφ' ἡδοναῖς — θαυμάζειν ἐπὶ ποιήσει.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κρίνουσι βιοῇ καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ.

δημοσίᾳ *publicly*, ἰδίᾳ *privately*, κοινῇ *jointly*.

Πολλῶ κρείττον, πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον (πολύ, οὐδέν, τι).

ταύτη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ — τετάρτῳ ἔτει — Παναθηναίαις.

Ἐν νυκτὶ βουλὴ τοῖς σοφοῖσι γίγνεται.

Prepositions.

- 162, 163. Generally speaking, prepositions w. the gen.
w. the dat. { *whence? whereof?*
w. the acc. { *where? wherewith?*
 { *whither? how far?*

USES AND MEANINGS.

	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
with one case	ἀντί ἀπό ἐκ, ἐξ πρό	τοῦ βελτίονος τοῦ ποταμοῦ τῶν ἵππων τῆς πόλεως τῆς νόσου τῆς θύρας, μάχης τῆς πατρίδος	
	ἐν σύν	ἐν, at; during τῇ πόλει, σπονδαῖς Κύρῳ, τοῖς ὅπλοις	
	εἰς ἀνά		into τὴν πόλιν up, up along τὸν ποταμόν over, through τὸ πεδίον
with two cases	διὰ κατά		on account of τὴν νόσον down along τὸν ποταμόν over, through τοὺς ἀγρούς according to τοὺς νόμους
	μετά ὑπέρ		τὴν μάχην τὰ ὅρια δύναμιν
with three cases	ἀμφί	[about, on acct. of Ὀδυσῆος]	about Ἀριαῖον
	ἐπὶ	ταῖς νικαῖν τῷ στρατεύματι τῷ βασιλεῖ αἰσχραῖς ἰδοναῖς θανάτῳ. βλάβῃ	μέσας νόκτας Σόδρα, τὰ ὅπλα in quest of ὑδωρ, λείαν towards, against, friendly τοὺς συμμάχους hostile τοὺς Πέρσας

With three cases		Genitive	Dative	Accusative
	παρά	from (beside) on the part of	by the side of, with near, at	to (the side of), up to alongside of by and beyond, against
	ἐπὶ πρὸς	on, concerning, de from, over against	[about, around at, near in addition to beneath, under at the base of under (sub w. ablative)]	τὸν γέφυραν τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν πόλεμον Κύρον, τὰ θεῶα βασίλειαν, τὴν ἔω χάριν, ἀρετὴν τὰ δένδρα, τὸ τεῖχος, ὑπὸ (sub w. accusative)
	ὑπὸ	under by (ab w. abl.) through		
	ἐκ	ἐκ τῆς ἐρήνης ἐκ τῆς θράκης ἐκ τῆς πατρὸς ἐκ τῆς ἑλθῆν ἐκ τῆς οἰκῆν ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκ τῆς, λυμοῦ		

The Voices and Tenses of the Verb.

165. Accusative (direct) **Middle**:
 Dative (indirect) **Middle**:
 Dynamic **Middle**:
 Causative **Middle**:
 Personal **Passive** of intrans. verbs:
 Period of action — stage of action:
 The period of action is expressed solely by the
 indicative:
166. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
167. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
168. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
169. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
170. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
171. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
172. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
173. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
174. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
175. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
176. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
177. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
178. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
179. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
180. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
181. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
182. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
183. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
184. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
185. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
186. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
187. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
188. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
189. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
190. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
191. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
192. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
193. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
194. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
195. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
196. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
197. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
198. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
199. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:
200. **Durative Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Conative **Present** — **Imperfect**:
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force:
 Historical **Aorist**:
 Gnomie **Aorist**:

Pluperfect Aorist in depend. clauses:

Ingressive Aorist:

The Future ind. both ingressive:
and durative:

169. Infinitives and Dependent Moods denote merely
the stage of action:

Aor. Imperf.: one single action etc.:

Present Imperf.: repeated action, maxim:

170. Participles, relative time:

It is only in *indirect* discourse that optatives and infinitives express the *period* of action, because then they represent the corresponding indicatives of the direct discourse:

*Ἐλεγον, ὅτι διαβαρὸς γένοιτο (*had been*; dir. ἐγένετο).

*Ἐλέγετο δοῦναι Κύρῳ χρήματα (*to have given*; dir. ἔδωκεν).

The Moods of the Verb.

I. MOODS IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

172. The Indicative of histor. tenses without ἄν,
a hopeless wish.—present:

past:

The indicative of histor. tenses with ἄν,

1. unreality—present (*dicerem*):

past (*dixissem*):

2. past potentiality (The Potential Indicative—iterative ἄν):

θάρρον ἢ ὥς τις ἂν ψέετο (ᾧ ἤθῃ) *you might have b.*

ἐπαίσειεν ἂν *he would sometimes strike.*

Accordingly, the indicative of *historical* tenses expresses three different relations: past reality, unreality, past potentiality.

ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἥς αὐτὸν σαυράπην ἐποίησε *fecerat.*

ἐπολέμησα, ἐνόησα — Ἰππίας ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν.

Σκεπτόν, ὅπως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἔξοιμεν.

Ὁ δίκαιος ἀνὴρ εὖ βιώσεται, κακῶς δὲ ὁ ἀδίκος.

εἴπωμεν ἢ σιγῶμεν;

Μεῖνον' παρ' ἡμῶν καὶ συνέστιος γενοῦ.

Τοὺς μὲν θεοὺς φοβοῦ, τοὺς δὲ γονεάς τίμα.

ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀποβαίνει — ἀπέβη — ἀποβήσεται.

173. The Subjunctive: hortatory 1. p. — *μή*:
 deliberative 1. p. — *μή*:
 prohibitive 2. & 3. pp. aor.
 subj.:
174. The Optative:
 without *ἄν*: attainable wish — *μή*:
 with *ἄν*: present potentiality — *οὐ*:
 (The Potential Optative)

ἴωμεν εαυτοὺς let us go.
τί ποίωμεν; quid faciamus? what are we to do?
μὴ ποιήσῃς ne feceris do not do.
**Ὁ παῖς, γένοιτο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος,*
τὰ δ' ἅλλ' ὁμοίος, καὶ γένοι' ἄν οὐ κακός.
ἴσως ἂν τις εἴποι forsitān dixerit quispiam.

μή ποίει or μή ποιήσῃς.
μή ποιείτω or μή ποιήσῃ or μή ποιησάτω.

II. MOODS IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES.

176. Dependence of Mood *may* be expressed after an *historical* tense and then only by means of the *optative* without *ἄν* (the Indirect Optative) [never by the subjunctive!]. Moreover, only the indicative expressing reality and the subjunctive are subject to this change, never the indicative denoting unreality or the potential moods.

Δέδοικα δ' αὐτῇν, μή τι βουλεύσῃ νέον.

177. Simple Sentences in Indir. Discourse; 178. Causal, 179. Interrogative Sentences.
- princ. tense: indic., } neg. *οὐ*,
 hist. tense: mostly opt., }
εἰ οὐ & εἰ μή:
**Κῆρος ἔλεγεν, ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα.*
Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Περικλέα ἐκάκισον, ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέξέταγον.
**Ἡρώτων αὐτὸν εἰ μὴδὲν φροντίζῃ τῶν παρόντων.*
**Ἦερο εἴ τις ἐμὸν εἴη σοφώτερος.*

Interrogative sentences implying doubt (*deliberative subjunctive*):

**Ὅρῳ σε ἀποροῦντα, ποίαν ὁδὸν τράπη.*
**Ὁ Θηβαῖος ἠπόρει, ὅτι χρήσασαίτο τῷ πράγματι.*

180. Consecutive Clauses (*ῶστε, ὥς*):
 princ. tense: subj., } *μή*
 hist. tense: opt., }
 actual result: ind., *οὐ*:
 conceivable r.: inf., *μή*:

**Ἦν ψύχος δεινόν, ὥστε τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπήγνυτο.*
**Ἐχω τρήρεις ὥστε εἰεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον.*

181. Final Clauses (*ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὥπως* — *μή*):

princ. tense: subj.:

hist. tense: opt.:

Same after verbs of *fearing*:After verbs of *caring* usu. fut. indic.:182. Hypothetical Propositions: neg. *μή*. There are four types:184. First Type: *εἰ* w. ind. || ind.:

185. Second Type: a) Present:

εἰ w. impf. || impf. w. *ἄν*:

b) Past:

εἰ w. aor. ind. || aor. ind. w. *ἄν*:

c) Mixed Forms:

186. Third Type:

187. Fourth Type: 1) single fut. occurrence:

εἰάν w. subj. || fut. or imper.:

2) repeated occurrence:

a) in the present:

εἰάν w. subj. || pres. ind.:

b) in the past:

εἰ w. opt. || impf. (aor. — also w. *ἄν*: 172, 2).

Μὴ φθόνει τοῖς εὐτυχούσι, μὴ δοκῇς εἶναι κακός.

Ταυτ' εἰπὼν ἀνέστη, ἵνα περιείνοιτο τὰ δέοντα.

Δέδοικα, μὴ ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἰκαδε ὁδοῦ *ne*.Ἐφοβεῖτο, μὴ οὐ δύναίτο ἐξελεῖν *ne non*.

Σκεπτόν μοι δοκεῖ, ὅπως ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα μενούμεν.

εἰ βούλει, δύνασαι: *si vis, potes*.

Εἰ θεοί τι δρῶσιν αἰσχρόν, οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοί.

εἰ ἐβούλου, εἶδυνασθ' *αν*: *si velles, posses* (sed non vis).Φῶς *εἰ* μὴ εἴχομεν, ὅμοιοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς *αν*: *si voluisses, potuisses* (sed —).*εἰ* ἐβουλήθης, εἰδυνήθης *αν*: *si voluisses, potuisses* (sed —).Οὐκ *ἂν* ἐποίησεν Ἀγασίας, *εἰ* μὴ ἐγὼ ἐκέλευσα.

Εἰ γὰρ σὺ μὲν παῖς ᾤσθ', ἐγὼ δὲ σὸς πατήρ,

ἔκτεινά τοί σ' *ἂν*, κού φηγαῖς ἐξημίου.*εἰ* βούλοιο, δύναιο *αν*: *si velis, possis*.Οὐκ *ἂν* φορητὸς εἴης, *εἰ* πράσσοις καλῶς.*εἰάν* βούλῃ (βουλήθης), δυνήθῃ: *si voles (volueris), poteris*.

Ἐὰν δ' ἔχωμεν χρήμαθ', ἔξομεν φίλους.

Νέος *ἂν* πονήσης γῆρας ἔξεις εὐθαλές.*εἰάν* βούλῃ (βουλήθης), δύνασαι: *cum vis (voluisti), potes*.

* Ἦν ἐγγυὺς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οἰδεὶς βούλεται θηίσκειν.

εἰ βούλοιο (βουλήθεις), εἶδυνασθ':*cum volebas (volueras), poteras*.

Ξενοφῶν εἴ ποὺ τι ὁρῶν βρωτόν, διεδίδου.

188. The protasis of one type is sometimes followed by the apodosis of another :

Δείξαιμι ἄν, εἰ μοί τινα βούλεσθε συμπέμψαι.
Οὐδέ, ἂν πολλὰ γέφυραι ᾧσιν, ἔχοιμεν ἄν, ὅποι σὸδῶμεν.

189. **Concessive or Adversative Clauses** (εἰ καί, καὶ εἰ, ἐὰν καί, καὶ) are conditional clauses : neg. μή :

Κεῖ μὴ πέποιθα, τοῖργον ἐστ' ἐργαστέον.
Τελαῖ δ' ὁ μῶρος, κἄν τι μὴ γελῶν ᾗ.
Εἰ καὶ βασιλεὺς πέφυκας, ὥς θνητὸς ἄκουσον.
Εἰσλήθετε ὑμεῖς καί περ οὐ διδόντος τοῦ νόμου — 203.)

190. **Temporal Clauses** :

- a) actual event : indicative :
b) conceivable (expected) etc. event — single future or repeated occurrence (187) :
princ. tense : future } subj. w. ἄν :
present }
hist. tense : past, opt. :
Πρὶν : affirm. princ. sentence — inf. :
negat. princ. sentence — finite verb,
histor. fact : indic. :
expected event : subj. w. ἄν :

Οὐκ ἐπαύσαντο πολεμοῦντες, πρὶν ἐξεπολιόρκησαν τὴν πόλιν.
Μὴ ἀπέλθῃτε, πρὶν ἂν ἀκούσῃτε (pr. *audiveritis*).

191. **Relative Clauses** :

- a) *consecutive* : ind. ; esp. fut. :
neg. οὐ :
b) *final* : fut. ind. :
neg. μή :
c) *hypothetical* : first type :
second type :

Παιδὲς μοι σὺν εἰσίν, οἳ με θεραπεύουσιν
quā me colant. — οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις οὐ ποιήσει.
Ἥγεμόνα αἰτήσομεν, ὃς ἡμᾶς ἀπάξει *abducet*.
Ἔδοξεν ἄνδρας ἐλέσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πατρίους νόμους συγγράψουσιν *con-*
scriberent.

*Α μὴ οἶδα, οὐδὲ αἶομαι εἶδέναι.
Οἱ παῖδες ἂν ὑβρίζοντο, ὅσοι ᾗσαν.

- third type:
fourth type:
1. single future occurrence:
 2. repeated occ., present:
- past:
192. Assimilation of Mood:

*Οκνοίην ἂν ἐμβαίνειν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα, ἃ δοίη.
Τῷ ἀνδρί, ὃν ἂν ἔλησθαι, πείσομαι.
Νέος δ' ἀπόλλυθ', ὅντιν' ἂν φιλήθῃ θεός.
Σφοδρὸς ἦν χαιρεφῶν, ἔφ' ὅτι ὀρμήσειεν.
Εἶθε ἦκοις, ἵνα γνοίης.

Verbal Nouns. Verbal Adjectives.

195. The **Infinitive** a noun and a verb:
197. 1) The subject of the infinitive the same as that of the leading verb (= nom. w. inf.):
2) Different subjects (= acc. w. inf.):
3) Indef. subject *one, a person, you, we*:
Predicate qualifications agree with the word to which they relate:

Τὸ ἀκριβὲς τοῖς νόμοις πείθεσθαι.
*Ομολογῶ ἁμαρτεῖν: *confiteor me peccasse*.
*Ἐχω τρήρεις ὥστε ἔλιν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον.
Σωκράτης ἡγέτο θεοὺς πάντα εἰδένα.
Νοῦν ἔχειν δεῖ καὶ σωφρονεῖν.
1) *Ἐρωτώμενος, ποδαπὸς εἴη, Πέρσης ἔφη εἶναι.
2) Νομίζω ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμάχους.
3) Δίκαιον εἶναι πράττοντα μεμνησθαι θεοῦ.
*Ἐξέστιν ὑμῖν εὐδαίμοσι γενέσθαι οἱ

- (ὑμᾶς) εὐδαίμονας γενέσθαι.
ὀλίγου, μικροῦ δεῖν — ἐκόν, τὸ νῦν εἶναι —
ὥς εἰπεῖν, ὥς ἔπος εἰπεῖν — ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν.
199. There is an absolute infinitive in:

- The **Participle** is used
attributively:

201. οἱ παρόντες ἡγεμόνες, οἱ νῦν ὄντες ἄνθρωποι.
ὁ γραψάμενος τὸν Σωκράτη, ὁ οὐ πιστεύων.
ὁ βουλόμενος, ὁ τυχών, ὁ μὴ πιστεύων.
τυγχάνω, λανθάνω, φθάνω, αἴχομαι w. part.
*Ἡ ψυχὴ ἀθάνατος φαίνεται οὕσα.
ὀρῶ, ἀκούω, οἶδα, γιγνώσκω, δείκνυμι, φαίνω.
*Ορῶμεν πάντα ἀληθῆ ὄντα ἃ λέγετε.
202. predicatively:

Οὐκ ἂν δύνῃω μὴ καμῶν εὐδαιμονεῖν.
 Θεοῦ διδόντος οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος,
 καὶ μὴ διδόντος οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.
 δέον, προσήκον, δόξαν, δεδομένον, ἀθλον ὄν.
 Κατακεμεθα, ὥσπερ ἐξ ὄν ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν.

Σὺν ἡμῖν ἂν οἶμαι τίμος εἶναι.

Οἱ συμμαχεῖν ἐθέλοντες εὖ ποιητέοι.

Οἷστον πᾶσι τὴν τύχην.

The Negative Particles.

Ἐγὼ θρασὺς καὶ ἀναιδὺς οὐτ' εἰ μὴ
 μήτε γενοίμην.
 ἂ μὴ οἶδα — ὁ μὴ δαρεῖς ἀνδρὸς οὐ παιδεύεται.
 Ὑπσχυνέτω μὴδὲν χαλεπὸν αὐτοὺς πείσσεσθαι.
 Τολμῶσι λέγειν οὐδεμίαν μάχην γεγόνεναί.

οὐκ ἐρέει οὐδεὶς οὐδὲν no one will say anything.
 οὐδεὶς οὐκ ἀποθανέεται every one will die, nemo non.

Τὸν ἄνδρ' ἐκείνον οὐ τι μὴ λίπω ποτέ.
 Τοὺς ποιηροὺς οὐ μὴ ποτε βελτίους ποιήσετε.
 Ἐφοβεῖτο, μὴ οὐ δύναίτο ἐξελεθῆναι.
 Πᾶσιν αἰσχυνῇ ἦν μὴ οὐ συσπουδάξεν νοτ το.
 Οὐχ ὅσιόν σοί ἐστι μὴ οὐ βολβεῖν δικαιοσύνη παντὶ τρόπῳ.

οὐδὲν εἰδέναι not rendered in English :
 οὐδὲν εἰδέναι ἀντέχειν μὴ οὐ χαρίζεσθαι αὐτῷ.
 οὐδεὶς ἀντρέπει μὴ οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν τοὺς νόμους.
 οὐκ ἂν ἀρνηθῆναι ὥς οὐκ εἰσὶν τοιοῦτοι.
 ὁ φόβος τὸν νόον ἀπέργει μὴ λέγειν, ἂ βούλεται.

203. adverbially : appos. part. :
 gen. absol. :

absolutely : acc. absol. :

204. Infinitive or Participle with ἄν : potentiality
 or unreality :

205. Verbal Adjectives in -τέος : necessity,
 personal construction :
 impersonal construction :

206. οὐ negantis, μὴ nolentis est ; hence
 οὐ in statements, μὴ in wishes :
 μὴ in conditions or equiv. phrases :
 nearly always w. inf. :
 after verbs of saying also οὐ :

Two or more negatives of the same kind
 strengthen the negation :
 neutralize it :

Combination of negatives of a different kind :

οὐ μὴ w. aor. subj. } I am sure . . . not :
 or fut. ind. } (emphatic fut.) :
 μὴ οὐ w. verbs of fearing = ne non :
 μὴ οὐ w. inf. after negat. phrases :

After neg. verbs of preventing, resisting etc. and denying etc. this μὴ οὐ is not rendered in English :

Negatives used idiomatically :

οὐ w. finite verb after to deny etc. :
 μὴ w. infin. after to hinder etc. :

